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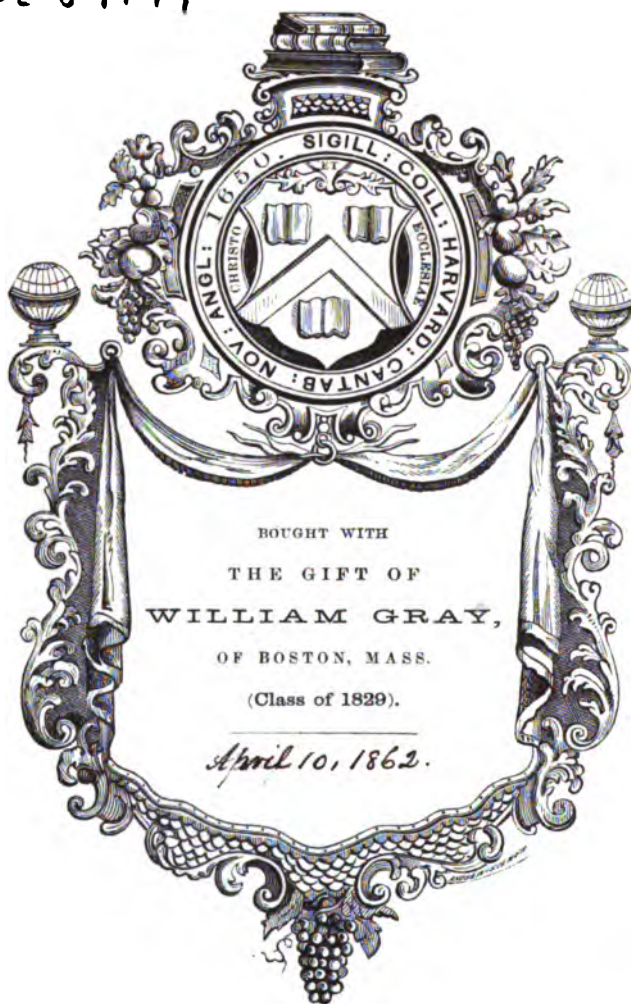
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ANNALS

OF

BRITISH LEGISLATION:

BEING

A CLASSIFIED AND ANALYSED SUMMARY OF PUBLIC BILLS, STATUTES,
ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS, REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND OF COMMISSIONERS, AND OF SESSIONAL
PAPERS GENERALLY, OF

THE HOUSES OF LORDS AND COMMONS.

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

ANOTHER volume of the *Annals* is now completed, comprising, as usual, documents deeply affecting the interests of the empire.

Series A, "Finance, Commerce, and Agriculture," contains the Report of the Committee on Savings Banks, with recommendations for the future management of these valuable institutions. The Savings Banks, 597 in number, have succeeded in amassing nigh 35,000,000*l.* invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; a clear evidence of the spread of national wealth over a much wider area, and of the importance of encouraging the accumulation of little savings: of 1,341,752 depositors, 1,139,919 had deposits not exceeding 50*l.* The Report of the Committee on Bank Acts, taken in connection with the elaborate Report of the Committee of the House of Lords on Commercial Distress in 1848, and with the evidence obtained by the House of Commons' Committee in 1857—the substance of which will be found in the *Annals*—affords the most ample commentary on many important questions of finance, banking, and currency; whilst the details given of the causes of the commercial crises in 1848 and 1857, and of the effects of such crises on the operations of the Bank of

England, and on the general interests of the community, will afford many lessons of practical utility in the pursuit of commerce, and prove an invaluable guide in future financial legislation. Under this Series there are included also the Reports of the Commissioners of Customs and of Inland Revenue, with fuller particulars as to the produce of taxes than are usually afforded by the financial accounts.

Under Series B, "Diplomacy and War," we have the Correspondence on the *Cagliari* Steamer, which, having left Genoa with a number of unsuspected passengers, on her usual route to the Island of Sardinia and Tunis, was suddenly converted, amidst the cries of *Viva l'Italia*, from a mail packet into a transport ship, causing alarm to the Neapolitan Government. This incident illustrates several points of considerable difficulty in international law, and affords a palpable evidence of the arbitrary rule which was the characteristic of the late Government of the Two Sicilies.

Series C, "Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education," comprises the Report of the Civil Service Commission, which is rapidly revolutionizing the entire public service. Education, combined with practical instruction, has become an absolute condition of progress; and though power and influence may still do much to push a youth onwards, it is the extent of his own ability alone that will determine the position he will be destined to assume. The Commission has been in existence little more than three years, and during that time, 8,938 persons have been nominated for employment in the Civil Service, the number of candidates actually examined being 7,371. The results of the examinations were somewhat striking; nearly one-fourth of the

candidates having had their finest prospects blasted for want of proper education, and ninety-eight per cent. of such having been rejected, in consequence of failures in spelling and arithmetic, either apart from, or in conjunction with, other subjects. The Report on the Means of Spiritual Instruction and Places of Divine Worship in the Metropolis and in other Populous Districts in England and Wales, furnishes the most startling evidence of the extraordinary growth of large towns, and of the need of a proportionate extension of philanthropic efforts to provide for the educational and spiritual wants of the masses.

Under Series D, "Railways, Shipping, and Postal Communication," we have the Report of the Board of Trade on Railways, which gives the most complete insight into the economics of railway management, together with valuable suggestions for the successful carrying out of public undertakings. 9,000 miles of railways had been achieved in the United Kingdom by the end of 1857, representing a capital of 315,000,000*l*. In these railways, 139,000,000 passengers had travelled in one year, at the wonderfully small risk of one passenger killed, from causes beyond their own control, to 5,560,000 passengers conveyed. The railways have, moreover, carried 25,000,000 tons of merchandise, 46,000,000 tons of minerals, and 11,000,000 head of cattle. Some comparison has been instituted between the railway system of this and other countries. Although the United States have the greatest number of miles of railway, the proportion of mileage to territory and to population is much greater in the United Kingdom than in any other country. Railway accidents, and the means of preventing them, form the subject of a report of a Special Committee of the House of Commons.

The Reports on Judicial Statistics, inserted under Series E, "Justice and Crime," are acquiring a much greater magnitude and importance than in the past. By comparing the number of crimes committed, with the number of malefactors apprehended; by examining the causes of crime and the moral and intellectual condition of the criminal; and by comparing the relative utility of the means of repression and reformation, we may be able to arrive at results of the deepest importance to the moralist and the legislator. A complete analysis of the labours of the Civil Courts will also afford copious elements for meditation, and furnish the surest guide for the amendment of the law. The Report on Tribunals of Commerce contains only some evidence on the best means of providing a cheap and prompt redress in mercantile cases. In this, as in other matters, a candid examination of foreign institutions cannot fail to suggest considerable improvements in our national system.

India is still the most engrossing subject connected with our colonies: under Series F, "British India and Colonies," will be found a digested and consecutive account of the mutinies which have so seriously affected the tranquillity and welfare of that vast empire, whilst the numerous returns on Indian finances and military and civil affairs, throw light upon the past administration of the famous East India Company. The reports on the state of the Colonies, together with the Statistical Tables relating thereto, furnish also a view of the annual progress in population, commerce, and shipping of these vast territories, with some remarkable incidents affecting their political and economical condition.

Series G, "Population, Municipal and Parliamentary," contains the Reports on "Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Scotland, and on 'Marriages' only in Ireland." These important reports illustrate in an admirable manner the laws of population. There we learn the annual and decennial rate of increase of the people, side by side with the large emigration. There we find the intimate connection which exists between material prosperity and the number of marriages, the influence of the seasons on the mortality, the causes of deaths, and the conditions essential for the promotion of public health. When compared with France, the rate of increase of population in Great Britain is the more remarkable. In Great Britain, the birth rate in 1855 was 3·342, in France it was only 2·491; so that to every ninety persons living, three children were born in Great Britain, and two children were born in France. The death rate, including the armies abroad, in Great Britain was 2·287, and in France, 2·594.

Nearly all the Bills of the Session, 1858, are grouped in this volume; and here and there, under the different series, some familiar faces will be recognised: such as the "Conspiracy to Murder Bill," which caused the fall of Lord Palmerston's ministry; the three Bills for the "Better Government of India, and for the Transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to Her Majesty the Queen," which sealed the fate of that great Company—once the mistress of Asiatic commerce; the Bill for the "Registration of Partnership;" and the Bills for "Amending the Laws regulating the Medical Profession."

Such are the principal documents in the Fifth Volume of the Annals, which are submitted with confidence to the appreciation

of the readers. It is most gratifying to receive renewed tokens of the favour and public support which have greeted the "Annals" from their first publication, and our hearty thanks are eminently due and tendered to our subscribers and to the press for their valued encouragement.

LEONE LEVI.

10, *Farrar's Building, Temple,*
23rd August, 1859.

ANNALS

OF

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

SESSION 1858.—21° VICTORIÆ.

SERIES A.

FINANCE, COMMERCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated April 12th, 1858, for

1.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS PUBLIC INCOME of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND in the year ended the 31st day of March, 1858, and of the Actual Issues or Payments within the same Period, including Exchequer Bonds redeemed, and Sinking Fund of War Loans, but exclusive of other Sums applied to the Redemption of Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the Advances and Repayments for Local Works, &c. (Mr. G. A. Hamilton), (171.)

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Customs	23,109,104	15	9	Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,573,973	6	6
Excise	17,825,000	0	0	Unclaimed Dividends paid	88,530	12	8
Stamps	7,415,719	0	2	Terminable Annuities	3,979,955	17	4
Taxes (Land and Assessed)	3,152,033	7	4	Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854 and 1855	210,000	0	0
Property Tax	11,586,114	10	4	Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply	774,643	5	10
Post Office	2,920,000	0	0	Civil List	401,257	11	0
Crown Lands	276,654	4	1	Annuities and Pensions	334,997	7	6
Miscellaneous:—				Salaries and Allowances	157,548	13	2
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts	1,040,994	13	3	Diplomatic Salaries, &c.	158,933	17	10
Money received from the East India Company	60,000	0	0	Courts of Justice	563,224	17	6
Miscellaneous Receipts, including Imprest and other Moneys	425,916	2	10	Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	178,029	17	1
Unclaimed Dividends received	69,976	9	6	Compensation for abolition of Sound Dues	1,125,206	0	0
	£67,881,513	3	3	Army	12,915,156	15	6
Excess of Expenditure, including Bonds, &c., over Income in the Year ended 31st Mar. 1858	2,497,345	18	5	Navy and Packet Service	10,590,000	0	0
Total	£70,378,859	1	8	Miscellaneous Civil Services, &c.	7,227,719	9	7
				Salaries, &c., of Revenue Departments	4,358,988	10	2
				Persian Expedition, paid to East India Company	900,000	0	0
				Expenses of late war with China, paid to ditto	590,693	0	0
				For Redemption of Exchequer Bonds, due 8th May 1857 (Series C.)	2,000,000	0	0
				Sinking Fund on the Loan of 5,000,000l.	250,000	0	0
				Total	£70,378,859	1	8

SERIES A.

B

[1]

2.—AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of the PUBLIC MONEY remaining in the Exchequer on the 31st day of March 1857; the Amount of Money raised by the Additions to the Funded or Unfunded Debt in the Year ended the 31st day of March 1858; the Money applied towards the Redemption of the Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, exclusive of Exchequer Bonds redeemed, and of Sinking Fund of War Loan; the Total Amount of Advances and Repayments on account of Local Works, &c., with the Difference accruing thereon, and the Balances in the Exchequer on the 31st day of March 1858.

Balances in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1857:	£	s.	d.	Issued.	£	s.	d.
At the Bank of England .	7,043,295	19	11	To the Commissioners for the Reduction of the Na- tional Debt, to be applied to the Redemption of the Public Debt, per Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27	198,861	17	5
At the Bank of Ireland .	1,625,074	14	8	Interest on Donations and Bequests	21,187	1	9
Total	8,668,370	14	7	Total	220,048	19	2
Money raised in the Year ended 31st March 1858:				Deduct Sum applied not in redemption of Funded Debt, but of Consolidated Fund Deficiency Bills . .	121,000	0	0
Funded Debt:—Nil.					99,048	19	2
Exchequer Bills	20,921,900	0	0	To the Paymaster-General, in Exchequer Bills, to ex- change Supply Bills . .	23,633,300	0	0
Repayment of Advances for Purchase of Bullion, for Local Works, &c., under various Acts of Parlia- ment, less Advances	589,526	7	2	To the Paymaster-General, in Money, out of Ways and Means Grants, to pay off Supply Bills (288,600 <i>l.</i> re-issued per contra) . .	292,300	0	0
Total	30,179,797	1	9	Excess of Expenditure over Income in the year ended 31st March 1858	2,497,345	18	5
				Balances in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1858:			
				At the Bank of England .	5,517,532	4	7
				At the Bank of Ireland .	1,140,269	19	7
				Total	£30,179,797	1	9

SAVINGS BANKS.

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Acts relating to Savings Banks, and the operation thereof. (441.)

THE Committee was appointed on the 9th February, and it consisted of Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Bouverie, Sir Henry Willoughby, Viscount Goderich, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Bonham Carter, Mr. Edward Egerton, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Turner, Mr. Henley, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Bramston, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Thomas Baring, and Mr. Gregson.

The Committee examined the following witnesses:—Mr. John Tidd Pratt; Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart.; Edward Boodle, St. Martin's Savings Bank; James Shopland, actuary; W. N. Wortley, Finsbury

Savings Bank; George Saintsbury, Moorfield Bank; John Hope Nield, Manchester; John Maitland, accountant, Edinburgh; William Meikle, Glasgow; John Sturrock, Junr., Dundee; Charles W. Sykes, Huddersfield; Melville Jameson, Perth; Douglas Finney, St. Marylebone; Edward Taylor, Rochdale; William Hatton, Brighton; Robert Deaker, Dublin; John Craig, Cork; William Henry Grey; and Lord Monteagle.

The Committee reported as follows:—

Course of Past Legislation.—Before the year 1817, Savings Banks were mere voluntary associations, established by some leading gentlemen in their own locality, as a help and inducement to their poorer neighbours to exercise frugality and provident habits; and the personal confidence entertained by the one party in the integrity of the other was the only security, and was felt to be sufficient. In order to protect and encourage these institutions, Parliament in that year passed two statutes at the same time, one for England, the other for Ireland. By these Acts, an interest of 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* was allowed on all sums invested with the Commissioners of the National Debt, which at the end of that year amounted to 231,028*l.*, and the rules were required to be deposited with the clerk of the peace. Between that year and the present time, 11 statutes have passed on the subject of Savings Banks, of which one only can be said to contain the law of Savings Banks, that is to say, legal directions in detail; namely, the Act of 1828, which amended, repealed, and consolidated the previous Acts; the others refer chiefly to matters of investment, interest, purchase of annuities, and financial subjects, and have evidently been adopted, in order to smooth difficulties experienced or anticipated by the central authority, which had charge of the capital of those institutions. The state of the law is therefore unsatisfactory and uncertain, diffused through Acts partially rescinded, and which nowhere presents a clear and distinct announcement of the duties, liabilities, or rights of any of the parties concerned in the management and welfare of these institutions. Your Committee recommend that the whole should be amended and consolidated.

Central Authority and Investments.—A limited control over Savings Banks has been assigned to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, relating almost entirely to two points:—1. The legislation of a Savings Bank on its first establishment: this was originally effected by a registration at the quarter sessions. By the Act of 1828, this function was transferred to a barrister appointed for the purpose, with a fee of a guinea for each certificate. 2. The administration of all funds of Savings Banks transmitted to the Commissioners for investment. Incident to this charge is the power of requiring returns from each Savings Bank, explanatory of its financial position. Your Committee observe that the 2nd section of the 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, enacts that “Banks may be established to receive deposits of money for the benefit of the persons depositing; to accumulate so much of the produce thereof as shall not be required by the depositors, their executors and administrators, at compound interest, and to return the whole, or any part of such deposit and produce thereof, to depositors, their executors or administrators, deducting only the necessary expenses of management, but deriving no benefit from such deposit or produce thereof.” The 11th section of the same Act directs that all moneys shall be paid into

the Banks of England or of Ireland, and shall be invested in the names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The cashier or cashiers of the Banks of England and Ireland are required to receive such moneys and to place into an account raised in the names of the said Commissioners, to be denominated "The Fund for the Banks for Savings." The 15th section of the Act directs that the said Commissioners shall cause all the moneys of the Savings Banks so paid in and placed to their account to be invested from time to time under such regulations as the said Commissioners shall direct in the purchase of Bank Annuities or Exchequer Bills, and the interest arising thereon shall in like manner be invested in the purchase of Government Annuities or of Exchequer Bills. The 16th section, 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, enacts that the principal and interest due on all moneys received from the Trustees of Savings Banks shall be charged and made payable out of all moneys standing in any account in the names of the said Commissioners, or out of any moneys produced by the sale of any Stock or Annuities, Funds, or Exchequer Bills standing in their names in the books of the Banks of England and Ireland, as the said Commissioners shall from time to time direct. . . . The directions of the several Acts on the subject of investments are not very clear or precise. It was contended by one witness that the powers thereby conferred had been materially exceeded; on the other hand, it was shown that the practice of the office has not varied for the last 20 years in this respect. The general course of investments since 1817, made under the authority of the National Debt Office, was as follows:—The total receipts since the establishment of Savings Banks has been 43,283,915*l*.; the total amount of interest paid and credited has been 28,851,993*l*.; total, 72,135,908*l*.; of which there has been paid to depositors, 36,880,197*l*. The total amount of transactions in securities has been to the following extent:—There has been invested in stocks of all kinds, Exchequer Bills and Bonds, 81,966,006*l*.; there has been sold in the same period, of stocks of all kinds, other than Exchequer Bills, 23,795,252*l*.; there has been sold of Exchequer Bills, 4,067,700*l*.; there has been funded of Exchequer Bills, 8,090,550*l*.; there has been paid off of Exchequer Bills, 16,238,800*l*. It thus appears that large financial operations have been carried on by means of the capital of Savings Banks which was at the command of the Exchequer, in purchasing, selling, and varying securities. It is alleged by several witnesses that such a mode of dealing with that capital is not warranted by the terms of any statute; that it has resulted in a deficiency of assets, as compared with the liabilities of the fund; and that such deficiency might have been materially reduced, if the Commissioners had treated the money of Savings Banks as simple trustees. It was shown to your Committee that since the time when public attention was drawn to the existence of a deficiency in the aggregate funds, great dissatisfaction has been felt throughout the local banks; and that, owing to the complicated form in which the annual returns are laid before Parliament, though doubtless they are strictly correct, yet local managers have been unable to check them, and the loss incurred by the nation upon the general results has been naturally exaggerated, and supposed to be even greater than in fact it is.

Your Committee observe that until July 4, 1844, no account of the Savings Banks transactions was rendered in detail. In that year Mr. Goulburn, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, placed on the Table of the House of Commons a full account in detail of all money transactions from

1828 to 1844. It appears from this return that transactions to an amount of many millions, chiefly for the financial purposes of the State, and not on account of any demands of the Savings Banks, had been effected. That Savings Bank Stock was sold to the amount of 8,166,551*l.*; viz., Three per Cents., 7,155,051*l.*; Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 1,011,500*l.* That stock was purchased, 8,557,000*l.*; viz., Three per Cents., 4,319,500*l.*; Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 4,237,500*l.*

That it appears, on an analysis of these numerous dealings in the Savings Banks Stock, that Stock was sold at comparatively low prices, and bought at high prices:—Three per Cent. Stock sold, 572,000*l.*, at 80 to 95; Three per Cent. Stock sold, 4,156,901*l.*, at 86 to 90; Three per Cent. Stock sold, 2,426,150*l.*, at 90 to 94. Three per Cent. Stock bought, 720,400*l.*, at 92½ to 95, in 1838; Three per Cent. Stock bought, 399,300*l.*, at 92½ to 95, in 1839; Three per Cent. Stock bought, 593,500*l.*, at 88½ to 95½, in 1842; Three per Cent. Stock bought, 666,700*l.*, at 94½ to 98, in 1843; Three per Cent. Stock bought, 1,420,000*l.*, at 96½ to 100½, in 1844. Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock bought, 587,500*l.*, at 89 to 95; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock bought, 2,871,600*l.*, at 96 to 100; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock bought, 697,300*l.*, 101 to 103.

By the same return it appears that during the same period, 1828 to 1844, there were large transactions in the purchase and sale of Exchequer Bills. That about 19,888,100*l.* Exchequer Bills were held, and about 13,041,550*l.* Exchequer Bills were disposed of. That in 1836, 1,318,750*l.* Exchequer Bills were bought in about 150 purchases; in 1837, 1,323,650*l.* in about 363 purchases; in 1839, 1,509,650*l.* in about 152 purchases; in 1840, 1,485,100*l.* in about 430 purchases; and in 1841, 1,748,000*l.* in about 112 purchases. That it appears that the money and stocks of the Savings Banks were frequently employed in the purchase of Exchequer Bills when at a discount, and that such purchases were continued daily for considerable periods of time. No similar return has subsequently been laid before the House, but by returns moved for year by year since 1849, and from the evidence of Sir Alexander Spearman, who was appointed Comptroller on July 5th, 1850, it appears that since that period large amounts of Stock and Exchequer Bills have been bought and sold. That 4,559,600*l.* Stock Three per Cents. were purchased; viz., in the year ending November 20th, 1850, 981,600*l.* at 93 to 96; at November 20th, 1851, 1,292,000*l.* at 96 to 97; November 20th, 1852, 1,405,000*l.* at 96 to 99; and up to May 1853, 881,000*l.* at 99½ to 101½, when purchases ceased. It appears also that about June 1853, large sales of Savings Banks Stock commenced; that from June 1853, to 20th November 1857, 7,690,749*l.* Stock Three per Cents was sold; viz., in 1853, 778,200*l.*, at 91 to 99; in 1854, 1,322,736*l.*, at 85 to 95; in 1855, 3,031,964*l.*, at 88 to 93; in 1856, 2,384,031*l.*, at 88½ to 95½; and in 1857, 173,818*l.*, at 88 to 90. It appears from the evidence that some portions of this Stock of 7,690,749*l.*, were sold for Savings Banks purposes, but that the greater part was sold on the order of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of buying Exchequer Bills. From these transactions it appears that 4,559,600*l.* was invested in Stock during the years 1850, 1851, 1852, to June 1853, at comparatively high prices; and from June 1853, to 20th November, 1857, 7,690,749*l.* Three per Cent. Stock was sold at comparatively low prices, chiefly for the purpose of investment in Exchequer Bills; it would therefore follow that although Exchequer Bills paid a higher rate of interest than Stock at that time, yet

a considerable apparent loss must have occurred on the capital, in Stock of Three per Cents, which stock in 1858 is at 97 per 100*l*.

The transactions in Exchequer Bills, as shown in a paper put in by Sir A. Spearman, have been as follows:—

Bought: Exchequer Bills, 36,198,050*l*; Exchequer Bonds, 1,850,000*l*.
Sold: Exchequer Bills, 4,067,700*l*; Ditto paid off, 16,238,000*l*; Ditto funded, 8,090,550*l*; Exchequer Bonds sold, 1,850,000*l*; leaving a balance of 7,000,000*l* of Exchequer Bills, which have been bought partly by sale of Stock, and partly by the application of cash balances.

There were bought in the quarter ending 30th September 1855, 2,710,000*l*; 31st December, 1855, 310,000*l*; 31st March, 1856, 2,100,000*l*; 30th June, 1856, 200,000*l*; 31st December, 1856, 300,000*l*; 31st March, 1857, 220,000*l*; 30th June, 1857, 1,760,000*l*. Total, 7,600,000*l*. These Exchequer Bills are now held by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the Savings Banks in the United Kingdom; and it appears that the value of these Exchequer Bills in Three per Cent. Stock are taken at 8,614,727*l*., not estimated at present prices, in June 1858, but at the prices of the Sinking Fund averages for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1855, 91*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*.; 30th June, 1855, 91*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; 30th September, 1855, 91*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*.; 31st December, 1855, 86*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; 31st March, 1856, 85*l*. 15*s*.; 30th June, 1856, 91*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; 31st December, 1856, 92*l*.; 31st March, 1857, 93*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*.; 30th June, 1857, 92*l*. This is done under the operation of sections 50 and 51, 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, which enacts that “Exchequer Bills may be converted into Three per Cent. Stock, at the quarterly average price of Three per Cents, which have been purchased out of the moneys of the Sinking Fund, in the same quarter of the year in which such Exchequer Bills have been purchased.”

It appears from Parliamentary Returns, that from 1836 to May 1844, 7,627,384*l*. New Three per Cent. Stock has been created, at an average of 90*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*. In the year 1853, 1,274,760*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*. New Three per Cent. Stock was created in two sums, 383,098*l*. 5*s*. 1*d*. at 99*l*. 14*s*. 7*d*. per 100*l* stock, and 891,662*l*. 14*s*. 1*d*. at 97*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*. per 100*l* Stock, making a total of New Three per Cent. Stock, created under the operation of the Savings Banks Acts since 1836, of 8,902,145*l*. 17*s*. 1*d*., by the funding of Exchequer Bills.

It appears further from the evidence of Lord Monteaigle, that Consolidated Fund Bills have been converted into Permanent Funded Debt, which is, more properly, not the conversion of an Unfunded Debt into a Funded Debt, but the creation of a New Permanent Funded Debt, without the knowledge of the House of Commons, and without the sanction of the Legislature, namely, Consolidated Fund Bills, 600,000*l*., were funded September 5, 1838; 500,000*l*., October 2, 1839; 500,000*l*., April 25, 1840; and 700,000*l*. on March 25, 1841. Your Committee is therefore of opinion it would be advisable to repeal all the sections of the Savings Banks Acts, which relate to the conversion of Exchequer Bills into Stock, leaving that question to be dealt with separately. Your Committee has to report that the balances of money arising from payments to the Commissioners by the Trustees of Savings Banks, exclusive of Friendly Societies, and from interest due to the Trustees, are still annually on the increase.

By law, the Stocks and Securities for money are valued on a given day in each year, November 20, and consequently the value of the assets as compared with the balance due to the Savings Bank for principal and

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interest varies with the money price of the Public Stocks and Securities in the Stock Market on November 20th in each year. In order, therefore, to form a correct opinion of the comparative state of the assets, it is necessary to present an account of the total amount of securities and liabilities, year by year, during the same period.

Year.	Total of Securities held by the Commissioners.	Balance Due to Trustees.	Difference.
	£	£	£
1850	28,321,822	29,129,205	807,383
1851	29,598,822	30,445,568	846,746
1852	31,003,822	31,912,413	908,591
1853	32,381,383	33,510,771	1,129,388
1854	32,744,567	33,909,302	1,164,735
1855	32,940,608	34,410,694	1,470,091
1856	33,203,171	35,119,585	1,916,414
1857	34,399,080*	35,255,722	856,642

Your Committee think it unnecessary to enter into the question whether the terms of the statutes do really give the authority to the Commissioners or the Chancellor of the Exchequer over the investments of Savings Banks, which in practice, for the last thirty years, they have been assumed to convey. It seems to them sufficient to recommend that, in any Bill to be introduced on the subject, the powers and duties assigned to the department which shall undertake the investment of the money of Savings Banks shall be accurately defined for the future, and that no sale of Consols shall be permitted, except for the express purposes of Savings Banks, nor any addition be made to the funded debt of the nation, without the sanction of Parliament. It has been urged, in favour of the existing practice, that upon two occasions, viz., in 1835 and 1844, a portion of the stock was sold, and the money so raised was applied to provide a fund under the safeguard of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day was enabled to accomplish great reductions in the interest of the debt, by which the nation was relieved of an annual charge of many thousand pounds; and that, on the breaking out of the Crimean war, the purchase of Exchequer Bills on account of Banks was a means of furnishing the Government with the necessary supplies at a moment when a loan could not have been obtained, except at a serious discount. It cannot, indeed, be disputed that the command over so large a sum as arises year by year from the deposits of Savings Banks, is a material relief to the Exchequer at critical moments, and facilitates the ordinary transactions of the Treasury in regard to Exchequer Bills. Without affecting the character of the deposits or the claim of each depositor, these balances often enable a Chancellor of the Exchequer to postpone demands which he cannot meet without loss, and to obtain his supplies without submitting to exorbitant interest. It is not, therefore, a light matter to interfere with an arrangement from which such accommodation has been found to arise; but your Committee think there are grave objections to this mode of proceeding, irrespective of any consideration of loss or gain to the State, which render it expedient to limit and restrain the

* Of these securities 7,600,000*l.* Exchequer Bills are estimated at the Sinking Fund average price of 3 per cents. in the quarters in which such Exchequer Bills were purchased.

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absolute power hitherto exercised by the Government in buying, selling, and varying the securities in which the capital of Savings Banks is invested; because such power withdraws from the cognizance of Parliament large financial transactions during the time when they are in a course of being accomplished; and it also occasions discredit to Savings Banks by putting them in the light of institutions burthensome to the country, when in truth it is plain, that if their money were regularly invested in Consols and Bills as it accrued, little or no deficiency would now exist.

Your Committee propose that, in future, the Commissioners of the National Debt shall be relieved from the office of investing the moneys of Savings Banks; that this duty shall be confided to a Commission of five persons, of whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank shall always be members, and that the other three shall be nominated by the Crown.

Your Committee believe that ample control and margin will thus be reserved to the Executive Government in directing the choice of securities, in which that part of the balances shall be invested, which it is necessary to keep in such a state that they may be easily convertible into money on demand; and, on the other hand, that by the provisions which they recommend Parliament to adopt, a sufficient check will be imposed upon the facility of dealing in the public funds, by shifting the money of Savings Banks from one kind of security to another.

Parliamentary Guarantee and Relations between Local and Central Authority.—A very general impression prevails throughout the country that the Government is bound to make good any deficiency whenever a Savings Bank has failed; a claim accordingly has been made, in several instances, on Parliament to replace the money of depositors in cases of defalcation. This impression is not warranted by the laws which regulate Savings Banks. It is difficult, however, to maintain that Parliament, having released local trustees from their liability, should not be bound to provide some other guarantee for the money of depositors, who have no share themselves in the management of their Bank. It appears to your Committee that an alternative ought to be given, and freely offered to the choice of trustees, either to secure the guarantee of Parliament upon such conditions as the Commission shall prescribe, or themselves to undergo the same liability in regard to Savings Banks as was enacted in the 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, s. 9. The able actuaries connected with various large banks, who have attended your Committee, have detailed various methods by which imposition and error may be rendered almost impossible in great establishments; but in the case of smaller banks, when the funds are not adequate to provide a staff of paid officers, it will be for the Commission to see what arrangements they can make to check misconduct, and to afford to depositors, at least once a year, a certainty that their money has been duly lodged with the Government, for which purpose some valuable suggestions were made by several of the witnesses experienced in the practical management of banks. In one point all the witnesses concur, and your Committee must record their own opinion to the same effect, that the most effectual restraint upon malversation is to be found in the presence of a second party in every transaction where money is paid or received; and that a rule to this effect ought to be imperative in all banks, under a penalty on its infringement.

Future Expenditure.—The sum paid and credited to trustees for interest above the sums received for interest from the several securities in which

the capital has been invested in the period between the years 1817 and 1857, is stated by Sir A. Spearman to have been 2,774,000*l*. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the surplus fund has never been invested or paid interest. This amount is explained by Sir A. Spearman to arise in this manner: at the 20th of July, 1828, the sum so credited to the trustees in excess, and bearing interest for that date, was 659,777*l*; at the rates of interest as they prevailed from the date when the fund accumulated at compound interest, that sum represents the sum of 1,867,000*l*; in addition to which there are excesses in the subsequent years which amount, in round numbers, to 906,000*l*; so that the amount of over-credited interest is about 2,774,000*l*.

Your Committee are of opinion that the payment of interest and the expense of management ought not to be a source of annual loss to the State. By investing a portion of the capital in Parliamentary securities, which will yield a larger return than three per cent., and by applying to the purpose of a management-fund the interest of the present unappropriated surplus, and of all dormant claims after the expiration of ten years, your Committee think it probable not only that the present rate of interest, viz., 3*l*. 5*s.*, can be provided, but all expenses of the Commission may be defrayed, and even a balance may be put by yearly towards liquidating the deficiency arising from the transactions of former years.

Your Committee observe that the operation of the Savings' Bank Acts places a vast sum, now exceeding 37,000,000*l*. (including the funds of Friendly Societies), in such a position that any portion may be demanded, during periods of pressure, from the State, which might occasion great public inconvenience; and it therefore seems desirable to devise some means of releasing the State from a portion of so extensive a liability, by a conversion of some of the higher classes of deposits into a State security, with the consent of the depositors, under due regulations.

Your Committee have embodied the principal points which they recommend to the attention of the House in the following resolutions:—

1. That the laws relating to Savings Banks in the United Kingdom, require to be amended and to be consolidated in one Act.
2. That it is expedient to place the superintendence and management of the general funds of the Savings Banks in the United Kingdom in a Commission consisting of five Members.
3. That it is desirable that this Commission be constituted of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor of the Bank of England, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, and three other persons appointed by the Crown, of whom one shall be paid.
4. That all expenses of the Commission be paid out of the moneys of Savings Banks; that the surplus fund shall be invested in public securities, and the interest carried to the account of the surplus fund, out of which such expenses shall be defrayed.
5. That the powers and duties of the Commission shall be defined by Act of Parliament; that provision be made for the summoning and holding, at stated intervals, the meetings of the Commission; that three shall be a quorum, and the minutes of each meeting duly recorded and signed by the Chairman.

6. That the Rules and Regulations relating to the receipt and payment of all monies, and to the purchases and sales of stocks and all securities, be passed at meetings of the Commission specially convened for that purpose,

and shall be subject to the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

7. That the annual accounts of the Commission, containing the receipts and payments of all moneys, and every detail as to the sales and purchases of stocks and other securities belonging to the Savings Banks, within the year ending on November 20, in each year, be audited by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Audit.

8. That monthly accounts of the receipts and payments of all moneys, and of sales and purchases of stocks and other securities, be prepared by the Commissioners, and copies of the monthly accounts shall be forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and to the Governor of the Bank of England, within one week of the following month.

9. That the annual accounts, containing the receipts and payments of all moneys, and every detail as to the sales and purchases of stock, and of other securities of the Savings Banks, be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the first week of February, if Parliament is sitting; and, if Parliament is not sitting, then within ten days next after the first sitting of Parliament.

10. That no sales, purchases, or exchanges of stocks or securities held by the Commission shall be made, except as required for the purposes of the Savings Banks, and that no funding of Exchequer Bills held by the Commission shall in future be made without the special authority of an Act of Parliament.

11. That the Commission should be empowered by Parliament to invest a portion of such funds, not exceeding one-third of the whole, in other securities than those now authorized to be purchased with those funds; these securities being such as are created or guaranteed under an Act of Parliament.

12. That it is inexpedient that any existing deficiency of the funds should be made the ground of reducing the present rate of interest allowed to the banks, but the whole subject of the estimated deficiency be referred to the consideration of Parliament.

13. That any future surplus income of the Board shall be carried to the credit of a guarantee fund, to meet any casual charges, losses, or deficiency of income; but if there shall be no surplus to meet such deficiency of income, the rate of interest allowed to Savings Banks shall be proportionately diminished.

14. That the Commission shall have power to frame regulations respecting the accounts to be kept, and the audit thereof, and respecting the receipt and payment of deposits, on the adoption whereof by any Savings Bank, such bank shall acquire security for the deposits therein guaranteed by Parliament, and that such Savings Bank shall have a special title.

15. That the Commission may appoint such officers as may be requisite for the proper audit and inspection of such accounts, and for obtaining due compliance with such regulations.

16. That no banking concerns should be permitted to assume the name of Savings Banks, except such as have had their rules duly certified.

17. The rules of every Savings Bank shall be in force only after they have been certified by the Barrister, to whom no fee shall be payable.

18. That the responsibility of trustees be enacted in the same terms as in the Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 92.

19. That the present limits of yearly and total amounts of deposits payable on demand be maintained.

20. That whenever any deposit shall amount to 150*l.*, the Commissioners may, with the consent of the depositor, invest a portion of that deposit in the purchase for the depositor of 100*l.* stock, the interest on which shall be received by the Commissioners, and be placed to the depositor's account.

The following items are gathered from the evidence :—

Interest.—From the 20th November, 1828, interest at the rate of 2½*d.* per cent. per day, or 3*l.* 16*s.* per annum, was to be allowed by the Commissioners to the trustees, and at the rate of 2½*d.* per cent. per day, or 3*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* per annum, by the trustees to the depositors. Upon deposits the interest payable to the trustees, by the 57 Geo. 3, c. 105 and 130, was 3*d.* per diem, or 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per cent. per annum. By the 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, the interest payable to the trustees was 2½*d.* per cent. per diem, and the interest payable to the depositors was not to exceed 2½*d.* per cent. per diem. By the 7 & 8 Vict., c. 8, the interest was reduced, from the 20th November, 1844, to 3*l.* 5*s.* per centum per annum to the trustees, and the interest payable to the depositors was not to exceed 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, or 2*d.* per diem. There is, however, great difference between the declared rate and the distributed rate. The difference in some Banks is about 1*s.* 3*d.* per cent., but in others much more. In the opinion of Mr. Craig not more than one-tenth of all the Banks make out fair and honest returns. The rate per cent. of interest granted to trustees from 1818 to 1828 was 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* From 1829 to 1844, 3*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; and from 1845 to 1857, 3*l.* 5*s.* The loss caused by the difference between the interest received and paid by the Commissioners is considerable. It amounts yearly to 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* Since 1844 the total loss amounted to 2,774,050*l.* In the opinion of Mr. Boodle, a fixed rate of interest is very desirable for depositors. Depositors do not understand a fluctuating rate of interest. Were a higher rate of interest given, the deposits would be much greater. As it is, depositors draw out their deposits, to employ them in more speculative concerns. Mr. Maitland said that the highest rate of interest that can safely be offered should be given for small savings. The Commissioners should have power to regulate the rate of interest both to trustees and depositors. Mr. Meikle was of opinion that a fixed or uniform rate of 3 per cent. should be given to depositors, and that the interest on two-thirds of the capital invested in Government Securities should be an unvarying rate of 3½ per cent. Mr. Deaker said that depositors of small sums look more to the safety of their money than the amount of interest they receive. Mr. Craig said that a rate of 2*l.* 17*s.* or 2*l.* 18*s.* per cent. is satisfactory to depositors. Mr. Maitland was of opinion that the interest payable to depositors should vary according to the market rate of interest. The Scotch Banks pay a fluctuating rate of interest. But the changes should be made only twice in the year. Mr. Sykes suggested that the interest to depositors should be 3 per cent. on sums up to 100*l.*, and where the depositors exceed 100*l.* only 2 per cent. on the portion in excess of 100*l.*

Deposits and Depositors.—By the 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, it was provided that the saving of minors might be invested, and that deposits might be made by married women. Charitable societies were authorised to invest sums not exceeding 100*l.* per annum, or 300*l.* in the whole. Friendly societies were also authorised to subscribe any portion of their funds into Savings Banks; but a friendly society enrolled after the 28th July, 1828, could not invest more than 300*l.*, principal and interest included. No money was

allowed to be deposited without the name and profession and residence of the depositor. Trustees were not to receive from any one depositor more than 30*l*. in any one year, nor more than 150*l*. in the whole; and when the deposit and interest amounted to 200*l*., interest was to cease. Trustees were not to receive from persons whose deposits amounted to 150*l*. Depositors were allowed to withdraw the deposits and again subscribe, provided the same did not in any one year exceed 30*l*. Deposits were authorised to be withdrawn from one Savings Bank and placed in another. Should a depositor die, leaving any sum exceeding 50*l*., the same was not to be paid without probate or letters of administration. Administration bonds for effects under 50*l*. were exempt from stamp duty. When the effects of a person dying intestate did not exceed 50*l*., the deposits were to be divided according to the rules of the institution. By the 3 Will. 4, c. 14, no depositor could deposit more than 30*l*. in one year, ending on the 20th November. By the 7 & 8 Vict., c. 83, the deposits from one depositor could not exceed 30*l*. in any year, nor 150*l*. in the whole; and when deposits and interest amounted to 200*l*., the interest was to cease—except with respect to deposits amounting to 200*l*. on the 28th July, 1828—but no such depositor was allowed to make further deposit so long as his deposits amount to or exceed 150*l*. The progress of Savings Banks was shown from the fact that whilst in 1831 the number of depositors was 437,000, in 1856 the number was 1,341,000. The amount of deposits in 1831 was 14,595,000*l*.; in 1856, 34,946,000*l*. The number of Savings Banks in 1840 was 546; and in 1857, 601. Sir A. Y. Spearman was of opinion that the present limit of 150*l*. upon deposits should not be reduced. Mr. Boodle said that it would be advantageous if the limits of annual deposit were increased to 50*l*., and of total deposit to 250*l*. In this opinion, Mr. Saintsbury, Mr. Wortley, and Mr. Maitland concurred, provided the rate of interest be reduced, and there be a ready access to the public fund. Mr. Meikle and Mr. Sturrock objected to any alteration of the limits of deposits.

Investments or Purchases (National Debt Office).—By the 57th Geo. 3, c. 105, the money paid in on Savings Banks account was to be invested in Three and a Half per Cent. Bank Annuities. By subsequent Acts, the money was to be invested in Bank Annuities or Exchequer Bills. The purchases of stock are made upon the order of the Comptroller-General, and he acts under the direction of the Department; but no Exchequer Bills are bought except under the special direction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir A. Spearman stated that he had, on his own authority, bought stock from time to time, as the state of the balance required it; and contended that he has legally such authority by virtue of his office; and he did not hold himself responsible to give any explanation of his proceedings to the trustees and managers of banks. The practice of the Commissioner is, when the balance at the Bank appears to be larger than is necessary, gradually to apply it to the purchase of stock at the price of the day. Thus, between 1828 and 1844, stock was sold to the amount of 8,166,551*l*., and purchased to the amount of 8,816,400*l*.; Exchequer Bills were bought to the amount of 19,888,100*l*., and sold 13,041,500*l*. Mr. Wortley believed that the present system of dealing with the funds of Savings Banks, the funds being mixed up with the Government or Public Fund, was injurious to the Savings Banks. Lord Monteagle also said that the present use of Savings Banks' money is entirely at variance with the original design. He complained chiefly against the power which is vested

in the Commissioners to change the securities, and thus become active agents upon the stock market. Mr. Boodle stated that the trustees and managers of Savings Banks had prepared a bill providing for the investment of one-third of the fund in the drainage of land, so as to produce increased interest. Mr. Sikes also suggested that one-third of the capital of Savings Banks should be invested in freehold securities, and in debentures of railways, &c. Of the same opinion was Mr. Deaker, Mr. Jameson, and Mr. Finney.

Exchequer Bills.—Mr. Boodle showed the objections existing to the practice of dealing in Stock and Exchequer Bills, and of exchanging one for the other. The practice prevailed between 1828 and 1844. It was then discontinued till 1853, when it was revived, and has been continued ever since. Lord Monteagle also had strong objections to the power of funding Exchequer Bills bought for the Savings Banks at the price of the quarter at which they were bought. Sir A. Spearman, however, stated that the Savings Bank fund on the 20th November, 1857, was 34,399,082*l.* stock, whereas, if there had been no investment in Exchequer Bills or bonds since 1853, the amount would have been 34,207,371*l.* stock. Exchequer Bill purchases are made in two modes. If the purchases are to be made in the market, the Comptroller-General directs the Chief Cashier of the Bank of England to make the purchase, in the same manner as he directs him to purchase stock; and the Chief Cashier having made the purchase and received the Exchequer Bills, pays for them out of the Savings Banks fund, under a general authority to do so, and carries the Exchequer Bills to the credit of the Commissioners. The other mode is, where the Government desire to issue temporary Exchequer Bills, such as Deficiency Bills or Ways and Means Bills; Deficiency Bills being bills issued under the authority of the Act 57 Geo. 3, to enable the Government to provide for a temporary deficiency in money in the Exchequer, to pay the charges accrued due on the Consolidated Fund at the close of the quarter. Such Deficiency Bills are issued either to the Bank of England, or if the Chancellor of the Exchequer is of opinion that they should be held temporarily by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, then through the Bank of England to the Commissioners, the Bank having paid the money to the Exchequer, and being repaid upon the same day out of the Savings Bank fund; such bills are held until the Treasury redeem them through the Bank, and those bills are often renewed backward and forward. When redeemed, similar amounts, or larger or smaller amounts, are issued again, whenever the state of the balances in the Exchequer at the close of the quarter renders it necessary. On the other hand, the Ways and Means Bills are bills of somewhat of the same character; but they are not chargeable upon the produce of the current quarter, they are chargeable upon the revenue of the next succeeding quarter, and they are received precisely in the same manner as in the case of the Deficiency Bills. Supply Bills are of a more permanent character, and are often held on from year to year, and are exchanged from year to year.

National Debt Office.—The National Debt Commissioners and the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank. The Board meet once in every quarter. Their powers are defined by Act of Parliament. The National Debt Commissioners date from the

creation of the Sinking Fund in 1786. When a Savings Bank is first established, the first act the trustee must fulfil is to forward a certificate of the appointment of trustees. The next stage is an application from them for the regulations of the Commissioners to appoint an agent in London to transact the pecuniary business of the trustees, in the paying of money into and in the withdrawing of money from the National Debt Office. When the banks wish to invest money, they send up a notice signed by two Trustees, stating the amount which is to be invested; and upon the presentation of that notice by the agent, an order is given from the National Debt Office to the Bank of England to receive the money, and place it to the account of the Commissioners for the fund for the Banks of Savings. The only control which the National Debt Commissioners had over the officers of Savings Banks, is the power to call for details of expenditure. The expenditure of the National Debt Office amounts to 12,000*l.* or 14,000*l.* a year.

Deficiency Savings Bank Fund.—There has been a loss of between 2,000,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.* in the Savings Bank Fund during the last six years. The meaning of the words "balance deficient," as explained by Mr. Boodle, is, that the funds, according to the value of the day, would be insufficient to meet the claims of the Trustees of Savings Banks. Sir A. Spearman, however, denied the accuracy of the statement in regard to the amount of loss on the fund. He stated, that the system of dealing with the Savings Banks money is calculated to produce a very serious loss, inasmuch as the banks mostly pay in when the funds are high, and draw out when they are low.

	Population, 1851.	Number of Banks.	Number of Officers.		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 30th Nov. 1856.
			Un- paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.		
England and Wales	17,609,056	498	525	1,030	£ 246,670	£ 385,500	£ 74,596 19 10½	£ 101,803 13 0½
Scotland	3,888,742	40	46	106	15,800	22,450	5,320 19 5	7,420 17 8
Ireland	6,515,794	51	45	131	9,500	24,810	5,671 5 3	7,663 17 0
Islands in the British Seas .	90,800	2	2	4	1,400	1,200	860 0 0	1,049 1 7½
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM .	27,104,294	597	618	1,261	273,370	354,060	86,451 4 6½	117,966 9 7½

	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 30th Nov. 1856.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 30th Nov. 1856.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 30th Nov. 1856, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 30th Nov. 1856.	Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 30th Nov. 1856.
England and Wales	1,140,551	£ 30,725,782 6 0½	£ 30,560,873 8 8	£ 241,799 7 8	£ 2 18 9	£ 330,427 14 2
Scotland	119,281	1,986,495 10 8	1,918,587 1 9	22,033 7 3	2 17 9	230 0 0
Ireland	57,050	1,710,179 19 0	1,699,005 4 7	15,229 1 8	2 16 5	9,666 14 6
Islands in the British Seas .	14,487	388,475 7 0	387,584 14 2	2,008 2 7	3 0 0	2,200 0 0
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM .	1,331,369	34,760,933 2 8½	34,565,969 9 2	282,070 0 2	2 18 8	342,716 8 8
					Average.	

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	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.		Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management, at 20 Nov. 1856.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1856.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1856.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1856.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1856.
	Total Number	Total Amount of Annuities granted.					
England and Wales	9,863	£ 164,935 0 6	£ s. d. 0 6 7	1,326,137	566,813	£ s. d. 5 4 9	£ s. d. 11 6 1
Scotland	1,018	16,886 4 9	0 7 8	222,922	147,407	3 4 9	5 15 3
Ireland	226	2,886 6 0	0 9 0	84,323	52,764	6 0 2	8 8 4
Islands in the British Seas	21	227 12 6	0 5 4	6,271	4,778	7 8 10	11 13 8
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	10,843	185,515 3 9	0 6 9 Average.	1,542,762	791,762	5 9 1	10 1 8

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Return showing the total Depositors, classified ; total Capital of each Class ; total of the whole Average held by each Depositor in each Class ; Proportion per cent. of each Class of Depositors on the whole, and Proportion per cent. of Deposits in each Class, for the Year ending Nov. 20, 1857.

	No. of Depositors in each Class.	Amount of Deposit in each Class.	Average Deposit in each Class.	Proportion per cent. of Depositors in each Class.	Proportion per cent. of Deposits in each Class.
£ Not exceeding 20	846,203	4,848,447	5,729	63·067	14·669
20 and not exceeding 50	293,716	9,111,756	31,022	21·820	27·624
50 " " 100	130,204	8,982,919	68,991	9·704	27·234
100 " " 150	44,339	5,330,002	120,210	3·304	16·158
150 " " 200	25,820	4,889,837	189,997	1·924	13·807
200 and upwards	1,470	321,562	218,750	·109	·974
	1,341,752	32,984,023	24,582	99·998	99·996

Of the above 1,341,752 depositors there were 1,139,919 not having a deposit above 50*l.*; 130,204 having more than 50*l.* and not above 100*l.*; 70,159 having more than 100*l.*, and not above 200*l.*, and 1,476 having more than 200*l.* The 1,139,919 depositors had at their aggregate credit 13,960,203*l.*, being an average of 12*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* for each depositor; 130,204 had at their aggregate credit 8,982,919*l.*, being an average of 68*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* for each depositor. The 70,159 had at their aggregate credit 9,719,339*l.*, being an average of 138*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* for each depositor; and 1,470 had at their aggregate credit 321,562*l.*, being an average of 218*l.* 15*s.* for each depositor. So that 71,600 depositors, being about one-twentieth part of the whole number, had at their account very nearly one-third of the whole sum of 32,984,023*l.* due to all the depositors in all the Savings Banks in the United Kingdom.

[15]

GREEK LOAN.

An Account of Moneys paid out of the Consolidated Fund under the Acts 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 121, and 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 94, for Interest and Sinking Fund on that part of the Greek Loan which is guaranteed by this Country under the Authority of the said Acts, and of the Amount repaid by the Greek Government on account of the same. (81.)

[Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.]

THE sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund for payment of the interest and sinking fund on that portion of the Greek Loan which had been guaranteed by the country from 1843 to 1857 inclusive, amounted to 693,041*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, of which 31,084*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* was repaid by the Greek Government in 1847 and 1848, leaving a balance due of 661,957*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

 RUSSIAN DUTCH LOAN.

An Account made up to the 31st December, 1857, of the Sums which have been paid and applied within the year 1857 by virtue of an Act 55 Geo. 3. c. 115, entitled "An Act for carrying into effect a Convention between His Majesty and the King of the Netherlands and the Emperor of All the Russias for paying and satisfying the Interest on the part of the Loan therein agreed to be borne by His Majesty on all or any of the Securities therein mentioned, and towards paying and satisfying the Principal thereof (in case the Principal of any of the said Securities shall have been paid), and also for paying the Expenses of carrying the said Act into execution, and the Sinking Fund for the extension of the same. (82.)"

[Presented pursuant to Act 55 Geo. 3. c. 115.]

THE original portion of loan guaranteed by Great Britain in the year 1815 was 25,000,000 florins. Of this sum 10,250,000 florins were paid off by the sinking fund from the 1st January 1816 to the 31st December 1856. 250,000 florins were drawn for the year 1857 for the sinking fund, leaving a balance of principal due 31st day of December, 1857, of 14,500,000 florins. The interest paid during the year amounted to 231,250 florins, or 83,311*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th June, 1858, for Return of all Telegraph Companies to which Concessions or Guarantees of Aid from the Treasury have been granted or promised, whether to established or now intended Companies, between the 1st of January, 1854, and the 1st of March, 1858; setting forth the Name, Destination, Capital, Cost of Construction, and Annual Amount granted or guaranteed from the Treasury. (M. Macartney.) (477.)

To the Mediterranean extension telegraph—Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, to Malta and thence to Corfu—capital 120,000*l.*, at a cost of construction of 115,567*l.*, there was granted such a sum of money not exceeding 7,200*l.* as shall together with the other receipts make up a net profit available for dividend among the proprietors of 7,200*l.* And to the Atlantic—Valentia to Newfoundland—capital 350,000*l.*, there was granted 14,000*l.* so long as the dividend is below 6 per cent.; and 10,000*l.* when it amounts to 6 per cent. or more.

RECEIPT AND DRAFT STAMPS.

Return of the Number of Penny Receipt and Draft Stamps sold or issued in England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, for each Quarter since the 10th October, 1854; also Return of the total Revenue from the above for each Quarter. (22nd June, 1858.) (Mr. Cowan.) (351.)

THE number of penny receipt and draft stamps sold in the United Kingdom in the quarter ending 5th January, 1855, was 15,884,125, producing a revenue of 66,183*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; in the quarter ending 31st December, 1855, the number was 17,543,382, and the revenue 73,097*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; in the quarter ending 31st December, 1856, the number was 18,578,096, and the revenue 77,408*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; in the quarter ending 31st December, 1857, the number of stamps sold was 20,018,414, and the amount of revenue 83,410*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; and in the quarter ending 31st March, 1858, the number of receipt and draft stamps sold was 19,304,823, and the revenue 80,436*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

BILLS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

For the Amendment of the Law relating to Treasure Trove. Persons finding any property falling under the description of treasure trove, to deposit the same with some justice of the peace; otherwise to forfeit all claim to compensation, and to be guilty of a misdemeanor. The justice will then make inquiry into the circumstances of finding such treasure, and forward such property to the Treasury. The Treasury will take steps to ascertain the value of such treasure, having regard to the antiquarian value, as well as to the intrinsic worth of the substances of which it is composed, and remit the amount to the finder. The Treasury may deposit such treasure in the British Museum, or other local museum. (The Lord Talbot de Malahide.) 5th July, 1858.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To indemnify the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in respect of certain Issues of their Notes, and to confirm such Issues, and to authorize further Issues for a time to be limited. (Mr. FitzRoy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Viscount Palmerston.) 4th December, 1857. (1.)

To settle an Annuity on Sir Henry Havelock, Baronet, in consideration of his eminent Services. (Mr. FitzRoy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Viscount Palmerston.) 9th December, 1857. (3.)

To settle Annuities on Lady Havelock and Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, in consideration of the eminent Services of the late Major-General Havelock. (Mr. FitzRoy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Viscount Palmerston.) 8th February, 1858. (12.)

For the Regulation of Markets and Fairs in Ireland. (Mr. Henry Herbert and the Attorney-General for Ireland.) 8th February, 1858. (11.)

To enable Joint-Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of Limited Liability. (Mr. Headlam and Mr. Joseph Ewart.) 15th February, 1858. (21.)

To provide for the Collection of Agricultural Statistics in England and Wales. The Board of Trade to take measures to obtain returns referring to the first day of June in each year; and on or before the 1st day of February, the overseers of the poor to furnish extracts from their rate-book. The Board of Trade may employ collectors and receivers of returns, and inspectors of agricultural statistics, who are to make district visits from time to time, to test the accuracy of the returns. The occupier also is to fill up the return supplied to him, and, in case of neglect, the Board of Trade may authorize the land to be inspected. The returns of the occupier will comprise the number of statute acres used in different crops, and those of the overseers of the poor the names of the occupiers, the name or situation of property, and the estimated extent. (Mr. Caird and Mr. Garnett.) 12th March, 1858. (26.)

For the Alteration of certain Duties of Customs. (Mr. FitzRoy, Mr. Hamilton, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.) 23rd March, 1858. (38.)

To continue an Act of the 3rd and 4th years of Her Majesty, c. 110, to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies. (Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 26th March, 1858. (42.)

For the further Amendment of the Duties of Customs. (Mr. FitzRoy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Hamilton.) 21st April, 1858. (53.)

For granting certain additional Rates and Duties of Excise. (Mr. FitzRoy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Hamilton.) 21st April, 1858. (52.)

To amend the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852. (Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Mr. Scholefield, and Mr. Cowan.) 21st April, 1858. (54.)

To provide for the general Registration of Partnerships. The Act not to apply to corporations or joint-stock companies. The word partnership to include every firm or partnership carrying on any trade and using any place of business in England, whether such firm shall consist of two or more persons carrying on business in their own names or in some or one of their names, or consist of one or more persons carrying on business in the name of any other person, or in their names in connection with any other person under the style or title of any company or firm. The registrar-general and superintendent registrars of births and deaths and marriages to be registrars of partnerships, and a general register office and district register offices to be formed. All existing and future partnerships to be registered; so every change of partners, of name of firms, or place of business. The district register to be signed by the partners, or verified by declaration; but any partner may sign for other partners not resident in England. Application may be made by any partner for new registration on change of partners, or in case of death of any registered partner. No action to be brought in the name or in behalf of the partnership until the same be duly registered. On the retirement of any registered partner, a memorandum of the same to be entered in the register. Notice of complete dissolution of partnerships to be sent to the district registrar. (Viscount Goderich, Colonel Wilson Patten, Mr. Cheetham, and Mr. Turner.) 22nd April, 1858. (57.)

For raising a Sum by Exchequer Bonds. (Mr. FitzRoy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Hamilton.) 27th April, 1858. (65.)

To reduce the Stamp Duty on Passports. (Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald.) 12th May, 1858. (83.)

To amend the Act of the 5th and 6th years of her present Majesty to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Copyright of Designs for ornamenting Articles of Manufacture. (Mr. Cheetham, Colonel Wilson Patten, and Mr. Turner.) 17th May, 1858. (89.)

To amend the Act of the 18th and 19th years of her present Majesty, c. 63, relating to Friendly Societies. (Mr. Sotherton Estcourt and Mr. Bonham Carter.) 17th May, 1858. (92.)

To amend the Laws relating to Cheques or Drafts on Bankers. (The Attorney-General and Mr. Hamilton.) 1st June, 1858. (99.)

To repeal certain Provisions for the Issue out of the Consolidated Fund of fixed Amounts for the Reduction of the Funded Debt. (The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Hamilton.) 3rd June, 1858. (104.)

To amend the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Act, 1857. (Mr. FitzRoy, Mr. Henley, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.) 7th June, 1858. (112.)

To amend the Law relating to the Wills and the Administration of the

personal Estate of British Subjects domiciled abroad. Wills of British subjects domiciled abroad valid if made according to the law of the United Kingdom; but any such will will be valid if made according to the law of the place where such British subject was domiciled at the time of his decease. Upon intestacy of British subjects domiciled abroad, their personal estate to be administered as if they had been domiciled in the United Kingdom. (The Attorney-General, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Malins.) 10th June, 1858. (119.)

For the sale of Grain, Meal, Flour, Butter, and Potatoes, and other Agricultural Produce, by the pound avoirdupois, the score of twenty pounds, the hundredweight of one hundred pounds, and the ton of two thousand pounds. (Mr. McCann and Mr. William Brown.) 22nd June, 1858. (153.)

To impose Fees on the Branding of Barrels under the Acts concerning the Herring Fisheries in Scotland. (The Lord Advocate and Mr. Hamilton.) 24th June, 1858. (160.)

To amend the Laws concerning Superannuations and other Allowances to Persons having held Civil Offices in the Public Service. The superannuation to be as follows:—To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards and under eleven years, an annual allowance of ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office; for eleven years and under twelve years, an annual allowance of eleven-sixtieths of such salary and emoluments; and, in like manner, a further addition to an annual allowance of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted, and no addition to be made in respect of any service beyond forty years. Provisions made for professional and other special offices. No superannuation allowance to be granted to persons under sixty years, unless upon medical certificate of infirmity. Persons superannuated under sixty might be required to serve again. Any person holding an office subject to superannuation allowance to retire upon his attaining the age of sixty-five. (The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Hamilton.) 1st July, 1858. (173.)

To apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus of Ways and Means to the Service of the Year 1858, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. (Mr. FitzRoy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Hamilton.) 19th July, 1858. (224.)

To amend the Law relating to Accidents, and to provide for the more general Education of young Persons above Thirteen and under Sixteen Years of Age employed in Factories. No surgical certificate to be granted for a young person of the age of thirteen and under sixteen years before his employment in a factory, without production of an educational certificate. The inspector of factories may by notice annul the educational certificates of schoolmasters when they are found disqualified. Any young person for whom the surgical and educational certificates required are not obtained may be employed as a child, and not otherwise. (Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Cobbett, and Mr. Edwards.) 20th July, 1858. (229.)

To make Provisions to secure International Patent Right. (Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Hardy.) 23rd July, 1858. (235.)

No. LXXIX.—DIVINE WORSHIP.

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the Deficiency of Means of Spiritual Instruction and Places of Divine Worship in the Metropolis, and in other Populous Districts in England and Wales, especially in the Mining and Manufacturing Districts; and to consider the fittest means of meeting the difficulties of the case. (29. L.)

THE Committee was appointed on the 23rd April, 1858, and the following Lords were named of the Committee: viz., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Archbishop of York, Lord President Duke of Somerset, Duke of Marlborough, Duke of Northumberland, Earl Delawarr, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Chichester, Earl of Powis, Earl Grey, Viscount Eversley, Lord Bishop of London, Lord Bishop of Winchester, Lord Bishop of Exeter, Lord Bishop of St. David's, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Lord Bishop of Ripon, Lord Gage, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Monteagle of Brandon, and Lord Ebury.

The following witnesses were examined:—William Cotton, Bank Director, Lord Bishop of Ripon, John Lee, Rev. Henry E. Vivian, Rev. J. Colbourne, Rev. Thomas Fraser Stooks, Rev. Thomas James Rowsell, Rev. William Acworth, Rev. Skinner Chart Mason, Rev. Thomas Simpson Evans, Rev. William Weldon Champneys, Rev. Andrew Ramsay Campbell, Rev. William Cadman, Rev. Bryan King, Rev. Thomas Tyssen Bazeley, Antonio Brady, Rev. Canon Dale, Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, William Rivington, Rev. Henry Howarth, Rev. John E. Kemp, Rev. Charles Eyre, Rev. Charles Hume, Rev. Edward Parry, Rev. Michael Gibbs, Rev. George Nugee, Rev. John W. H. Molyneux, the Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, Lord Bishop of London, Edmund Batten, Archdeacon Charles Thorp, Edmund James Smith, George William Andrew, Rev. George Baylee, D.D., Rev. Alfred John Tomlin, Rev. Dr. Burnet, Edward Herford, Rev. John Rushton, D.D., Venerable Archdeacon Jones, Rev. Abraham Hume, LL.D., Charles Groves, Rev. John Fentiman Lingham, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., James Jell Chalk, Lord Bishop of Exeter, William Alexander Yool, Rev. Robert Maguire, and Earl Powis. The Committee reported as follows:—

In the parish of Shoreditch, having a population of 114,370, there is church room for only 1 in 11, and 17 clergymen have the charge of about 7,000 each.

In Stepney, there is a population of 90,447, church room for 1 in 10·8, and every clergyman has the charge of 6,460. St. Dunstan's, the ancient parish church, is stated to have a population of 40,000—elsewhere stated 35,000—with only one church in a corner of the parish; on one side of the district are 10,000 souls, without church, chapel, or school of the Church of England—and not a single room capable of holding 20 persons.

In St. James's, Ratcliff, having nearly 10,000 people, there is church room for 1,040, and one clergyman only.

In St. Mary's, Whitechapel (the parish church), there are 16,000, with church room for 1,700, and three clergymen. In St. Mark's are 16,000, with church room for 1,500, and only two clergymen.

In Christ Church, Spitalfields, are 20,950, church room 1,200, three clergymen.

In Newington, the population is 70,000, church room 6,570, ten clergymen. In St. Luke, Old-street, there are three parishes, having 42,825 population, church room 4,816, and five clergymen.

In St. James's, Clerkenwell (the parish church), having a population of 27,600, there is only one church, holding 1,700, and three clergymen. In Pentonville chapel 12,000, with a church holding 600, and two clergymen.

From the evidence respecting Southwark, it appears that the district of the old parish church, St. George the Martyr, contained till within a few weeks 35,000 persons from which a district of 7,000 is now detached, leaving a population of 28,000, with one church holding 1,300, and three licensed chapels; but there are upwards of 11,000 who have no accommodation in any place of worship. The moral and social condition of this parish is characterised as "very awful" (in some parts of it, known by the name of the Mint, and Kent-street specially so); though with striking indications of improvement.

In Lambeth, the rector states the population of the whole parish to be 150,000, in 14 districts. In his own, the rectory district, are 27,000, with church-room for 1,460, of which 800 sittings only are free. To raise the church-room in the whole parish to 58 per cent. would require additional church-room to the extent of 45,991. The return of the secretaries of the Bishop of Winchester shows that in the parts of the metropolis in that diocese, viz., Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, and Southwark, the population amounts to 336,117, with 29 churches, and 74 incumbents and curates, showing on the average 11,590 persons to every church, and 4,604 to every clergyman. Such and so great is the spiritual destitution of the poorest and most populous districts in the remoter parts of the metropolis. In turning to other portions of it, the state of things, though different, is scarcely less painful. Taking, for instance, the important parish of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, which may in many respects be considered as the connecting medium between the two extremes of the highest and the lowest of the London population: in this parish there are 17,000 souls, of which no fewer than 10,000 are, not all indeed of the very poorest class, but not any in a condition to pay rates. For these there is only one church, holding about 1,350 adults, and 300 children, in all near 1,700, or one for every tenth part of the population. Of these 1,700 sittings, only 250 are free, and of these 250, in the opinion of the incumbent, 100 are not at all fitted to accommodate adults. For all the appropriated sittings a rent is charged; but as this is a parish church, subject to the common law, such rents are generally acknowledged by the parishioners to be illegal, and being known to be so, some who occupy the seats refuse to pay, and there is no attempt to enforce payment. This refusal to pay, therefore, has gone on extending itself, till the pew-rents have gradually been reduced from 300*l.* per annum to about 105*l.*, which goes towards paying the beadle, the organist, and the sexton. But no attempt is stated to have been made to throw open the appropriated sittings for which no rents are paid, but 160 fit sittings only are offered to the 15,700 parishioners, who, having the same acknowledged legal right as the

hundreds who are seated in the church, are all actually excluded from it. The rector has a clear income, after paying part of the stipend of one of two curates, of only 190*l.* per annum, arising mainly from Easter offerings, 80*l.* of which are contributed by six individuals, the remainder from donations ranging from 1*s.* to two guineas. He lost by the Burial Acts a sum of 150*l.* or 200*l.* per annum. The rector, with two curates, has the care of 17,000 souls in his parish, in which there is, as he states, "a frightful amount of infidelity; this is the crying evil they have to contend with; infidelity in all its shapes, extending not only to the denying of the Christian revelation," but even to the grossest and darkest heathenism; "in fact, they have not any idea of the existence of a God. Being the centre of London," he continues, "it seems to be the focus into which evil contracts itself; and then it is continually multiplying itself in my neighbourhood, and then it discharges itself again into the outskirts of London." In a subsequent part of his examination, this witness stated, that the large amount of infidelity in his district extends actually among the better classes. Some of the very worst streets in London are in his parish. Irreligion, in short, and vice are so rampant in it, that the rector, without adequate accommodation in his church, and without sufficient aid from curates, states that it is quite impossible for him to cope with the immense amount of spiritual destitution around him, emphatically closing his testimony with these words, "I do not know what to do; it is a most painful position to be in."

Proceeding from this intermediate district to the most opulent regions, we come to the three parishes of St. James's, St. George's, Hanover-square, and Marylebone.

In St. James's there is a population of about 34,000, from which is to be deducted the district of St. Luke's, Berwick-street, leaving about 27,000 for St. James's proper. For that population there is church-room for 4,140, of which there are about 1,000 free seats for adults, 250 for children. Of these, 550 are in St. James's Church, being exactly double what were there when the present rector entered on his charge. Of these, 350 are in very good situations, 200 in aisles and back seats. These, together with the free seats in St. Philip's Church, in Regent-street, are the only seats in a consecrated church within St. James's proper; but there are 400 free seats in Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, a building in nowise likely to be ever diverted to any secular purposes.

Of the free seats in St. Philip's, amounting in number to more than 400, 376 are in an upper gallery, in which those who are seated can neither see nor be seen. The gallery is reached by mounting nearly 100 steps.

The appropriated seats in St. James's Church are all let, producing a rental of 1,400*l.* per annum, though by the local Act of Parliament, under which this church was built, no authority is given for raising more than 30*l.* per annum. It follows, therefore, that all above that sum is raised by excluding the parishioners at large from the right of using the church in common, for the exclusive benefit of those who pay their quota of the 1,400*l.* per annum.

In the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, the case is similar. The population attached to the parish church is 18,000, augmented, in what is called "the season," to 25,000. For these 25,000, there is the parish church, capable of receiving 1,200; viz., 1,050 adults, and the rest children. There are open free seats for about 300, some in the middle aisle, some against the walls, both in the galleries and in the body of the church. All

the other sittings are let for rents amounting to nearly 1,000*l.* per annum. In a chapel of ease, so called, built not by private contribution, but out of the accumulation of parochial fees, there is a provision of 100 free sittings in aisles and against the walls; the remaining sittings, 1,000 or 1,100 in number, being all let for rents, like those in the parish church. But there is a difference in the case of the chapel of ease, insomuch as the special Act under which it was built permitted the letting of the seats, except 100. In the third instance, that of the rectory district of St. Marylebone, containing 33,000 persons, there are free sittings for only 500 persons in the one church, built for 2,500 sittings under an Act of Parliament, which required that one-fifth part should be free. The rest are let for pew-rents. The free sittings are provided in an upper gallery of the church. There are, also, in certain proprietary chapels a number of sittings, probably amounting altogether to not more than 500 or 600, afforded gratuitously, which may be withdrawn at any time; as, indeed, all those structures may be diverted to any secular use whatever. A district containing 10,000 or 12,000 has been, under Lord Blandford's Act, recently taken out of the rectory district, diminishing by so many the 33,000, of whom the rector had the charge. For these 10,000 or 12,000, there is, as yet, no church; but one is in progress of building. Till that shall be completed, they have no means of attending Divine worship, except in a school-room. Such is the state of church accommodation in what may be considered the three most opulent parishes of all London. It is found to be not very favourably distinguished from that of the very poorest. In respect to pastoral care, it should seem that they are more happily circumstanced. They have comparatively more clergymen: in St. James's, there are the rector and three curates, together with the voluntary and conventional aid of two others, for about 20,000 souls; in the parish of St. George's, there are three clergymen for 25,000; in Marylebone, the rector and four curates for about 20,000.

There yet remain the important parishes of St. Pancras and Islington; the former containing 200,000, the latter 100,000 inhabitants, both increasing at the rate of 4,000 annually. In St. Pancras are 50 clergymen, having the charge of, on the average, 4,000 each; but with great inequalities. In one district, St. Luke's, there are 10,000 to a single clergyman, and no church. Many others have not cure of souls, strictly speaking, but conventionally only. One district of 12,000, detached by the Act of Parliament from the charge of the vicar, was not assigned to any one; within this district is a chapel, the minister of which claims to be free from the cure of souls. The vicar voluntarily gives a clergyman 50*l.* per annum to visit in extreme cases; and this is the sole pastoral provision for 12,000 souls.

In Islington, it appears from the return of the Bishop of London's secretary, that St. Mary's, the vicarage district, has a population of 24,000, three churches, two clergymen; All Saints, 15,271 inhabitants, one church, three clergymen. In this populous parish the building of new churches seems to have been checked by a claim of patronage on the part of the incumbent or trustees. The real state of the law, 1 & 2 Will. IV., being now understood, it is hoped that this difficulty will cease.

Before quitting the metropolis generally, it is right to state that, according to a return of the Bishop of London's secretary, the churches in that diocese, having a population of more than 5,000, are 163, being one church, on the

average, for 11,000 of the whole population, 1,798,656; the number of clergymen is 373, one, on the average, to 4,800. Bearing in mind that 2,000 are as many as can be tolerably well visited by a single clergyman, it appears that the number ought to be at least 900; that there is, therefore, a want of not fewer than 527 more pastoral clergymen in that portion of the metropolis which is within the diocese of London. But, adding to it those portions which are in the counties of Surrey and Kent, the deficiency can hardly be estimated at less than 600.

It is gratifying and encouraging to know that, during the last 20 or 30 years much has been done by the pious munificence of private persons, or associations, to relieve the sad spiritual destitution around them. The efforts under the late Bishop of London to raise a fund of 88,000*l.* for building 10 churches in Bethnal-green—one of them with a parsonage-house and endowment of 60*l.* per annum by a medical gentleman named Harold; another by Mr. Cotton, a director of the Bank of England—were not only very successful for their immediate object, but also in stimulating similar exertions in other parts. There was a Southwark, and a Lambeth, and a St. Pancras Church Extension Fund. “The Church Building Society,” by giving 560,000*l.*, caused the expenditure of 3,760,977*l.* Without going more minutely into particulars, it may be enough to state that, since the beginning of the present century, 3,150 churches have been built at a cost of nearly 11,000,000*l.* of money raised chiefly by voluntary subscription.

The beneficial effects of this great measure in the improvement of the morals of the people, where these new churches have been built, have been attested by several of those who have given evidence before us, especially in Bethnal-green, in St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, and in Limehouse. In St. Peter's, Stepney, the whole tenor of the evidence of its minister, Rev. T. J. Rowsell, shows how greatly the moral and social character of the people is elevated by the building churches in these over-peopled districts, and placing them under the ministry of faithful and earnest clergymen. That the ministers of the new districts are eminently of this character, is attested by Rev. T. F. Stooks, who, as honorary secretary of the London Diocesan Church Building Society, has had the best opportunities of informing himself. To a question on this particular point, he answered in the following terms: “I speak in the presence of the Bishop of London, and I should say it is scarcely possible to express in too high terms the zeal and great devotion of the clergy of London, as a body generally, and especially the rising clergy. I think that their earnestness in visiting, their self-devotion, working on miserable pittances, and giving themselves up entirely to their work, is beyond all praise.” Your Committee deem it their duty to add, that the general tenor of the evidence before them largely confirms this statement.

That much good has been wrought by the various measures devised by societies, and individuals, seconded by the zeal of the ministering clergy, cannot be doubted. But whether this has been more than a palliative of the evil which is continually increasing by the enormous increase of population, whether the bane has indeed been met with an antidote, may be best seen by attention to facts. If 3,150 new churches have been built throughout England since the year 1801, let it be remembered, that in London alone, during the same period, there has been an addition of 1,400,000 to

the population, requiring 350 additional churches. Can it be said that anything approaching to that number has been supplied? Let it be remembered, also, that the increase of the number of ministering clergymen has not been proportioned even to the increase of churches, much less to the number of those who need their pastoral care. In short, the evil grievously outruns the remedy; and the least that may be said is, that no expedient can safely be neglected, which tends to increase the number of clergy. Yet, in reference to this important part of the case of the metropolis, one most painful fact has been disclosed. Burial-fees, to a great amount, constituting a very large part of the endowment of many incumbents, have been abstracted by the operation of successive Burial Acts. The consequence has been most lamentable—not only as it tended to impoverish many most laborious and deserving clergymen, but also as it has deprived them of the means of procuring help in the discharge of their pastoral functions in their crowded parishes. The Rector of St. Clement Danes, with a population of 17,000, has lost by this cause from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per annum, leaving his actual income less than 200*l.* The Vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, lost 300*l.* per annum by the operation of the same cause, and was, in consequence, compelled to give up one of the two curates before employed by him in the charge of a population of from 19,000 to 25,000. The Bishop of Ripon stated in his evidence, that the rectory of St. Giles's, held by him from 1850 till his promotion, in 1856, to the See of Ripon, had an income of 1,200*l.* per annum, the greater portion of which, 700*l.*, accrued from burial fees.

Reference to the Acts themselves, 13 & 14 Vict., c. 52, and 15 & 16 Vict., c. 85, shows that both of them alike recognise the incumbent's right, though both of them fail in providing the necessary means of compensation, and in giving due powers to enforce it. Still, the unhappy result of the defective provisions of the statute remains; and a very large part of the income of many of the poorest and most laborious of the London clergy has been, contrary to the intention of the Legislature, practically taken from them. It has been the just and honourable course of Parliament to secure compensation to all who have any reasonable claim to it, for losses caused by any statute for the public good; and we cannot but express our great regret that no adequate means have, as yet, been devised of providing a remedy for this very crying evil, by securing that compensation. One of the anxieties which press on the clergy of the more destitute part of the metropolis, and of other populous parts of the country, is the great and increasing difficulty of finding means to defray the necessary expenses of maintaining churches, and of Divine service. In the many parishes where church rates are not and cannot be collected, we recommend that the Bishop should strongly encourage periodical collections expressly for this purpose. There is another particular in which we would recommend that something be done to protect the poorer clergy from having their scanty incomes made still more scanty by the difficulty and expense of obtaining their legal dues. On the political and social evils resulting from the want of an adequate number of zealous clergymen, we refer to the evidence of Rev. T. F. Stooks, as well worthy of deep consideration.

Passing from London to the populous mining and manufacturing districts in the provinces, we have first taken the important town of Birmingham. An official statement from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Worcester,

gives the number of parishes and districts in the town and immediate neighbourhood, having every one of them more than 5,000 inhabitants; as 21, having a population, in 1851, of 232,023, now considerably increased; churches, 23; or, on the average, one for 10,000; and 48 clergymen, or one for 4,834. By the same statement it appears that in the town of Dudley, having a population of 34,698, there are only four churches, one for 8,374, and five clergymen, one for 6,939 souls.

The Rural Dean of Birmingham informed your Committee that in his own church, holding about 1,500, there are free sittings for only 160 adults and 400 children, the population of the parish being upwards of 6,000; adding, that the greater part of the free sittings are in other churches, as in his own, occupied by the school children; the number for adults is very small indeed. In the church of St. Paul's, having a population of 14,403, there are free sittings, it may be, for 200. In the parish of St. Thomas, one of the largest in Birmingham, having a population of 28,000 or 30,000, there is only one church and three clergymen, so that there are very nearly 10,000 to each clergyman; "and I may say" (added the witness, the Hon. and Rev. G. Yorke, who, as Rural Dean of Birmingham, must officially be cognizant of the matters of which he spoke), "the average, if you take the population of Birmingham, would be 10,000 to each incumbent, and about 5,000 to each clergyman." The witness further said, as has indeed been said by all who were questioned on the matter, that even the few clergymen of these large populations cannot give their undivided attention to their purely spiritual, especially pastoral, duties, much of their time being occupied in devising and executing plans for raising funds for the support of their churches and schools, and other similar objects.

Liverpool was another field of inquiry, and demanded our gravest consideration. A witness, entitled to special attention from his experience, as diocesan secretary of the Additional Curates Society, Rev. A. J. Tomlin, informed us that in many districts, having churches, "there were no free sittings." He mentioned a particular district, that of St. Anne's, with a population of 12,000, nearly all of them of the labouring class; the church was built under a special Act of Parliament fifty or sixty years ago, when the principal street of the district was occupied by the wealthy inhabitants of Liverpool,—a class which has now almost entirely left that part of the town, retaining their right to the seats in the church as private property. He mentioned another case, that of Trinity Church, with capacity for 1,180, in which only 80 seats are free. In a third case, that of the second St. Peter's, having a population of 6,500, which has no church whatever, it is severed, not legally, but virtually, completely severed from St. Peter's parish church. Of a fourth district, St. Nicholas, having a population of 6,500, he says that the church (so called) is a small room in a private house, licensed by the bishop, capable of holding 150, the average attendance being about 80, though it is sometimes much greater. He adds, "The majority of the churches in Liverpool have very few but paid sittings that I know of; the great majority of them are paid for." Of 16 districts, presented in a tabular statement, comprising a population of 148,696, there appeared to be church-room for only 18,110, and 7,366 free sittings.

The Archdeacon of Liverpool, who was summoned at the special request of the Bishop, more than confirmed this lamentable statement. He produced a return to inquiries addressed by him officially to all the incumbents of Liverpool, in order to his giving satisfactory evidence to this Committee.

He mentioned, among cases particularly worthy of remark, "St. Anne's, Richmond-street. This is a melancholy case." And then he read from the incumbent's return, "No curate; cannot get a grant; one Scripture reader; 16,000 population in gross; proportion of Churchmen, two-thirds; sittings in gross, 1,800; number of free sittings, *none*; average attendance in the church being 200." "All the pews are private property; the owners sub-let them; some are locked up, so that no one may sit in them without paying a rent. In that neighbourhood we want no additional church accommodation; there are within a stone's throw five churches and a licensed room, all comparatively empty." The observation of the minister of this district, appended to his return, is, "Clerical income is so wretched, that I am not able to devote my whole time, as I ought to do, to my church or district. My endowment is only 80*l.*, and, being a family man, I am obliged to educate my own children myself." The Archdeacon stated many other cases, all of the same kind, though not all equally grievous. For instance, "St. James's, Toxteth Park—16,000 population, 1,600 sittings, 300 free sittings, attendants 1,000, one curate, and two Scripture readers." Another is, "Holy Trinity, and that is in a wretched condition; 6,000 population, 1,200 sittings." To the Archdeacon's inquiry under the head "free sittings," the incumbent had answered, "Alas! none; the church was built as a money speculation."

St. John the Baptist, Toxteth.—Dr. Hume, another witness, states—"A present population of 25,000; and, a few years hence, these will consist mainly of the labouring classes; yet the church has not a farthing of endowment; and upwards of 200 sittings in the aisles, mainly those set apart for the poor, are so situated that the persons occupying them can neither see nor hear the minister from any of the three points at which he speaks." On this particular, Archdeacon Jones had said, in answer to a question, "Are the free sittings in Liverpool well filled?" "Not all; some are; but there is a reason why. The reason is, that in those churches which are not of a parochial character, the free sittings are put in the most uncomfortable positions, where the people feel degraded, under some organ gallery, or in some remote corners." Some important statements by Dr. Hume will be found in his evidence. Again, Archdeacon Jones had said, "Liverpool is in a very anomalous condition. The reason why many of these churches have such a small number of free sittings is, that they were erected just to suit the wants of a 'respectable' class of society who lived in those districts at the time when they were erected; they, 'the respectable class,' have now gone upwards into the environs of the town, and their places are deserted; the pews are not free, and they are not occupied."

Manchester differs from Liverpool in one important particular. The separation of the habitations of the wealthy from those of the poor, though it prevails in a degree to be lamented, is not in Manchester carried to so extreme an extent as in Liverpool. Mr. Herford stated many cases of districts in Manchester with very large population having almost no free accommodation in the churches, and with the number of clergymen utterly inadequate to the effectual discharge of the pastoral duties. In this he was confirmed by the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Rushton, late Archdeacon of Manchester, now Vicar of Blackburn, who was selected by the Bishop of Manchester to give evidence before this Committee. He testified to the accuracy of the facts stated in a return to the House of Commons, ordered December, 1852, of the information received by Her Majesty's Commis-

sioners for inquiring into the practicability of subdividing parishes—one result of which was their report of the immediate want of 600 new churches. In that return, no fewer than 23 churches are required for Manchester. Without going through the same distressing detail which we have already stated in the cases of Birmingham and Liverpool, it may be enough to say that Dr. Rushton, recognising the deficiency of accommodation in churches for the poor in a city containing 452,000 inhabitants, says that the poor, being compelled to absent themselves from church, have to seek spiritual instruction as and where they can; that thousands are in the habit of not seeking it at all. In the further course of his examination, he stated that many poor in Manchester eagerly go to the old church, the cathedral, which is still free, and in such numbers that very many every Sunday go away, not being able to have sittings there. On the other hand, he states an instance, in which he himself witnessed repeated, and at length violent attempts to turn out of a church (Trinity, Hulm), professedly free, a poor devout worshipper, by the verger. He, as Archdeacon, examined the verger on the subject; and satisfied himself that in this free church “pew-rents are still in the question, and that the benches, marked free, are as much private property as the pews with doors paying rent.” He added, “that even in churches that profess to be free, the seats are not left free to the poor;” “he does not say in every case, but as a general rule it is so.” In one case, of a church in the patronage of trustees, he officially asked where the free seats were; for, by the act under which that church was built, one-third ought to be given to the poor. “The churchwarden was at a loss to point them out to me,” are Dr. Rushton’s words; at last, he said, “I have one free sitting to one pew.” “Where is it?” and he pointed to a little bracket at the end of his pew, outside, in the aisle, with a hinge under it, so that it could be raised at any time for his servant, or any poor person in the aisle, to sit upon it. I said to him, “How often is it that your operatives from your works come and sit by your side?”—“Oh!” he said, “it is out of the question; they never come there; it serves me to put my hat upon.” We have thought it right to report this part of the evidence thus at length, because it is the official testimony of the late Archdeacon of Manchester to the manner in which the poor of the greatest city in England, except London, are robbed even of the small portion of church-room which the Church Building Acts require to be left free.

Of all the cases brought in evidence before us, the strongest is that of Bradford, in Yorkshire. The borough of Bradford has a population of 130,000, increasing at the rate of 2,000 annually. It has within it the parish church and nine district churches; the population connected with the parish church is about 78,332, having no other church whatever; in the parish church are about 1,400 sittings “perhaps not 200 of which at the very outside are free,” and those sittings are in the aisles. There are school-rooms licensed for divine service, accommodating, beside the scholars, about 600; therefore, the whole free accommodation for adult worshippers amounts to about 800 for nearly 80,000. For the pastoral care of this vast population, there are only the vicar and four curates. It is manifest that the occasional services in the church for so large a body of people must be very heavy, so that one curate is occupied in it alternately half his day. This very much diminishes the amount of the pastoral work, and this work is further diminished by “the *quasi* secular work, which the vicar must perform, such as getting up subscriptions, and things of that kind.” Thus

it should seem that the services of one of the five clergymen of Bradford is engrossed by non-pastoral matters, leaving only four for the spiritual charge of 80,000 persons. But if all the five could be employed solely in that charge, there would be more than 15,000 to every single clergyman. The vicar of Bradford, a man of great experience in the charge of populous towns, for he was at Macclesfield before he was appointed to Bradford, says, that he should consider a sound state of things would require a clergyman and curate for 3,000; in other words, ten times the number actually employed. There is another town in Yorkshire, affording a case so striking, that it must not be passed in silence. Middlesborough, in the diocese of York, with a population of 14,000, rapidly increasing, by reason of iron works, smelting furnaces, &c., has only one church, of 600 sittings, only 300 free; no house belonging to the benefice, and an income of 100*l.* per annum. One farm-house, thirty years ago, was the only house where the town now stands.

The important diocese of Durham presents many particulars of much interest. It contains 41 parishes, or districts, having more than 5,000 each, only five of which, Houghton-le-Spring, and Easington, Bedlington, Morpeth and Wallsend, can be considered as tolerably well supplied with the means of spiritual instruction and places of divine worship. The remaining 36 have on the average one church for 7,800 persons, and one clergyman for 5,000.

Among these there are particular cases of extreme deficiency. But we specify only the great town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which, with a population of 100,000, has only seven churches, one for 14,000, the free accommodation in which is so scanty, that the great mass of the people may be said to be excluded from them; and there are only fourteen clergymen, or one pastor for every 7,000 souls. Even of these fourteen, it is manifest that the non-spiritual concerns for raising subscriptions for schools and other parochial institutions, as well as the attendance on the offices in church, must very greatly limit the time which can be given to strictly pastoral ministrations.

There remains one diocese, that of Llandaff, of which we content ourselves with stating that there is a great spiritual destitution, the full extent of which cannot be estimated by enumerating the population, the churches, and the ministers; but account must also be taken of the special considerations thus stated by the Bishop in his return:—

“Of the clergy enumerated, many are dependent, wholly or in part, upon payments from voluntary societies, whose resources may fail, or which may withdraw their grants at any time, as in fact they occasionally do. In the greater number of the parishes entered above, services are required in two languages, English and Welsh. Whenever this is the case, it is impossible that the Church can have a fair chance of success, unless there are separate clergymen and separate churches for the two different congregations. Mixed services, or services at inconvenient hours, cause dissatisfaction in each party; and unless two services at least are provided on the Lord’s Day for each, the parties who are not provided for will seek elsewhere the religious instruction which the Church fails to supply. It is a peculiar hardship upon the Church in South Wales, that while the clerical incomes in many cases are inadequate to support one clergyman, the bilingual condition of the inhabitants makes the services of two in many cases imperatively necessary, in order that both the English and Welsh parishioners may be duly attended to.”

We have thus stated the result of our inquiry into the first of the matters committed to us—the deficiency of the means of spiritual instruction and places of divine worship in the metropolis, and in other populous districts in England and Wales. We now proceed to the remaining and

far more arduous task—a consideration of the fittest means of meeting the difficulties of the case.

In looking to the sources from which we may anticipate aid towards the relief of a large portion of the spiritual destitution of the metropolis,—the first which presents itself is the vested and expectant interest of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in certain large estates formerly belonging to the dean and prebendaries of the cathedral church of St. Paul's. Some of these are of great value; in particular the prebend of Finsbury, having an income already of 7,000*l.* per annum, and the prospect of eight or nine times that amount when a still subsisting lease of the property shall have expired in the year 1866.

Other similar estates of much less but still considerable value will eventually be available. These, taken together, would afford great means of relief, if they were made primarily applicable to the wants of the metropolis. It appears, however, that under the existing law the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are not authorised, in considering the various claims brought before them for the relief of spiritual destitution, to give preference to the places from which a revenue is received (from any source except tithes). We are of opinion that the principle already applied to tithes ought to be extended to property of other descriptions. It seems to us that where church property has become of great value from the population assembled upon it, the wants of that population form in justice a first claim upon the proceeds of the property; and, with respect to the metropolis, we are of opinion that this holds true more especially. The whole metropolis constitutes in fact one great community, and it is the vast increase of this community in the last century which has both given its present high value to the houses and building land included in these estates, and it is also the cause of the great spiritual destitution of the metropolitan parishes. We are therefore of opinion, that the existing law should be so amended as to direct the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to deal with the property in question on the principle we have now described, so far as this can be done without interfering with charges and obligations created by Parliament, or already incurred by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In making this recommendation, we assume that in all cases, except those of extreme destitution, the grants of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should only be made on condition of their being met by private benefactions in the manner hereafter described.

Other resources have been proposed; namely, that which would result from the union of certain benefices in the ancient city of London with others, and that which would accrue from the sale of the sites of such churches as have become unnecessary by reason of the depopulation of the parishes in which they now stand.

It has appeared in evidence, that, within a certain area of very moderate dimension, there are condensed 58 parishes—many of small, some of very small population; that in 160 years, between 1693 and 1853, so great has been the diminution of population in six parishes adduced as a sample, that while in the former of those two years, the number of baptisms in the six, taken together, was 251, in the latter it was 52.

It has been also stated, that even this indication of the great diminution of the existing population in these parishes affords a very inadequate test of the extent to which the diminution has gone, and especially of the number of persons remaining in them on Sundays. For, as the main cause of the

diminished population has been the converting of many dwelling-houses into one warehouse—a cause which is stated to continue to operate—and as of these warehouses many are occupied at night by only one or two persons—some by no one from Saturday night to Monday morning—a church capable of containing 500, is found with a congregation of only about 55, including children brought from the ward's school, beyond the limits of the parish.

It is further stated that the structures themselves, retaining their architectural features, can be removed to some of the crowded districts beyond the walls, and there be re-erected at a moderate cost.

The union of the income of these churches to others—so far as may be possible by union—would probably be approved by all. The sale of the sites, however valuable they may be, can only be recommended with due regard to the feelings of the parishioners and the peculiar circumstances of each case.

The Committee have much satisfaction in referring to those expedients, which have been adopted by different clergymen in certain parishes in London, and may be thought worthy of being followed in others under similar circumstances.

The first which demands notice is the *school church*, instituted by Rev. T. J. Rowsell, incumbent of St. Peter's, Stepney. The name denotes the design,—that of “combining in the same room a school on the week-days, and an opportunity for nursing for the church on Sundays.” The object of the school church is to guide the people to the church, and make them feel that it is to be a leading to the church. With this view, there is a studied avoidance of giving anything like sacredness or peculiar solemnity to the room. Mr. Rowsell has short services in the school on Sundays, leaving out portions, but never altering a single prayer. The people, who have perhaps never been in a church, are taught prayers which they never before heard. Many have been taught the Lord's Prayer there, and the meaning of the prayers of the Liturgy; and by talking with them, and explaining the prayers to them, they are brought to a desire to pray. The effect has been the raising up a large and earnest congregation in what was before one of the most godless districts in the metropolis.

This is remarkably attested by a regular attendance of 30 or 40 at every weekly communion; on the first Sunday of the month, from 80 to 90. On last Christmas-day, 195; on Easter-day, 370. Again, by the number of candidates for confirmation, amounting this year to 112; and also by the number of persons—not fewer than 600 or 700—who attend on every Sunday night to hear what is said to their children during the three months of preparation for that rite.

Another expedient to meet the want of churches is thus stated by the Secretary of the London Diocesan Church Society:—“Our experience has led us, in most cases, where it is expedient to cut away a district, and we are able to get a site for a church, generally to advise either the building of a school church or the erection of a temporary church, and by that means, and by placing a clergyman there, people are attracted.” After a few years, the congregation is collected as a nucleus in this school church (or temporary church), by which time the church can be built. The temporary churches are of iron or wood (sometimes of stone), and can be erected at a very moderate charge. When superseded by the church, they may be moved to some other district. The same witness, on a subsequent

day, said, "Where the people have been alienated from Divine service, and have left off the habit (much more where they have never had the habit), it is advisable to begin with something less formal than a permanent church. It is found by experience that the people are more willing to come to a temporary church, or a school church, and so be gradually educated and led on to a permanent church." The experience of the Rev. J. F. Lingham, Rector of Lambeth, has brought him to a similar conclusion.

The desirableness of short services in the church, especially where the people consist of working men, has been stated by more than one witness. As the lawfulness of the Bishop's power to authorize such services is sometimes questioned, it may be deemed proper to pass a declaratory Act, that any Bishop may, by licence under his hand, permit the incumbent to use any such short service to be approved by himself at any time in church, provided that it consist entirely of prayers and thanksgivings taken without alteration from the Book of Common Prayer, and lessons from the Holy Scriptures; and provided, also, that all the services required to be used, be used at some appointed time on every Sunday.

The Committee are also of opinion that it is desirable to multiply the services of the Church, and thereby provide church accommodation by the opening of pews at those services to the parishioners generally; and they recommend that power be given to the Bishops, by a Bill to be brought in for that purpose, to direct, in cases where practicable, and where due provision can be so made, measures to be taken accordingly.

In enumerating the various effects which have been made to alleviate the spiritual destitution of the metropolis, the Committee cannot overlook the various societies whose praiseworthy exertions have been alluded to in the evidence. The recent date of the formation of many of these societies tends to show that there exists an increasing disposition on the part of the laity to contribute both their money and their time towards the object of promoting the spiritual instruction of the people, and of assisting the ill-paid and overworked clergy of their own and of other parishes.

There are some expedients which have been called forth by the special circumstances of particular cases, and may, therefore, be useful as examples in their principle rather than in their details.

The most remarkable case of this kind is that of the Plaistow Mission, which owes its origin to Rev. Mr. Marsh, minister of the parish, and Mr. Brady, Registrar of Public Securities in the Admiralty. This gentleman's evidence gives a most interesting proof of what can be accomplished by judgment, zeal and perseverance in the cause of Christian love under the most discouraging circumstances, and in spite of the most formidable difficulties, physical and moral.

The spiritual wants of the populous districts in the provinces may, we think, be stated generally as proceeding from one cause—the overgrowth of population caused by the mining, the manufacturing, and the commercial enterprise of the country.

By whom, it may be asked, ought the necessity thus caused to be relieved? The answer is not difficult: by the employers of that labour. Nor does this plain truth seem to be denied. Dr. Rushton, late Archdeacon of Manchester, tells us that the claim is very often, nay, commonly recognized, and by Dissenters as well as Churchmen. He mentioned several cases of great liberality.

We cannot doubt that there are many other instances of similar liberality, though they have not been stated to us.

But when, a century ago, a sudden impulse was given to the manufacturing and subsequently to mining enterprise, and a consequent influx of commercial riches was accompanied by a prodigious increase of population, the possessors of this new-born wealth were not always equally alive to the religious claim upon them. But wealth brings with it duties as well as rights; and can there be a plainer duty than that they who are enriched by the bodily labour of the masses around them, should take thought and make provision for the souls of those whom their successful enterprise has called into existence or brought together?

Yet, in spite of these obvious considerations, we often hear it said that the funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ought to provide the means of spiritual instruction for the densely-peopled towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. We are far from recommending that no such aid should be given, especially where there is a hope of stimulating the exertions of the mill-owners and other great employers of labour; but, be it recollected, that not less than 600,000*l.* has been already given from that quarter to the mining and manufacturing districts; for all, or almost all, the 200 endowments, which have been given under Sir Robert Peel's Act, have been given to those districts, thus crippling, to a great extent, the power of the Commissioners to act elsewhere.

We cannot quit the consideration of the duty of employers to attend to the spiritual interests of those who labour for them, without calling attention to the case of the Woolwich Arsenal, as stated in the evidence of the Rev. W. Acworth, Vicar of Plumstead. Plumstead, in Kent, eight years ago, had a population of 2,000, "almost exclusively agricultural;" it has now about 14,000, an increase caused entirely by the Government works at Woolwich. Within the last eight or ten years, have been added not less than 3,000 or 4,000 houses, occupied by the families of workmen. From the great mass of this population, the parish church, capable, when full, of holding only 350, is distant a mile and-a-half. The Government is in the position of proprietor of a large extent of land in the parish.

An attempt to meet this urgent demand for a new church was made by the late incumbent, who, "disheartened by seeing the increase of the population, and the small means of religious instruction, offered 1,500*l.* himself, and raised 250*l.* in the parish;" but this being all he could effect, he returned the money to those who had given it, and left the parish.

The present vicar, as soon as he succeeded to the benefice, made application to the Government for aid in the endeavour to raise funds for the erection of a new church. The Government promised a grant of 100*l.*; upon which, the vicar, after stating his own willingness to sacrifice two years' income, and give 1,000*l.* for the erection of a new house or school, and a church, expressed his surprise "that the Government, who had created the population, should have thought themselves relieved from their responsibility by giving him 100*l.*" The matter was brought under the notice of the House of Commons, upon which occasion the Clerk of the Ordnance stated that they had not been inattentive to the spiritual necessities of the parish, and that they had made a grant of 1,000*l.* towards the erection of schools." The schools were erected with this money, and 320*l.* raised by the contributions of 3,859 subscribers, 2,000 of them giving less than 1*s.* These schools were opened on Sundays for Divine worship, and

were attended by not fewer than a thousand children and adults. But the inconvenience being exceedingly great in making arrangements weekly for converting the school into a place of worship, the vicar applied again to the Secretary for War, who very kindly said to him, "If you can raise 1,500*l.* in the parish, I will guarantee, or at least will recommend to the Treasury to make an additional grant of 1,500*l.*" This sum was raised, the vicar himself giving 500*l.* towards it. But the expense of purchasing the land and of enclosing it, leaving but "a very small sum for a very small building," he renewed his application to the Secretary for War, and received an official answer that he would recommend to the Treasury to make an additional grant of 500*l.* That recommendation the Treasury rejected; on the recent change of Government it was again urged, and again rejected.

It is stated in evidence, that "several noble lords and gentlemen" who had inspected the parish, addressed a memorial to the Secretary for War, representing the urgent necessity for further assistance on the part of the Government. This communication was sent down to the authorities at the Arsenal, to the four gentlemen who preside over the Laboratory, the Carriage Department, the Gun Factory, and the Storekeeper's Department; they, at the request of the Secretary for War, held a private meeting, and reported, "That if the Government would do what was thus recommended, not to say anything of moral considerations, it would be a matter of extreme economy; that they would find an ample return for the charge of providing for the spiritual instruction of those people, in their improved morality and industry." We cannot conclude this subject without expressing an earnest hope that the Secretary for the War Department will urge most strongly upon the Treasury the claims of the workmen in the Arsenal for adequate spiritual instruction.

In connection with the great towns of England, it has been stated in a letter of the Rev. Dr. Hook to the Bishop of Ripon, that it is much to be lamented, that the best educated of our clergy are not commonly found in the great manufacturing towns where their influence is most required. This leads to the consideration of the great importance of providing generally, so far as may be practicable, for the better endowment of livings in large towns, in order that there may be greater inducement to clergymen of ability and experience to accept the charge of populations so circumstanced.

The evidence of Dr. Baylee gives a specimen of a combination of theological with pastoral training at the College of St. Aidan's, Birkenhead, where the experiment seems to have been successful during the time in which it has been conducted, at a cost to the students of 80*l.* per annum, including all expenses, except travelling and clothes.

The training for pastoral work is unquestionably a desirable object; but it must not be forgotten, that one great danger at present is the low standard of theological learning among the clergy of our populous districts, whose time is occupied almost entirely in the business of their ministry. They cannot find much leisure to add to the stock of knowledge with which they entered on their ministerial charge. It is important, therefore, that they should come to it as fully instructed as is possible. An experiment on another and strictly parochial plan, has been tried in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, the particulars of which may

be seen in the evidence of Rev. Bryan King. He calls it a "Parochial Mission."

The evidence of Archdeacon Thorp, Warden of the University of Durham, encourages a hope, that the means of obtaining an excellent foundation of theological learning may be furnished there to some extent for the education of young men of small pecuniary means, at a very low rate of expense, as future curates of places where no considerable emolument could be afforded. Thirty such young men might live collegiately together at a cost of something more than 40*l.* per annum, having all the benefit of the same sound theological teaching which is afforded to the other students in that university by its tutors and eminent professors.

There has recently been established a "Clergy Mission College," in London, with a similar intention. This college cannot claim the testimony of experience in its favour; but the sanction given to it by the Bishop of London, as president, by a most respectable body of lay and clerical trustees, and by the patronage of several bishops, seems to afford no light security for its future usefulness. There can be no doubt as to the value of a practice frequently adopted by young men previous to ordination, of placing themselves under the care of an experienced clergyman, who can at once superintend their theological studies, and gradually initiate them into the pastoral duties of their future office, and we regret that this practice cannot be universally introduced.

The Committee's attention has been given to what is commonly called "the pew system," including within the meaning of that expression seats of a form and size inconveniently large, obstructing sight and sound, and also involving in many cases a continued retention of or claim to seats by persons who may have ceased to reside in the parish or to frequent the church. By the operation of this system it frequently happens that the poorer classes of the parishioners are to a great extent practically excluded from the parish church. It is stated on the authority of Sir John Nicholl, that "all the pews in a parish church are the common property of the parish; they are for the use, in common, of the parishioners, who are all entitled to be seated orderly and conveniently, so as best to provide for the accommodation of all." The Committee must not be understood as condemning altogether the appropriation of seats.

On this subject we refer to the report made in 1832 to his late Majesty. That report must be deemed of the very highest authority, as emanating from a commission which comprised all the most eminent judges in the Courts of Common Law and of Doctors' Commons: Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; the late Lord Wynford; Sir N. C. Tindal, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir Wm. Alexander, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir J. Nicholl, Dean of the Arches; Sir C. Robinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty; Sir Herbert Jenner; Dr. Lushington; Sir C. E. Carrington, and Mr. Cutlar Ferguson; the late Archbishop of Canterbury; the late Bishops of London, Durham, Lincoln, St. Asaph, and the present Bishop of Bangor.

The recommendations of this report, respecting pews and seats in the body of the church, are as follows:—"The existence of claims to the exclusive enjoyment of pews in the body of the church, by faculty or prescription, has of late years produced injurious consequences, especially in parishes where there has been a large increase of population. Sometimes these

exclusive rights prevent an arrangement of the church-room the most beneficial for the general accommodation. In some instances, these pews remain unoccupied, either from the decay of the houses to which they were originally annexed, or from other circumstances. Perhaps one of the most detrimental effects arising from prescriptive titles, is the giving rise to an infinite number of claims founded on possession only, and which, should they be investigated, might not be legally maintainable. For practical purposes, it is not easy to define what is absolutely necessary to constitute prescription, and consequently claims are set up of a doubtful character, which greatly impede the churchwardens, and in some cases the court, in making those arrangements for the distribution of the church-room, which the interests of the parish most require. With reference both to our previous recommendations, and with a view to introduce some improvements which may be productive of benefit, we have agreed humbly to suggest to your Majesty the following propositions. That in future no faculties shall be granted permanently, annexing to any messuage a pew in the church or chancel. That a commission shall issue in each diocese, directed to the archdeacon or archdeacons, or one or more of the rural deans, requiring them, in conjunction with two other individuals, to make a full investigation as to the pews and seats claimed to be held in each parish church or chapel by faculty or prescription; that where such claims shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, a record of the same, to be kept in the registry of the diocese, should be made. We think it extremely desirable that all claims, where no faculty or legal prescription exists, should be finally extinguished; but we feel considerable difficulty in suggesting measures to effect that end. When persons claiming such rights decline to come forward before the Commissioners to establish them, we can discover no hardship in precluding them from asserting a title hereafter; but more doubt may be entertained as to the course fit to be pursued where the claim is asserted, but rejected by the Commissioners. Expense is so material a consideration in these matters, that we do not feel justified in recommending any mode of trial which would subject the parties to any legal costs. To invest the Commissioners with full power finally to determine all these questions, will be the course most effectual for their speedy decision. When once the claims at present existing are disposed of, we are of opinion that the greatest difficulties in the way of beneficial apportionment of church-room will be removed. The right of placing the parishioners in the first instance will then remain with the churchwardens; by their authority quiet possession will be insured, until a change of circumstances shall require some alteration for the benefit of the parishioners. The archdeacon, we think, may be safely intrusted with the power of remedying any evils which may arise from indiscretion in the churchwardens, and we therefore propose that the archdeacon should be invested with authority finally to regulate the right of sitting in all pews and seats not held by faculty or prescription. In cases where pews are annexed to houses by faculty or prescription, the courts of common law would still retain their jurisdiction to afford a remedy when any infringement on these rights has been committed; except that it is not fitting that the convenience of the parishioners in general should be sacrificed to the exclusive accommodation of any individuals; and therefore we submit, that in all cases where it may be expedient to repair, enlarge, or rebuild the church, it shall be competent to the bishop or archdeacon to direct pews, though held by faculty or

prescription, to be removed; and on the church being restored, the owners of such pews shall be entitled to other pews in lieu thereof, as nearly as may be of the same size, and with the same convenience of situation. In other cases, where the archdeacon's authority may be disobeyed, it will be expedient to give the individual aggrieved a right of action against the disturber; and in this action, as a title to sue, it should be only necessary to produce the archdeacon's written authority. We are also humbly of opinion that great benefit would arise from extending these arrangements to pews and seats in chancels; and if this be done, the reparation of all seats not enjoyed by exclusive title would be a burden, to which the parishioners at large would, with justice and propriety, be subjected."

Such are the recommendations in the report of 1832 on the subject of church seats. Yet, notwithstanding this, it has been already shown in this report that a contrary state of things has extensively prevailed.

Returning to the normal state of things, where it remains unaffected by any special privilege, we have seen that the body of every parish church belongs of common right to all the parishioners; and this right cannot lawfully be defeated by any permanent appropriation of particular places.

We proceed to state somewhat in detail the particulars of a case in which this evil has been overcome.

It will be seen in the evidence given by Rev. W. K. Molyneux, incumbent of St. Peter's, Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, that when he first became minister of that parish, more than three years ago, he found the parish church for the most part appropriated in pews to particular families and individuals, leaving the remainder with "narrow uncomfortable benches, quite different from the rest of the church." He after a while "preached strongly against the exclusive system of appropriation, and advocated the throwing of the seats open and free." Having thus prepared his way, he called on the holders of the seats in succession to allow him to have the doors taken off their pews, and to put up a notice in the church, declaring that every seat of which the door was taken off was perfectly free to all persons. At the same time he announced his object to be to remove the pews altogether—all except ten consented; but the pews of those ten were taken down with the rest, and this was done in avowed reliance on the principle of law, "that the church was the common right of the parishioners," and if the whole of the population was larger than the church could accommodate, "no parishioner had a right to appropriate any portion of the area." The principle he afterwards found confirmed by the authority of Sir John Nicholl (in *Fuller v. Lane*, Add. Ecc. Reports, 425). The pews being thus removed, he seated the whole of the nave of the church and one-half of each of the aisles with chairs, similar to those in the Crystal Palace, slightly modified, with a small shelf at the top, and, underneath the seat, a place for books. These chairs were supplied for 7*l.* 10*s.* per 100. From his experience of three years, he is sure that to have an entirely open area, with moveable "chairs, would be more attractive to the people than even seats that were entirely free."

At first several of the higher order were much opposed to the change, and a few continue to dislike it; but the number of those who dislike it has greatly diminished, and many of them have even expressed a feeling of satisfaction. "There has been a change of feeling; and,

with regard to the church, it is looked upon as the common house of God, and as quite different from what it was when it was divided into private properties."

On a subsequent day another witness presented himself to confirm the statement of this clergyman, Mr. Andrews, a solicitor of Sudbury, who voluntarily, and from attachment to the church, had held the office of churchwarden during the last twelve years. He bore testimony to the success of "the altered arrangements, in inducing a vast number to attend the services of the church, who never thought of attending them before;" and "it has added greatly to the number of communicants, in a considerable proportion from among the poor." The amount of population in this parish is about 2,000; the accommodation in church is for 800 or 900.

We have dwelt on this particular case thus largely, not only because it has been an experiment soberly conducted during more than three years, but also because it is based on a principle of law applicable to every parish church in England. Unhappily, by far the largest number of churches in the densely-peopled districts are not parish churches under the common law. We have seen in many of our great towns, especially in Birmingham, and Manchester, and Liverpool, how injurious to the spiritual interests of the poor the exclusive practice has proved. We cannot abstain from expressing an earnest hope that some plan may be devised by which every church in the land may be made to be, what it ought to be, a common sanctuary in which the rich and the poor meet together.

One manifest effect of such a change would be to remove what is now in many cases a chief part of the means of maintenance of the clergyman; but against this it has been urged that the offerings of the whole congregation, if the church were made free, would far more than compensate the loss of pew-rents. Mr. Herford has, in a paper appended to his evidence, stated, with especial reference to Manchester, that in an average parish, such as those in Manchester, containing from 7,000 to 20,000 people, whether mostly rich or poor, the amount received will be larger than on the present (the pew-renting) plan, for these among other reasons:—

1. Because the pew system limits the clergyman's support to a small number of families, able and willing to undertake beforehand the payment of a stated sum; whereas the Church's system calls upon every one to give, and no one, if properly taught, can refuse to give something to that support.
2. Because of those who pay pew-rents, none, it may be assumed, pay more than they can afford; whereas, it is plain, that many rich pay for the space they occupy less than they could and ought to pay.

He subjoins calculations, in proof of the efficacy of his principle, into which we do not think it necessary to enter. There is evidence given by some witnesses, which tends to confirm his conclusions to some extent. Statements, however, to a somewhat different effect have been made by others, particularly by the Rev. Edward Harland, to a member of the Committee.

Be it remembered, too, that there are gradations of poverty. It has been stated in evidence that, in a very poor population of 14,000, there are not a few to whom a low seat-rent, giving them a right to claim a property in their seats, is more welcome than seats absolutely free. On the other hand, there are many who stay from church because they are ashamed not to pay. Again, there are parishes, or parts of parishes, pervaded by a

more abject poverty, in which the sordidness of their clothes is made by many a reason, or an excuse, for absenting themselves altogether from church. The ministers of parishes such as these affirm that one obvious mode of meeting their various difficulties is to provide more frequent services in church, thus practically increasing the number of churches, and so economise in church building. On this particular, indeed, almost all are agreed that the great want of our church is the want of more clergymen, not merely for multiplying the opportunities of public worship, but far more for pastoral visiting.

To supply this want throughout the land demands a very large amount of funds, for, as the lowest stipend of a clergyman ought to be not less than 100*l.*, the permanent supply of an endowment for every additional clergyman would cost 3,000*l.*; and as by a very low estimate 1,000 additional clergymen are required, not less than 3,000,000*l.* would satisfy the demand. And such an endowment, as the minimum, ought to be in every parish, independent of all voluntary collections; for such collections cannot fail to have a prejudicial effect on the energies of the most zealous and able minister. One of this character, having the offer of a considerable sum of money for the building of a church in his own over-peopled parish, felt himself compelled, by his own experience, to refuse the offer—"Not towards the building," said he, "but towards the endowment. I would not wish any clergyman to undergo the same anxiety that I have, and until there is an endowment, I will not put a stone on the ground." Whether he were right or not in thus insisting on endowment before the building of the church, there are few who will not agree that an endowment ought to be in every parish.

How is so large a sum to be raised? We are not prepared, for obvious reasons, to recommend any application for a grant of public money. One expedient, indeed, for raising a portion of such a sum from a public source has already been submitted to her Majesty, and subsequently, by command of her Majesty, to both Houses of Parliament.

The Second Report of the Commissioners for Subdivision of Parishes in 1851 mainly consists of a recommendation to raise a fund by the sale of benefices in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

We presume not to add any recommendation of our own to the authority which this Report already bears. We simply deem it our duty to recall it to the attention of the House, in connection with the other matters committed to us.

We must, however, observe upon this plan that it applies only to the finding means for providing the additional churches which those Commissioners deemed to be necessary, not to the endowment of them. The report, before it concludes, refers to this subject also. "We have only further to consider what funds may be attainable for the endowment of the proposed 600 new churches; for giving compensation to the incumbents of the original parish churches for fees and offerings surrendered, and until endowments shall be found for the ministers, to be thus made incumbents of new parishes. To obtain this necessary object, we beg to call your Majesty's attention to the report of your Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into episcopal and capitular revenues, from which we are led to infer that if their recommendations are carried out, a sum sufficient to meet these requirements may, in the course of a few years, be available from the resources of the Church itself."

Upon this passage in the report we would observe that the recommendations of the Commissioners of Church Inquiry, in 1836, have for some years been gradually brought into operation by the Ecclesiastical Commission, and at present about 82,000*l.* a year is appropriated to the augmentation and endowment of parochial cures; besides lands, tithe rent-charges, and sums of money granted for the erection of parsonage-houses, or for other permanent objects, all which have been devoted to meeting the spiritual destitution of the country. The increase of the resources of the Ecclesiastical Commission will increase their ability to meet this destitution; but our foregoing recommendation giving a preferential claim to those places from which the revenues of the Commissioners arise, will operate in diminution of the amount generally available.

Without voluntary aid, to the full extent of the sum mentioned above, the object of meeting the necessities of the country cannot be obtained. Such voluntary aid the Committee do not despair of seeing obtained if the matter be fairly and plainly represented to the people. Large as the sum is, it is really small when compared with the riches of this great empire. More than double the sum is already voluntarily paid every year for even the tax on the one article of tobacco. A far greater amount is the tax on the annual consumption of spirituous liquors.

Again, if we look at the amount upon which the income-tax is levied, we find an annual income of 230,000,000*l.*, it will appear that a sum equal to 3*d.* in the pound of the rated income of the country in a single year would suffice. We cannot, indeed, hope that all, or even a large proportion of those who pay the taxes first mentioned, will voluntarily tax themselves for the building or endowing of churches. But in a country so rich, there must be far more than enough of persons who would contribute what is necessary, if their liberality and their Christian principles be properly appealed to. This, however, is a matter on which it is not for us to report any special recommendation; it is sufficient that we have indicated our deep sense of the necessity of such a voluntary effort.

In order to afford additional facilities for providing churches, the Committee recommend that a tenant for life should be enabled to grant a limited amount of land for churches and parsonage-houses, a privilege which has already been given for sites of schools by the 4 & 5 Vict., c. 38.

In conclusion, in order to give effect to the feelings and convictions of every churchman in favour of the permanent endowment of churches, we cannot forbear recommending that the Mortmain Acts be so far relaxed, as to admit bequests of impropriate tithe rent-charges, or of money for the purchase of the same, for the endowment of any benefice with the cure of souls, to an amount not exceeding 300*l.* per annum. This might usefully be combined with some well-considered provision, enabling parties to acquire rights of patronage in benefices below a prescribed value, having a population of a prescribed amount, in the gift of public officers, or of bodies corporate or sole. To some extent this is already effected by the 19 & 20 Vict., c. 104; but the extension of the principle is worthy of consideration.

And the Committee have directed the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, together with an Appendix, to be laid before your lordships.

The following items are gathered from the evidence :—

Infidelity.—There is not much professed infidelity in Bethnal-green,

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though there is a great deal of practical infidelity consisting in total neglect and carelessness. In the eastern districts of the metropolis, there is a good deal of floating, doubtful scepticism, chiefly from the poorer people not having been better taught; but there is no systematic infidelity. The Rev. T. J. Rowsell, of Stepney, upon the question, "Is there much infidelity in your parish?" answered as follows: "No; I do not think so if you mean a person who does not believe in a God; because that is a very undefined term: but if you mean that he does not believe in our blessed Saviour, I think it very likely; yet they certainly have a very vague and awkward way of expressing it. I never found a man on a sick bed who had not very distinct feelings, though he had a vague and awkward way of expressing them. I have met with many poor fellows who did not know the Lord's Prayer, and who have led a very sad life; but it is clear that our blessed Saviour had dealt with them, though I had not. There were feelings and hopes and thoughts in them which were very sacred." In Clerkenwell infidelity is much at work. A frightful amount of infidelity exists in the parish of St. Clement Danes. There is scarcely any dissent. There is one small dissenting chapel a little distance from the church; but they can scarcely keep it open. Infidelity is the crying evil. They have no idea of the existence of a God; it is most distressing to see the state in which they are living. Being in the centre of London, it seems to be the focus in which evil contracts itself; and then it is continually multiplying in the neighbourhood, and discharges itself again in the outskirts of London. There are a number of houses of ill-fame, and a number of people swarming in one house; it is frightful. Sometimes two families live in one room, amounting to fifteen or sixteen, and everything done in the room. The population is 17,000, 10,000 of whom are very poor. But the infidelity spoken of is not confined to the poorer classes. It extends among the better classes; and there are infidels and Socinians who keep some of the shops along the Strand. They never go to church. There is a large amount of secret infidelity and an utter indifference to all religion at St. Leonard's, Shore-ditch. There is a large infidel meeting-house in Stepney parish, where there are regular periodical meetings always on Sundays. There they make attacks on the being of a God, on the evidences of Christianity, and on the Bible. These meetings are advertised publicly. Infidel gatherings take place at the Obelisk and also at St. George's Hall, where infidel lectures are given. A Black Book is also circulated, full of all kinds of abuse of persons of high estate and society, and of the clergy themselves for their cant and hypocrisy. There is not much systematic infidelity in Birmingham, and at Manchester it is not increasing.

Dissenters.—One reason why Dissenting chapels are better filled than those of the churches of the Church of England, is that they have more offices; they have deaconships, and visitors, and tract distributors. In these ways, the Dissenting chapels manage to employ their people very much better than the Church in general does. This is an attraction to

small shopkeepers and mechanics, who find that they are looked upon as somebody in their congregation, and they are not an unheard-of unit as they are in the Church congregations. Dissent has its chief force among shopkeepers. Dissenters have, moreover, more meetings: for instance, they have tea meetings and prayer meetings, they bring the people more together, and they are able to carry out the spirit of union more fully in a Dissenting chapel than the Church had yet the secret of doing in the church. The Rev. C. Eyre, and the Rev. W. W. Champneys, bore testimony to the friendly manner in which the clergy of the Established Church are received by Dissenters. The Rev. T. T. Bazeley, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Yorke, stated that Dissenters do not generally make pastoral visits. Generally speaking, the Dissenting ministers in Birmingham do not make domiciliary visits to their people. Archdeacon Charles Thorp, upon the question whether Dissenters are generally better or worse than Churchmen, answered, "I do not think them so good. I may be prejudiced, but I think there is an honesty about a Churchman that there is not about a Dissenter." The support of Dissenting chapels and clergy mainly depends upon the small subscriptions of the poor, or the people at large. In the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Baylee, Dissenters, including Welsh Dissenters, might, under a proper system of pastoral ministry, be brought back to the Church. He said, that in Liverpool, out of 90,000 poor, not 1,000 have speculative objections to the Church, or speculate at all about Church and State. The whole question with them is one of neglect or care.

Church Accommodation.—In the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Stooks, much improvement in the spiritual and moral condition of the people was apparent where new churches have been built. Before the church was built in Berwick Street, no single policeman would dare to arrest a person in the wretched streets behind that church, but afterwards the district ladies went into every part of the district without the slightest hindrance. Mr. Rivington stated that no cause has been less popular than that of Church extension, though there is no social want more pressing. In the City of London, there is a superfluity of churches and clergymen. There are four parishes, the population of which is under 200, viz., Allhallows, Lombard Street, St. Martin Outwich, St. Mildred's, Poultry, and St. Olave's, Jewry. There are seven parishes in which the resident population is under 300. In St. Mildred's, Poultry, the average attendance is from 25 to 30. The Rev. C. Hume stated that within the area of about one mile long by about half-a-mile wide, there are 58 churches; yet, including the City liberties, there are not more churches than are required. At the time of the fire, 92 churches were burnt down. And in 1668, 51 new churches were rebuilt. Since 1693, there has been a great diminution in all the offices of the Church in the City. For instance, the baptisms in St. Catherine Cree Church were reduced from 61 in 1693, to 13 in 1853; the weddings, from 13 to 8; the burials, from 66 to 9; the same proportion obtaining in other churches.

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The extent to which houses of residence have been removed in the City, generally to make room for large warehouses, may be inferred from a few cases. Since the year 1821, in the parish of St. Michael, Wood Street, eight houses have been removed altogether to widen the streets. In one instance six houses have been thrown into two warehouses. In another, six have been converted into one warehouse, that of Messrs. Morley, King's Arms Buildings, contained four dwelling-houses, which are now converted into Messrs. Dewar's large warehouse. Mitre Court had dwelling-houses in it, but now there are nothing but warehouses. In several cases two houses have been changed into one warehouse. And in the premises of Messrs. Brettle & Co., since 1803, eighteen separate tenements in which families used to reside, have been demolished, and the sites taken into their extensive warehouses. In nine City parishes, there were, in 1829, 645 houses, and in 1850, 481 houses. Twenty-two houses had been removed altogether, and 142 houses were made into warehouses. In the city of London, at the rate of one sitting to every four persons, the church accommodation in the centre of the City would bear an increase of 59,000 persons; and, at the same rate, 33,000 persons in the parishes without the walls. There are 15,000 sittings more than are required. The incomes of the city churches are derived from two sources. With regard to those churches which were built after the fire of London, the income is a fixed income of from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a year, which is not liable to be increased, but may be distributed; but in 21 parishes there exists a right to 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound on the rental of all houses in the parish. Many parishes in the city have no parsonage house: hence the great evil produced by the non-residence of the clergy. Of 71 incumbents in the city and its liberties, there are 49 non-residents, and 22 resident or parsonage houses. The Rev. Mr. Gibb proposed that a commission should be issued to inquire into the particulars of each parish, before removing the church.

Clergy.—In the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Stooks, the most pressing want is generally that of clergy, but no universal rule prevails. In some districts, it would be more desirable to double the number of clergymen retaining one church. What is wanted, is to bring the poor more in personal contact with the clergyman; a large body of clergy to act upon the people, and to act simultaneously upon them in all parts. Curates are preferable to lay agents, if trained to carry on a system of visitation from house to house of the very poor. A curate is even better than a Scripture-reader. Mr. Cotton thought that a population of about 2,000 may have their spiritual wants supplied by one clergyman. There should be one clergyman to every 1,500 or 2,000 souls.

Mission Clergy.—Missions in St. George's-in-the-East. A mission has been established in this district for about two years, to break up the parish. The curates live together in a "clergy house," very near to the parish church. They first took a house, and in a short time they erected an iron

chapel close to the house. The part of the parish in which this mission was stationed was a part consisting almost exclusively of very poor people and the smallest shopkeepers. They began purely pastorally, and not by public preachings, or by any services at first. When they had got a few people, they erected this chapel, and then the regular services of the Church commenced. The effect produced by the mission system was described by the Rev. Bryan King as eminently satisfactory. The mission commenced in May, 1856, and from May to the end of the year there were received 980*l.* for the mission; in 1857, 1,800*l.* The chapel cost 700*l.* In 1857 the total outlay was 1,800*l.*, including the 700*l.* for the chapel. There are several schools attached to the mission, having from 300 to 400 scholars. The objects of the mission are the support of clergymen and laymen of the mission, the relief of the poor, the maintenance of the schools and of two chapels, and of the house of refuge, where there are fourteen penitents, besides eight or ten sisters. The Sisters of Mercy attend at chapel, but it is purely a voluntary act. They wear a black dress, with black bonnets, in the streets, and caps in the house. The missionaries wear a particular dress in the house. There is also a penitentiary connected with the Sisters, superintended by the same clerical agency. The clergy thus brought together, in a *quasi* collegiate establishment, are able to act with greater power, somewhat analogous to the case of an army operating together under one general, as distinguished from the same army acting without combination in detached regiments. There is another Mission College at Soho, the object of which is to energise the parochial system, and to provide the parochial clergy in the more populous metropolitan districts with the aid of missionary clergy. It is proposed to train the laymen for missionaries, through King's College, if possible.

Pew System.—In the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Stooks, the best arrangement for the support of the ministry is a combination of the endowment and the voluntary system. It is very undesirable to leave any man entirely dependent on his congregation. The Rev. Mr. Rowsell suggested an endowment of at least 100*l.* a year; then a sort of sliding scale, which will always result according to the clergyman's own working. It is well to charge a little for the pews. Fathers and mothers like to come with their families and sit with them; the upper mechanics are glad to take very cheap pews at 2*s.* a head, and there is always a run upon those seats; they like to come with their wives and daughters, and there is a social feeling so sacred that it would be undesirable to interfere with it. There is a difficulty in free seats as regards whole families that like to be together at church. Mr. Rivington thought that there might be a necessity for pew rents in the case of new metropolitan churches, but not in the case of old churches, where there are tithes and church rates. Each parishioner has a right to a seat without paying for it, the pews being the common property of the parish. The Rev. Mr. Molyneux said the actual mischief of the pew system is, in a great measure, disguised and hidden; the essential vice

of the system is that, while it excludes and robs, it makes men indifferent, if not hostile to that of which they are despoiled. It is not content with repelling the working classes from the church, it makes them neglect and hate it. The following paper, by Mr. Edward Herford, gives some very distinct views upon the parochial system as a whole.

The work of the Church is the conversion of the world. The Church has in times past effectually done its work. The Church's system, if carried out, is doubtless capable of doing that work; if the Church's work is not being effectually done amongst our own people now, the reason can only be that the Church's system is not being carried out. The Church's system is what, in England, is termed the parochial system. The parochial system is based upon the common law of England, which existed before, and exists independently of Acts of Parliament. The true parochial system is essentially a popular system. "Parishes," said Sir C. Coke, "were instituted for the good of the people." The true parochial system exists only for the people's spiritual and temporal welfare. The Church's system, as it exists by the common law, and under the *lex scripta* of the Book of Common Prayer, guarantees to the whole people three definite rights; upon these rights the parochial system is based. If the people are deprived of those rights, the parochial system ceases to exist; the foundation failing, the superstructure fails also. To attempt to maintain the superstructure, after the foundation is gone, can only result in mischief and injustice.

The True Parochial System.—The rights of the people secured by the common law, and which form the basis of the true parochial system, are:—

1. The common and equal right of all parishioners to the full and free use of their parish church in public worship.

2. The equal right of every man, rich or poor, to be visited (in case of need) by an ordained minister of the church.

3. The equal right of every man, rich or poor, to give weekly (at least), as God has prospered him, to the support of His Church and ministry, by means of the appointed collections in the parish church.

As the parochial system is based upon these three rights, as the full exercise of these rights by the people is of the essence of the parochial system, it is a necessary consequence in logic and common sense, and I apprehend also, in law, that where the people's parochial rights fail, all other (so called) parochial rights fail too. What is termed parochial jurisdiction being vested in the incumbent as solely subsidiary to the rights of the parishioners, and being only commensurate with, and incidental and correlative to, those rights, it follows that if the people are deprived of their parochial rights, they are *ipso facto* freed from parochial jurisdiction; and it becomes the right and duty of Christians, with the license and under the control of the Bishop (as being the source of mission, and having the general cure of souls throughout his diocese), to work out the Church's system for the salvation of souls. But suppose that in any parish, wherein by the existing appropriation of the parish church to the middle and upper classes, the parochial system is destroyed, an arrangement should be made for freeing it from pews and pew rents, throwing it open to the people, and allowing every one to give weekly towards the support of public worship; it is submitted that the parochial system, being thus restored, would of necessity extend and develope itself, till the gradual completion of the

Church's work in that parish, in the following manner :—The experience of open and unappropriated churches, and of the late "special services," clearly proves that the obstacles to the people's attending public worship being removed, the people will frequent and fill the churches.

The Support of the Clergy.—The important question, then, presents itself, How shall the clergyman of the supposed parish church (in the absence of pew-rents) be supported? It is submitted that in an average parish, such as those in Manchester, containing from 7,000 to 20,000 people, whether mostly rich or poor, the amount received will be larger than upon the present plan.

1. Because the pew system limits the clergyman's support to a small number of families (50 to 200, perhaps, in each district) able and willing to undertake beforehand the payment of a stated sum; whereas the Church's system calls upon every man, woman and child to give, and no one, if properly taught, can refuse to give, something to that support.

2. Because of the persons who pay pew-rents, none, it may be assumed, now pay more than they can afford; whereas it is plain that many rich people pay (for the space they occupy) less than they could and ought to pay.

3. Because the mercantile principle of a *quid pro quo* must prove, in the long run, with the religious and Christian minded, less efficacious as a motive to give than the love of Christ, and a zeal for His Church; and,

4. Because payment in frequent small sums is less felt than in less frequent large sums (as shown in the preference for indirect over the "income" and other direct taxes, and in other well-known instances).

It is then submitted to be, upon known principles of human nature, highly probable that those who now pay pew-rents would, one with another, pay in free offerings at least as large a sum as they now pay. But, besides this source, there are four distinct sources of income under the Church's system, which do not exist under that of pew-rents. There are—

1. The adult and even younger members of pew-holders' families who now pay nothing, many having separate incomes, or at any rate money to expend upon themselves, and each of whom, being called upon at the offertory, must, as Christians, give regularly what he or she can afford.

2. Those who cannot, where pews are scarce, obtain seats of their own, sit in the free seats, or in their friends' pews, and now pay nothing, but would, on the Church's plan,—none of the congregation having seats reserved, give according to their means.

3. A large and important class of small tradesmen and others, too "respectable" to sit in free seats, and yet not disposed to pay what is demanded in the shape of pew-rents, stay away from church, and give nothing; but on the true parochial system, would be easily induced to attend, and would give to the Church's support. And,

4. The poor or working classes, who now do not go to church, or if they go, pay nothing, being four-fifths, probably, of the average population of most town parishes, would give weekly, out of their weekly earnings; the poor of their poverty, even the poor widow her mite, if the opportunity were given them as the Church directs.

It is not a high estimate to suppose that in such a parish church, with its whole area made free and unobstructed, at least 1,000 persons will worship once in seven days. If 250 of these pay 1s. a week each, 250 more 3d. a week, and 500 a penny, an income is secured for all church purposes of 17*l.* 14*s.* a week, or 920*l.* a year. And if the clergyman is secured his due

share of this amount, which might be kept up to an adequate minimum, it is difficult to see in what respect such an income, being probably larger in amount than a pewed church amidst a similar population would produce, would not likewise be more certain than that from pew-rents, less affected by individual influence or displeasure, and more independent of the clergyman's popularity as a preacher, though, no doubt, more dependent upon his laboriousness as a parish priest.

The subject of endowments may be dismissed as foreign from the present question. But such an open church, in which Christ's poor have their due place, is assuredly more likely to attract the liberality of the wealthy for its endowment than an ordinary pewed church; and the constant exercise of the Christian privilege of giving is more likely to excite that liberality than the payment of a quarterly rent-charge. But the endowment must follow, not precede, the preaching the gospel, and the working of the Church's system.

If public funds are available for endowing such free and open churches, as a commutation for pew-rents, it may be desirable so to apply them. It is submitted that no church, diverted mainly from its proper purpose as a parish church, to the use of the middle and upper classes, ought to receive any public or parochial funds till it has been restored, wholly free, to the parishioners at large. But, to put forward endowment by private liberality as a universal condition precedent to the erecting or opening of a church, is a fatal mistake. The wealthy have more to do in building churches than they can be expected to do. Let other classes assist, at least, to maintain them. The piety of every age must, in some shape or other, support itself; and we are scarcely called upon to endow churches for posterity until we have provided, at least, a greater sufficiency than now exists of churches really available for the bulk of our own people, spiritually perishing around us.

To subtract 6,000*l.*, the sum required to be sunk for raising the small stipend of 200*l.* a year for a single clergyman, from the total amount obtainable from wealthy donors, for church purposes, in a place like Manchester, for example, is surely an unwise way of spending money which would build and fit up five to ten school-churches for the open public worship of tens of thousands in the various districts of Manchester, whom the pew system now excludes.

Church Extension.—The true parochial system is necessarily self-extending. Let it be once introduced into one of the districts above referred to, containing 15,000 people and a pewed church, with few or no free sittings, and the following results seem to follow of necessity if the church system is fairly worked out by the clergy. The whole church being open and freed from all enclosed and distinctive pews or places, the effect of sermons and of parochial visitation in bringing the people to church is at once seen; the church gradually fills. The increased congregation yields large offertory collections; additional clergymen are engaged and supplied with stipends out of those collections; the number of services and the number of collections, and the amount received, keep increasing, the church becomes quite full, and in time uncomfortably crowded. This, in so large a population, is not even after a short period an improbable supposition. Then the richer classes, who are most incommoded by the crowding of the church, cast about for the means of erecting a new church; the parishioners at large are left to their parish church; another church similarly free and open is

erected by the contributions of the wealthy; a similar process of creating a congregation, augmenting the number of clergy, and the amount of the offertory funds—of eventually crowding the church, and then hiving off as before—may be expected to take place. It is impossible to say that in a parish of 15,000 to 20,000 people there is not room for two or more such operations, all effected without a farthing's aid from the State or from private endowments, and conducted upon principles now fully admitted and acted upon in religious and secular concerns. The plan suggested is nothing more than the practice of an enlightened political economy based upon purely Christian motives; whilst, on the other hand, the plan of pew-rents and private pews, and the pseudo-parochial system which has been built upon, and in its turn fosters the pew-rent system, can only be characterized, if there is any truth in what is urged above, as the worst possible political economy based upon the lowest motives of human selfishness and pride, incapable of self-extension, if not absolutely self-destructive; and certain, if not timely checked, to complete that work of moral and religious debasement which it has so disastrously carried on amongst the people of England and Wales for the best part of a century.

No. LXXX.—CHURCH-RATES.

Return of the Amount received and expended from Church-Rates and other sources in the years ending Easter 1832, Easter 1839, and Easter 1854; also an Account of Money borrowed under any Act of Parliament on the Security of Church-Rates and remaining due on such Security in the years 1838 and 1854 respectively. (9th June, 1857.) 88, Sess. 2. (Sir George Grey.)

THE total amount received from church-rates and other sources in England and Wales in 1832 was 663,795*l.*, in 1839, 506,812*l.*, and in 1854, 484,854*l.* From church-rates alone there was received in 1832, 446,495*l.*, in 1839, 363,103*l.*, and in 1854, 314,659*l.* And from other sources in 1832, 217,464*l.*, in 1839, 143,709*l.*, and in 1854, 170,195*l.* The total amount expended in 1832 was 645,849*l.*, in 1839, 480,662*l.*, and in 1854, 464,550*l.* The debts secured on church-rates in 1830 amounted to 535,236*l.*, and in 1854, 318,200*l.*

No. LXXXI.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Return of all Reformatory Schools, which have been certified and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, under the statutes 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74, and 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86, respectively, with the date of Certificate; also the number of Juveniles, distinguishing Boys from Girls, which each of such Schools is capable of accommodating, and the number contained in each on the 31st March, 1858. (Mr. Garnett.) 19th March, 1858. (204.)

IN England there were 41 Protestant and 5 Catholic Reformatories. Total, 46. In Scotland there were 22 Reformatories. The English Reformatories contained accommodation for 2,820 children; and the Scotch for 2,121. The actual number of inmates in the English Reformatories was 2,256; and in the Scotch, 813.

No. LXXXII.—THE COMMISSION.

Report of the Tithe Commissioners to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department for the year 1857.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

DURING the year there were received 7,070 agreements and confirmed 6,778. 7,039 notices for making awards have been issued, of which 2 were issued during the year 1857. There were also received 5,632 drafts of compulsory awards, and confirmed 5,431; of these 6 have been received, and 10 have been confirmed, during the year 1857. In 12,209 districts, the tithes have been commuted by confirmed agreements or confirmed awards. In 398 of these districts the rent-charges have been disposed of by redemption or merger, 1 of which was confirmed in the year 1857.

There were received 11,769 appointments, and confirmed 11,763; and of these 2 have been received and 3 confirmed during the year 1857.

There were made 1,795 altered appointments, and confirmed 1,595; of these 171 have been received and 167 confirmed during the year 1857.

There were received 719 applications for the exchange of glebe lands, and confirmed 666 of such exchanges; and of these 41 applications were received and 41 exchanges confirmed during the year 1857.

At the close of 1857 the Commissioners had confirmed 14,173 distinct mergers of tithes or rent-charges.

BILLS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

To amend the Act for securing the Liberty of Religious Worship. Inhibition of incumbent not to prevail to prevent any ordained minister from conducting certain religious services in any building not usually appropriated to purposes of religious worship, unless it be in writing and countersigned by the Bishop of the diocese. (The Earl of Shaftesbury.) 3rd December, 1857. (3 L.)

To substitute in certain cases the Bishop of one Diocese for the Bishop of another as a Trustee to certain Trusts. (The Lord Bishop of Oxford.) 4th February, 1858. (12 L.)

For Special Services in the Church of England. The Bishop may permit special services in any city, town, &c., the population of which exceeds a certain number. Notice of such permission to be given to the incumbent of the parish, who may appeal to the Archbishop. (The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.) 5th February, 1858. (18 L.)

Further to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and to continue the Act concerning the Management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England. The lands of each see to vest in the Commissioners on the next avoidance. Lands sufficient to afford the next statutory income to be secured to each see; and like arrangement may be made before next avoidance on request of Bishop. When such arrangement has been made, the endowment is to be in lieu of the fixed income. The lands assigned as endowments to be leased from year to year, or for

a term not exceeding twenty-one years; and the Estate Commissioners are to see that the property assigned as endowment is kept in proper condition. The accounts of chapters of cathedral or collegiate churches to be kept in forms approved by the Estate Commissioners. On the avoidance from time to time of any see, after the assignment of an endowment for the same, the Estates Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall revise the arrangements in force in relation to such endowments. (The Earl of Derby.) 15th April, 1858. (69 L.)

For securing to Ecclesiastical Corporations aggregate Estates yielding average Statutory Incomes. Upon a deanery or canonry becoming vacant, Commissioners to be entitled to a share in corporate revenues of the chapter in respect of such deanery or canonry. When the Commissioners are entitled to three-fourths of corporate revenues of a chapter, all estates, &c. of such chapter to be vested in Commissioners. Lands sufficient to secure the incomes to be assigned to chapters. (The Duke of Marlborough.) 19th August, 1858. (75 L.)

To remove doubts relating to the Trustees of certain Schools. Persons not to be excluded from trusts of any school or charitable foundation on account of his religious opinions. (The Lord Stanley of Alderley.) 15th July, 1858. (220 L.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To amend the law relating to Ecclesiastical Residences in Ireland. (Mr. Napier and Mr. George Alexander Hamilton.) 10th February, 1858. (16.)

To amend the law relating to the Erection and Endowment of Churches, Chapels, and Perpetual Curacies in Ireland. (Mr. Napier and Mr. George Alexander Hamilton.) 10th February, 1858. (17.)

For the Abolition of Church-rates. Church-rates to be levied only for the purpose of paying off money due on the security of such rates. (Sir John Trelawny, General Thompson, and Mr. Dillwyn.) 11th February, 1858. (18.)

To abolish Church Rates. The rates to be abolished except when a sum has been legally borrowed on the security of such rates, the same may be till borrowed until the debt shall have been liquidated. (Sir William Clay, Mr. Hutt, and Mr. Miall.) 12th February, 1857. (15.)

To repeal the Stamp Duties payable on Matriculation and Degrees in the University of Cambridge. (Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 15th March, 1858. (28.)

To abolish the Ministers' Money or Annuity Tax levied within the City of Edinburgh, Parish of Canongate, and Burgh of Montrose, as Vacancies occur among the present ministers, and to make provision for their successors. The successors of present ministers to have no claim on annuity tax. Annuity tax, as heretofore levied, to cease on the occurrence of vacancy among the present ministers. The right of patronage to be transferred from the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council, to elders and communicants. Church-door collections and seat or pew-rents of the city of Edinburgh to be vested in Kirk Sessions. Mr. Black, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Cowan.) 22nd March, 1858. (34.)

To promote and regulate Reformatory Schools for Juvenile Offenders in Ireland. (Mr. Serjeant Deasy and Mr. Bagwell.) 21st April, 1858. (50.)

To make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study

therein, and for the union of the two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen. (The Lord Advocate and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 22nd April, 1858. (58.)

To amend the Act concerning Non-parochial Registers, and the Acts for Marriages and for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, and concerning Vaccination. (Mr. Secretary Walpole and Mr. Hardy.) 4th May, 1858. (74.)

To give to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Colleges in those Universities, and to the Colleges of St. Mary of Winchester, near Winchester, and of King Henry VI.'s at Eton, power to sell, enfranchise, and exchange Lands under certain conditions, and also to grant Leases for Agricultural, Building, and Mining purposes, and to deal with the Interests of their Lessees under proper reservations and restrictions. (Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Secretary Walpole, and Mr. Wigram.) 4th May, 1858. (75.)

To amend the Act of the 5th and 6th years of the present Majesty, for enabling Ecclesiastical Corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant Leases for long terms of years. (Mr. Secretary Walpole and Mr. Hardy.) 5th May, 1858. (77.)

For the future Appropriation of the Tithe or Tenth of Lead Ores in the Parishes of Stanhope and Wolsingham, in the County of Durham, belonging to the respective Rectors thereof, subject to the existing Incumbencies, and for making other Provisions for the Endowment of the said Rectories in lieu thereof, and for other purposes connected therewith. (Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Secretary Walpole, and Mr. Hardy.) 10th May, 1858. (80.)

To enable the Bishop of one Diocese to substitute the Bishop of another as a Trustee in certain Trusts. The Court of Chancery or the Charity Commissioners, by its or their directions, may make order, enabling a Bishop of one Diocese to act for another. (Mr. Briscoe and Mr. Gilpin.) 20th May, 1858. (96.)

To amend the Act for legalising Art Unions. (Mr. William Ewart, Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Stirling.) 17th June, 1858. (141.)

To amend the law respecting Endowed Schools. When no religious doctrine was specified by the founder of an endowed school, persons of any religious denominations, if otherwise fit objects, may be educated. (Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Massey.) 6th July, 1858. (182.)

To continue certain temporary provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in England. (Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 12th July, 1858. (198.)

For the Voluntary Commutation of Church-rates. Charity Commissioners, on having secured to them a yearly sum sufficient for payment of expenses properly payable out of church-rates of any parish or district, may declare that no church-rate shall be raised. Commissioners to pay yearly sums, secured to them, to churchwarden of parish, or district. When yearly sums shall exceed the amount required, the surplus may be retained by the churchwardens. In estimating the yearly sum, the Commissioners to allow for any provisions already existing in relief of the church-rates. Trustees may transfer to Commissioners any rent-charges, &c., vested for purposes of church-rates. (Mr. Alcock and Mr. Evans.) 12th July, 1858. (196.)

No. CIV.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

*Returns for the year 1857, for England and Wales.**Part I.—Police; Criminal Proceedings; Prisons.**Part II.—Common Law; Equity; Civil and Canon Law.**[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.]*

POLICE AND CONSTABULARY.

THE Police Statistics comprised in this division are abstracted for the information of Parliament, in compliance with the provisions of the Act 19 and 20 Vict., c. 69, from the returns made to the Secretary of State under that Act. To these returns have been added similar information for the City of London, communicated by the Lord Mayor, and for the metropolitan police district by the Commissioner of Police—thus rendering the abstract complete for the whole of England and Wales. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of these returns, for the insight which they will be the means of affording into the state of crime, particularly of petty crime, and the condition of the criminal classes. Hitherto we have had no record of the offences committed, or of the pursuit of offenders. From year to year the jurisdiction of justices has been enlarged, important classes of offences have been added, but no steps have been taken to secure any complete record of the exercise of this extensive jurisdiction. Legislation has been busy in many directions for the reformation and punishment of criminals, but very inadequate means have existed of tracing with what result. These deficiencies will be hereafter supplied to a great extent by the police returns.

The police returns for this, the first year, are unavoidably imperfect, owing to the incomplete state of the police establishments, and any elaborate comparison of the results which they present in the different localities would be premature. In the boroughs a police was established in 1835 under the Municipal Corporations Act of the 5 and 6 Will. 4., c. 76., varying from a high degree of efficiency, chiefly in the larger boroughs, to a great want of system and absence of efficiency in others, among which the boroughs of least population and progress are the most conspicuous. In the counties a constabulary has been in the course of gradual formation since the passing of the 2 and 3 Vict. c. 93, in the year 1839. In several counties a most efficient police had been formed, and altogether 29 counties and parts of counties had availed themselves of the permissive powers of the Act of 1839, when, in 1856, the establishment of a police force throughout the remaining parts of England and Wales was made compulsory by the Stat. 19 and 20 Vict., c. 69.

From this statute the establishment of a uniform system of police must be dated, no locality or jurisdiction is exempted for which a police had not been previously provided. Up to this time, in many extensive districts no other provision had been made for the protection of life and property than such as might be obtained from the unpaid, untrained parish constable, unwillingly selected for his year of duty, no other means at hand for the prompt pursuit of the most atrocious or the most subtle criminals. While for many years the amendment of the laws for the punishment of criminals had been one of the prominent cares of the Legislature, no general pro-

visions were enacted for the prevention of crimes and the pursuit of offenders. This is the office of a paid, trained police, and the numerous enactments passed for the custody and punishment of offenders would not probably have so long preceded a care for the prevention of offences had not a constitutional jealousy of police systems—which has disappeared—stood in the way. But other important functions are now recognized to belong to an efficient police. They will care for the removal of all demoralizing influences, for the better maintenance of public order and decorum, for the suppression of habitual vagrancy, for the supervision of places of low resort and common lodging-houses. They will become the authorized inspectors of weights and measures—a duty of great importance, which has been in many large districts entirely neglected; they will interfere to prevent the drunken brutality of the strong towards the weak, and promptly assist in many ways in obtaining justice for the poor, whose material improvement they will greatly promote. They must also be employed in the final enforcement of all sanitary regulations.

The police of many counties having then been only in a state of formation during the year, their returns must be to some extent imperfect; while in other counties and boroughs the police have been subjected to extensive re-organization, and the state of their returns will depend upon their having to commence the collection of the new statistics under different degrees of efficiency. It is only just, however, to state that the police returns speak highly for the general intelligence and ability of the officers by whom they have been made. The abstract of these returns will include the establishment and costs of the police, the number of offences committed, the number of persons apprehended by the police and how they were dealt with, the number of persons proceeded against summarily, with some description of the classes of persons proceeded against,—all of which particulars are additions to the statistical facts heretofore collected or accessible.

The total establishment of permanent paid police on the 29th September, 1857, was returned as comprising 19,187 officers and constables of all ranks, viz.:—county constabulary, 7,301; borough police, 5,251; metropolitan police, 6,083; City of London police, 552: total, 19,187.

And the total cost of these forces in the twelve months ended at the above date was—county constabulary, 441,569*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; borough police, 337,853*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; metropolitan police, 442,212*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; City of London police, 43,945*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*: total, 1,265,579*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*

But it is important to bear in mind that as the police of several counties was only established towards the middle of the year, and as in some other counties and in several of the large boroughs the police establishments were considerably increased in the year, the above costs for the whole year will not bear any direct relation to the strength of the establishments, and will be much greater in the next year's statements.

The borough police is a charge upon the borough funds, aided by a police-rate where required. The county constabulary and the metropolitan police are maintained by a police-rate. The City of London police is charged altogether upon the funds of the corporation. A proportion of the cost of the police is, however, defrayed from the public revenues. One-fourth of the annual charge of the police pay and clothing is repaid to all boroughs having a population above 5,000, and under that amount if amalgamated with the police of an adjoining county, and the same proportion to the county constabulary, subject in both cases to the report of her Majesty's

inspector as to efficiency in point of numbers and discipline. The contribution from the public revenues to the metropolitan police, though calculated under different conditions, is in about the same proportion. These payments in aid for the above twelve months ended the 29th September, 1857, were (exclusive of payments) not yet made to one county and two divisions of counties, with seven boroughs, two of which refused the grant:—county constabulary, 71,112*l.* 1*s.*; borough police, 60,970*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; metropolitan police, 103,380*l.* 5*s.*; total, 235,462*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

The number of the crimes committed is shown as follows:—first, in the total number in each jurisdiction, and second, in the number of each description of crimes. But in both cases only those more serious offences are included which are reported to the police and become the objects of their pursuit, as distinguished from the lesser offences and infractions of the law which are punished summarily. Hitherto no such information has existed, the knowledge of crimes and of their amount being evidenced only by the number of persons proceeded against in the criminal courts. In this, the first year, this portion of the police return is the most incomplete for the general reasons which have been already stated. It seems clear from the returns that in many districts, chiefly those where the police have been the most recently established, information on this head has not been properly recorded, as the crimes committed present the same numbers as the persons apprehended. It is best, therefore, to defer to another year any particular comparison in the various jurisdictions of the results which may be derived from this new source of information. It is not probable, however, that the actual amount of crime committed can at any time be exactly ascertained. Extensive plunder is sometimes carried on for years without detection, and persons are unwilling to make known and to prosecute the depredations and frauds which come to their knowledge; but in cases of violence, murder, robbery, burglary, house-breaking, arson, and such crimes, where a hue and cry is raised, and in many classes of theft, the future returns will nearly approach accuracy and completeness. The accounts here annexed comprise:—57,273 crimes committed; 32,031 persons apprehended; and 17,861 persons committed or bailed for trial.

But it is necessary to state that, in comparing the number of the crimes committed with the number of offenders apprehended, some grounds of difference will exist. Several persons often participate in one crime, and, on the other hand, many crimes are committed by the same person. Again, when compared from year to year, the crime and the criminal may not appear in the same return, for in crimes committed towards the end of the year, the offenders may not be apprehended until the commencement of the year following. Also, if the comparison is carried into the succeeding part of these statistics, the "Criminal Proceedings," other causes of difference will be found—an offence recorded by the police as murder, may be proved on trial to be manslaughter or concealment of birth; attempts to murder, to be assault only; and such cases are then classed in the latter returns as they appeared at the last stage of the proceedings. The same with regard to burglary, robbery, and like offences, which, in the absence on trial of sufficient proof of that violence which legally constitutes the more serious crime, are reduced to cases of simple theft and are classed as larceny. Subject to these remarks, the returns show that in the

crimes against the person, the number of persons apprehended equal and in many cases exceed the number of offences committed, while in attempts upon the dwelling, burglary, house-breaking, shop-breaking, &c., including sacrilege, the apprehensions are 2,084 persons to 5,428 offences committed, in robbery and attempts to rob 854 apprehensions to 1,029 offences committed.

No previous attempt has been made to show in any connected form the nature and amount of the summary proceedings in criminal matters, a large branch of the administration of justice which begins and ends as a police proceeding. All that has heretofore been known of these now very important adjudications has been from the prison returns, in which the actual numbers committed only have been shown; and from the returns published in some isolated instances by the police, but which were all to a great extent defective on an essential point, from the absence of any accurate definition of the offences punished. The summary jurisdiction of justices, that is, the power to adjudicate at once and to punish without the intervention of a jury, has received very great extension within the last few years. By the Statute 7 & 8 Geo. 4., c. 29, several petty offences of theft—as of dogs and animals not the subjects of larceny; of fruit, vegetables, shrubs, &c., growing; of fixtures, of fish from inclosed waters, and some other kindred offences—were subjected to fine and imprisonment on conviction before justices, as were also by another Act of the same session, c. 30, destroying trees and shrubs and fences, with several other petty offences of wilful damage and trespass. By an Act of the following session, 9 Geo. 4., c. 31, assaults, which now form such a large class of offences, were brought within the same jurisdiction; many other offences have been since added under the Police and other Acts; and, finally, by the Juvenile Offenders Act of 1847, and the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, a large class of offences which had theretofore been only punishable as felony, and were up to 1853 subject to transportation, have been transferred to the adjudication of justices.

The police returns for 1857, which it has been already stated, are unavoidably incomplete, give the following as the results of the summary procedure, now for the first time collected:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of persons proceeded against summarily	291,030	78,203	369,233
Discharged by justices	98,795	36,679	135,474
Convicted by justices	192,235	41,524	233,759

These proceedings show a proportion of 36·7 per cent. discharged by justices as compared with 24·3 acquitted by juries. But the case submitted to the jury has already undergone the preliminary investigation before the justices.

Of the foregoing numbers convicted before justices in the year 1857, there were adjudged to—imprisonment for various periods, 62,293; sent to reformatory schools, 768; fined, 143,463; whipped, 525; other punishments, to find sureties, delivered up to army, navy, marine, &c., 26,710; total convicted, 233,759.

The offences with which this large number of persons were charged represent in a great degree the vices rather than the crimes of the population. The offence first in magnitude is assault, comprising aggravated assaults on women and children, 2,584 persons; assaults on peace officers,

12,750 persons; and common assaults, 60,695 persons. They amounted in the year to—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons charged with assaults	60,706	15,323	76,029
Discharged	24,406	6,763	31,169
Convicted	36,300	8,560	44,860

Next in amount to the foregoing offences, and closely allied to them, as the cause from which assaults especially arise, is drunkenness, and drunk and disorderly; but the numbers given below are a distant indication only of the extent of this vice; as they represent those cases of drunkenness alone where the police are compelled to act,—some breach of the peace, or obstruction being committed, or where the offender is unable to take care of himself, and is detained for the protection of his person and of any property which he may have about him:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons charged with drunkenness	54,982	20,877	75,859
Discharged	19,115	11,850	30,965
Convicted	35,867	9,027	44,894

Under the head stealing, and attempts to steal, in which are included those offences of theft which have been recently brought within the summary jurisdiction of justices, the next highest numbers will be found; and they will, by their large amount, sufficiently account for the decrease which is shown in the next division of these statistics to have taken place in the commitments for trial at the assizes and sessions. The totals were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons charged with theft	27,708	10,852	38,560
Discharged	11,876	6,107	17,983
Convicted	15,832	9,745	20,577

The offences under the Vagrant Act, which include 8,771 females charged as prostitutes, form another large class:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons charged under the Vagrant Act	18,722	13,286	32,008
Discharged	8,420	5,565	13,985
Convicted	10,302	7,721	18,023

To these succeed the offences punishable under Police Acts, 25,913; under Local Acts and Byelaws, 21,112; under the Ways Acts, including the Turnpike, Highways, and Stage Carriage Acts, 17,382; for offences of wilful damage and trespass, 13,583; under the Licensed Victuallers and Beer Acts, 11,320; for offences relating to servants, apprentices, or masters, 9,687; and for nuisances and offences against health, 4,328.

There is no question as to the very different gravity of the great proportion of the offences tried in the assize and sessions courts to those determined by the justices in petty sessions. But the relative amount of jurisdiction exercised would not, perhaps, have been so readily admitted, nor the fact which is now conclusively shown, that the number of cases determined summarily are eighteen times as great as those submitted to the verdict of a jury. Last year, 20,269 persons were tried by jury, of whom 15,307 were convicted; and 369,233 by justices, of whom 233,795 were convicted, and 63,061 of these convictions were followed by a committal to prison. In looking, therefore, at the great extent of this branch of the criminal

jurisdiction, it seemed desirable to ascertain the number of appeals, as the best statistical test of the way in which it had been exercised.

The power of appeal on summary conviction is not a matter of common right, but it has been specially provided in a large number of cases, the chief of which will be found classed under fifty-five heads in the Return of Appeals. It is true that the appeal lies from the justices in petty sessions to the justices in quarter sessions; that it is subjected to limitations as to time, form of notice, and other technicalities, and that costs have to be borne by the appellant, which must be greatly in the way of the poor; but when it is stated that upon the very large number of convictions in 1857 there were only 50 appeals—and of these 32 were quashed, 18 only being affirmed—there is hardly room left for doubt, that substantial justice is done in this large amount of summary procedure.

The returns by the police, classed under a few simple heads, show the characters of the persons who came into their custody so far as could be ascertained.

	Males.	Females.
Known thieves	18,556	4,546
Prostitutes . . . . .	...	24,282
Vagrants and tramps	14,272	4,998
Suspicious characters	40,112	6,692
No known occupations	5,218	1,696
Previous good characters	112,017	14,548
Characters unknown and not ascertained	124,357	30,070
Total	314,432	86,832

Upon the above large data, it is shown that, of those proceeded against by indictment, 54·0 per cent. were of the criminal class, 19·1 per cent. of previous good character, and of 26·9 per cent. the characters were either unknown or were not ascertained. Of those proceeded against for the lesser offences determined by justices, 27·9 were of the criminal class, 32·6 per cent. were of previous good character, and of 39·5 per cent. the characters were unknown or unascertained. Altogether 120,372 persons of the criminal class, or suspected to belong to it, were in the hands of the police in the year 1857; and of these, 24,282 were prostitutes. What proportion these large numbers bear to the whole class which they represent, there are at this time little means of determining. In the last census, 304,109 persons were described as in criminal occupations, that is, as vagrants or persons of no stated employments; but these are probably very much under the mark. It would be useless, however, to enlarge upon this question, though one of great interest, as it is proposed next year, by the aid of the police, to include in these statistics a census of the criminal class at large, including all known thieves and depredators, receivers of stolen goods, prostitutes, suspected persons, and vagrants and tramps; and to show the number in the jurisdiction of each separate police force, with the number and class of their houses of resort.

Here are inserted, as their proper place, the coroners' returns, the inquiry by the coroners' jury being a preliminary proceeding of a police nature. As was explained when these returns were first printed in the preceding year, the returns of the several coroners for a county are not printed separately in those cases where districts having a defined boundary have not been created by the division of the county under the Statute 7 & 8 Vict., c. 92. In the present returns care has been taken to insure uniformity as to the ages of the persons upon whom inquests were held, and an attempt has been made

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to define the causes of "natural" death where the verdict returned designated more particularly the cause of death.

The following are the results shown for the year 1857 :—

Finding of the Jury.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion Per Cent.
Murder	94	90	184	91
Manslaughter	138	49	187	93
Justifiable homicide	5	1	6	03
Suicide or self-murder	960	389	1,349	669
Accidental death	7,006	1,924	8,930	4430
Injuries, causes unknown	162	75	237	118
Found dead	1,877	1,072	2,949	1468
Natural death:—				
From excessive drinking	229	94	323	160
Disease aggravated by neglect	83	60	143	71
Want, cold, exposure, &c.	102	65	167	83
Other causes	3,285	2,397	5,682	2819
Total	13,941	6,216	20,157	100

These numbers prove a decrease of 2,064 inquests, 9·4 per cent. on the previous year, with which alone the means of comparison exist, as the abstract was then compiled for the first time. Looking at the great regularity in the recurrence of a large class of facts of this nature, the cause of this decrease is not immediately apparent, unless it may in a great degree be attributed to the more close control which the Quarter Sessions have recently exercised, in the disallowance of the costs of inquests which the Court deem to have been unnecessarily held. In the causes of natural death, when defined by a particular verdict, it will be seen that 323 deaths were from "excessive drinking."

The periods of life of the persons upon whom the inquests were held, distinguishing the infant, the adult, and the aged and infirm, were—

Period of Life.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion Per Cent.
Infants, seven years and under	3,098	2,398	5,496	27·3
Children under sixteen and above seven years	1,340	376	1,716	8·5
Adults, sixteen and under sixty years	7,418	2,313	9,731	48·3
Aged and infirm above sixty years	2,085	1,129	3,214	15·9
Total	13,941	6,216	20,157	100

The total costs of the inquests in 1857, including all fees, expenses, and charges, were 61,541*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, an average of 3*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.* for each inquest, except so far as the calculation may be disturbed by the few cases in which the inquest has been on more than one person. The average cost of the inquests by coroners in the previous year was 3*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* only.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

The commitments for trial have from year to year been estimated upon their actual increase or decrease alone. In the ten years which elapse between each census it would be unsafe to estimate the population in small localities, and if this were done, the estimated population would form only one element of the changes going on. But when the commitments are con-

sidered in relation to the undoubted constant increase of the aggregate of population and wealth, their stationary character must be held to indicate a decreasing ratio of criminality. There is also another element which claims some consideration. The power to repress crimes has been measured by the severity of the punishments, and the great extent to which these have been relaxed will be seen by a table which is introduced in connection with the sentences.

The disturbance in the yearly comparison which has been pointed out under the preceding head, police and constabulary, will extend also to the criminal proceedings, and to some extent interfere with the comparison of former years. It will be assumed that the first effect of a large addition to the police establishments would be the apprehension of a greater proportion of offenders, and thus by increasing the numbers proceeded against an apparent increase of crime would be caused, but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that the number of offences actually committed must be diminished by the preventive action of the greatly increased and improved force.

The commitments for trial in the year 1857 maintain the largely diminished numbers which followed the passing of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, to the operation of which this decrease must be attributed. But, on comparing the commitments of 1857 with 1856, there is, nevertheless, an increase of 832 commitments, or 4·3 per cent. The aggregate commitments in each of the last ten years are appended, from which it will be apparent that the great decrease which dated from 1855, during part of which year the Act above referred to was in force, is but little affected by the slight increase of the last year.

1848	.	.	.	.	30,349	1853	.	.	.	.	27,057
1849	.	.	.	.	27,816	1854	.	.	.	.	29,359
1850	.	.	.	.	26,813	1855	.	.	.	.	25,972
1851	.	.	.	.	27,960	1856	.	.	.	.	19,437
1852	.	.	.	.	27,510	1857	.	.	.	.	20,269
					140,448						122,094

The increase in 1857 has extended over 32 counties, and, as some of these counties in which the increase has been very marked have had an efficient police for several years, the increase cannot be in all cases attributed to the recent extension of police establishments. It seems rather to have arisen in the great seats of manufacture and trade. It extends to the three counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, which form the Great Northern Mineral District, but is so slight that it is merely nominal. It has been more considerable in Lancashire, where it reached 21·5 per cent.; in Yorkshire, 5·3 per cent.; in Cheshire, 3·9 per cent. Of the midland manufacturing counties, it includes Leicester, Nottingham, and Warwick, but in Derbyshire there is a small decrease. In the district of the hardware, pottery, and glass manufacture, there is an increase of trifling amount in Warwickshire and Worcestershire, and a decrease in Staffordshire, as also in Gloucestershire, which includes the large trading population of Bristol.

In the agricultural districts the results are more mixed. Of the eastern counties, there is an increase in Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, a small decrease in Essex; in the midland district, in Northampton, Bedford, Oxford, and Bucks, the commitments decreased, in Oxfordshire considerably; in Cambridge, Hereford, and Berks, there is an increase; in the

south and south-western district, there is a decrease in Sussex, Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset; an increase in Hants. In the metropolis, where any change affecting the working population is not so immediately felt, the decrease in Middlesex shown in the two previous years still continues, but not to the same extent, while in Surrey and Kent, a large portion of the population of which is located in and on the boundaries of the metropolis, the commitments increased. In Wales there is an increase in seven counties, which is most marked in Glamorganshire; of the border counties an increase is shown in Monmouth and Hereford, which is very large in the former, but a considerable decrease took place in Shropshire.

In comparing the effect of the slight increase of the last year upon the different classes of crime, it must be remembered that the Criminal Justice Act refers only to simple theft, and does not affect any crimes of violence either to person or property. The offences against the person, Class 1, have been gradually increasing during the last three years, upon the decrease of 1852 and 1853, the increase in the last year being 12·4 per cent., but arising entirely on the lesser offences, the common assaults. In murder and attempts to murder there is a decrease. In maliciously stabbing, wounding, &c., and in manslaughter, a small increase. The unnatural offences continue without material variation, as do also rapes and attempts to ravish. In bigamy there is a small decrease. The violent offences against property, Class 2, have slightly increased since 1853, though the increase last year has been only trifling. In burglary and house-breaking there is a decrease, but the numbers are still much in increase of preceding years. For robbery the increase is very considerable, and chiefly upon the most violent description of this offence. The offences against property without violence, Class 3, so far as they are proceeded against by indictment, have decreased about 36 per cent. since the passing of the Criminal Justice Act, though a large portion of the class does not come under its operation. The total of the class shows an increase last year of 3·3 per cent., which has been most marked in cattle-stealing, embezzlement, and fraud. The malicious offences against property, Class 4, also increased, but they are in amount below the average of the last ten years. In forgery and offences against the currency, Class 5, the increase is more decided, particularly with regard to forgery, except of Bank of England notes, upon which a very marked decrease appears. The miscellaneous offences, Class 6, continue without much variation, the chief noticeable fact being an increase last year of perjury, though the numbers are still much below the higher average which arose in 1851, when parties to suits were rendered liable to give evidence.

To these remarks upon the increase or decrease of crimes must be added the important fact, that since 1848 there has not been a single commitment for any offence against the Crown or the Government, nothing bearing the stamp of treason, sedition, or seditious riot. The year just past has been one of great trial to the labouring population, large numbers have been out of work, numbers "on strike," but it is proper to mention to their credit, and as an instance of their improvement, that there has been no recurrence of the seditious meetings or riotous disturbances which have heretofore almost uniformly attended such times of suffering and difficulty.

The commitments in the year 1857 were for trial at the following courts; they are in the proportion of 43·2 per cent. at the County Quarter Sessions; 7·9 per cent. at the Middlesex Sessions of the Peace; 23·2 per cent. at the

Borough Sessions; 18·7 per cent. at the Assizes; and 7·0 per cent. at the Central Criminal Court:—

County Quarter Sessions' Courts	8,751
Middlesex County Sessions of the Peace	1,614
Borough Quarter Sessions' Courts	4,690
Circuit Assize Courts	3,797
Central Criminal Court	1,417
Total	20,269

The returns this year show an increase of commitments in the manufacturing districts, which would necessarily increase the number of the trials in the large towns, and thus account, to some extent, for the increased numbers tried at the Borough Sessions; but the causes of the large decrease in 1856, and the as sudden increase again in 1857, making due allowance for the operation of the Criminal Justice Act, cannot be clearly accounted for. The numbers in each of the last five years were as follows:—1853, 27,057; 1854, 29,314; 1855, 25,972; 1856, 19,437; and 1857, 20,269.

The result of the proceedings of the foregoing courts in the year 1857, which is given below, proves much the same as in the preceding year, which immediately followed the removal of a large class of petty offences from the jurisdiction of the Quarter Sessions, under the operation of the Criminal Justice Act; the proportion acquitted, which then rose from 22·9 to 24·0 per cent., was in the last year 24·3 per cent., made up of 0·7 not prosecuted and admitted evidence, 4·9 no bills found, and 18·7 acquitted by verdict of jury.

Not prosecuted, and admitted evidence, 135; no bills found against, 1,004; not guilty on trial, 3,788; acquitted and discharged, 4,927; acquitted on the ground of insanity, 19; found insane, 16; detained as insane, 35; sentenced to death, 54; sentenced to transportation, 110; sentenced to penal servitude, 2,473; sentenced to imprisonment, 12,507; sentenced to whipping, fine, &c., 163; convicted, 15,307; total committed, 20,269.

Of those convicted 2 in 1,000 were sentenced to death, 0·7 per cent. to transportation, 16·2 to penal servitude—now the sole great secondary punishment, and the remainder 82·8 per cent. to imprisonment for various periods.

The detailed sentences passed last year were as follows:—*Death*—54; *Transportation*—For life, 19; above 15 years, 20; 15 years and above 10 years, 71. *Penal Servitude*—For life, 16; above fifteen years, 21; 15 years and above 10 years, 62; 10 years and above 6 years, 304; 6 years and above 4 years, 495; 4 years, 1,331; 3 years and under, 344. *Imprisonment*—3 years and above 2 years, 17; 2 years and above 1 year, 1,014; 1 year and above 6 months, 3,291; 6 months and above three months, 4,128; 3 months and above 1 month, 2,648; 1 month and under, 1,100. *Detained in Reformatory Schools*—309; *Whipping, Fine, Discharge on Sureties*—163. Total convicted, 15,307.

The capital convictions decreased last year to the average of the years immediately preceding 1856. They were 54 in 1857, against 69 in 1856 and 50 in 1855.

The executions last year (as in the previous 16 years with one exception) were all for murder. Of the 20 persons convicted of this crime 13 were executed; their names follow, with such brief particulars of the circum-

stances of their crimes as could be accurately ascertained. It is interesting to observe upon what slight and sudden provocations such heinous crimes appear in five instances to have been committed, while in four cases (including two of the preceding) the murderer was under the influence of drink, and in two instances had been actually drinking with his victim. In four cases the wife of the murderer was his victim.

Cheshire.—John Blagg, aged 47. Murder of a gamekeeper by a poacher, supposed from revenge, not in an affray.

Essex.—Michael Crawley, aged 62. Murder of his wife, arising out of a sudden quarrel.—Charles Finch, aged 26. Murder of a young woman with whom he had cohabited, motive not very apparent.

Kent.—George Kebble Edwards, aged 18. Murder of his brother, supposed in his sleep, from revenge for having reproached him with his idle dissolute life.—George Baye, aged 26. Murder by a seaman in Her Majesty's service of a corporal of marines, upon whose report he had been reduced.—Stephen Fox, aged 23. Murder, from passionate revenge, of a young female to whom he was engaged, on her discarding him for his improper conduct with another woman.

Lancaster.—Edward Hardman, aged 28. Murder of his wife, from a desire to marry another, and from religious differences.—Henry Rogers, aged 37. Murder by the master of a merchant ship of one of his crew by continued acts of barbarous treatment.

Middlesex.—Robert Thomas Davis, aged 40. Murder of his wife in a sudden paroxysm of drunken jealousy.

Somerset.—Thomas Nation, aged 22. Murder of a companion with whom he had been drinking, to rob him of 5*l*.—John Beale, aged 30. Murder and robbery of a young woman with whom he had formerly lived as a fellow servant; having enticed her from her situation under pretext of marriage, but with the design to plunder her of her reputed savings.

Stafford.—George Jackson, aged 20. Murder and robbery committed under the influence of drink.

Glamorgan.—John Lewis, aged 39. Murder of his wife, supposed in an attempt to obtain the possession of half a sovereign, to continue a drunken fit.

To this list must be added the name of the following convict, who was convicted in December, 1856, but whose execution was respited (and did not take place till July, 1857) for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench on a question of informality in empannelling the Jury, in the exercise of the Crown's power of challenge; and upon the affirmation of the conviction by the Court was again removed upon appeal to the Judges sitting in Error in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, who affirmed the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench awarding execution.

Kent.—Thomas Mansell, aged 28. Murder by a private soldier of his corporal, upon very groundless revenge, on small provocation.

In the secondary punishments the statistics of the present year mark a most important change. They record the last sentences of transportation; this sentence being finally abolished by Statute 20 & 21 Vict., c. 3, and penal servitude substituted in all cases. The punishment of transportation has been in general operation since the passing of the Statute 4 Geo. I., c. 11, in 1718, though the sentence dates as far back as the 18 Car. 2., c. 3, which authorised the judges either to execute or to transport for life to America the moss-troopers of Cumberland or Westmoreland. The system of transportation pursued under the Statute of 4 Geo. I. was to assign the services of the transports to contractors, who conveyed them to America; and this system continued up to the American War, in 1776—fifty-six years. The difficulty which then arose as to the disposal of this large class of convicts led to the adoption of the hulk system, under the authority of the 16 Geo. 3, c. 43, in 1776; and, three years later, to the passing of another statute, the 19 Geo. 3, c. 74, for the erection by the Government of a separate large penitentiary for male, and another for female convicts,

in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. But these prisons were not erected. By the discovery of the Australian continent an outlet was again found for criminals, and the system of transportation was revived by Statute 24 Geo. 3, c. 56. The tide of transportation to the new colony then set in, and from 1787 to within these last few years it has continued with little intermission, though subjected to many different conditions.

The revival of transportation in 1787, like its final abolition in 1857, appears to have been governed by necessity as much as policy, though, looking only to its effect in one point of view, there can be no doubt that it has relieved this country of large numbers of the most dangerous criminals. To preserve a record of how greatly transportation must have tended to keep down the home criminal population, and the demoralization which surrounds every convict of this class, the following calculations have been made from the original lists of the number of offenders transported from England and Wales to Australia from those first landed, down to the last diminished shipment to Western Australia (the only part of the Australian continent to which they have been lately consigned). These numbers, classed in each ten years, were:—From 1787 to 1796, 4,657; from 1797 to 1806, 3,381; from 1807 to 1816, 5,642; from 1817 to 1826, 18,222; from 1827 to 1836, 37,117; from 1837 to 1846, 27,258; from 1847 to 1856, 11,977; in the year 1857, 461: total, 108,715.

It must be understood, however, that the power to remove convicts to the penal colonies is reserved by the Statute of the 20 & 21 Vict., and is applicable to all those sentenced to penal servitude. But it does not seem probable that this power will, unless in very exceptional cases, be exercised with respect to sentences of a short duration, and those exceeding ten years are now (as is shown by the sentences passed) reduced to a very small proportion. For several years the numbers transported to Australia averaged about 4,000, but they gradually fell off, and for the last five years the average has been under 400. With a system of police now completed and improved—with large Government prisons, whose construction and management are adapted to the particular classes of convicts assigned to them, aided by the earnest attempts making to reform and instruct the criminal class, the now diminished numbers of convicts which the final abolition of the sentence of transportation will add to the dangerous classes at home, do not appear sufficient to cause any serious alarm.

Reserved Crown Cases.—The proceedings of the Court for the consideration of these cases complete the statistics of the trials by jury for criminal offences. The Court, which was erected in 1848, under Statute of 11 & 12 Vict., c. 78, comprises the judges of the three superior courts of common law, who are empowered to hear and finally determine all questions of law reserved and submitted on conviction by Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions; all other appeals, on whatever grounds, are determined by the Home Secretary of State, upon petitions to the mercy of the Crown. The proceedings of the Court in the year 1857, like the appeals against the convictions before justices, prove how small the proportion is, from whatever causes may be assigned, of the judgments in criminal cases which are set aside by legal decisions. On this class of convictions they are under 1 in the 1,000. The number of cases appealed was 36, and of these 21 judgments were affirmed and 15 quashed.

The average expenses of criminal proceedings are lower in all the courts, except the Central Criminal Court, than in the preceding year, and the

total average on indictments is reduced from 9*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*. to 9*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*., or 7·6 per cent. The average varies considerably in the different counties and boroughs, and would hardly be accounted for by different local circumstances, distances, and modes of travelling, wages, &c. It arises more probably from the absence of uniformity in the scales of allowances and fees.

In addition to the foregoing are the costs of those prosecutions undertaken by the Government and conducted by the Solicitor of the Treasury; of these there were in the last year 560 prosecutions for coining and uttering counterfeit coin—cases always prosecuted by the Crown as offences against the State—costing 7,906*l*. 19*s*. 3*d*., or 14*l*. 2*s*. 4*d*. on the average; and 35 various other cases, costing together 1,565*l*. 4*s*., prosecuted to prevent failure of justice in cases of a public nature, and in the absence of persons proper to be charged with the prosecution.

PRISONS.

The laws which regulate the government of prisons and prisoners are not open to the remark made upon the stationary character of the police law. The prisons have been the subject of constant solicitude, inquiry, and legislation, and some of the main principles of prison regulation have been established for nearly a century. In 1773, by Statute 13 Geo. 3, c. 58, the justices were required to appoint clergymen to officiate in gaols. In the following year it was enacted by Statute 14 Geo. 3, c. 60, that an experienced surgeon should be appointed to each gaol, at a fixed salary, that separate rooms should be set apart for the use of each sex, and special provision was made to promote the health of the prisoners and the cleanliness of the prisons. In 1782 these provisions were extended to Houses of Correction by Statute 22 Geo. 3, c. 64. In 1784, by Statute 24 Geo. 3, c. 54, enactments were passed for building and enlarging gaols, so as to secure separate places of confinement by day and night for the following class of prisoners, and for the males and females of each class:—1, convicted felons; 2, persons charged with felony; 3, misdemeanants; 4, debtors; 5, persons committed to give evidence. In 1791, by Statute 31 Geo. 3, c. 46, the mode of appointment, power, and duties of gaolers were defined, visiting justices were appointed to remedy abuses, bye-laws were made and enforced, and necessary food and clothing were provided for every description of prisoners by a charge on the county rates.

These enactments, which constitute the basis of the existing Prison Laws, were consolidated and enlarged in 1823, by 4 Geo. 4, c. 64. This statute established for all prisons a code of rules and regulations, which provided for the confinement of the males and females in separate parts of the building, for the appointment in all cases of female officers for the female prisoners, for daily prayers to be said by the chaplain, and for the instruction, under his superintendence, of all the prisoners in reading and writing; and for the supply, at the expense of the county or borough, of sufficient food, clothing, and bedding for every prisoner, and for the appointment and periodical visits of a surgeon. They also specified the nature and limits of all prison punishments, and provided for their due record. Further, in 1835, by Statute 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, inspectors were appointed by the Crown to visit and report upon the state of all places for the detention of prisoners.

By these and other enactments great ameliorations and improvements have been effected, which will doubtless not stop here, though it does not seem probable that any great discovery remains to be made by which "the problem of Prison Discipline," as it has been called, may be solved. The case affords no room for such a hope. Imprisonment, now almost the sole mode of punishment, changes a man's condition, hardly his nature. Within the boundary of a prison the means for punishment and reformation, which are to go hand in hand, are limited to labour and instruction. These may be applied under many systems, but experience has shown that a prisoner cannot be deprived of association for long-protracted periods, and that success has hitherto depended more upon individual influence than upon any system, however apparently perfect. The real difficulty has indeed to be encountered on the prisoner's discharge. If he ever had a place in society, how is he then to be restored to it? If he has always been an outcast, how shall such a place be found for him?

The Prisons' Returns form the remaining portion of the statistics of criminal justice. They include the county and borough prisons, which are under the control of the local authorities, and the Government prisons, which are managed by officers acting under the Home Secretary's immediate directions. To the former all original commitments for trials or for punishment are made; the population of the latter, the convict prisons, is composed of convicts removed after trial from the local prisons to undergo the different terms and forms of punishment to which they are adjudged.

The number of persons committed to the county and borough prisons in the year 1857, was:—

Commitments.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
For trial at assizes and sessions	15,958	4,254	20,212	14·3
On summary conviction	62,170	24,625	86,795	61·1
For want of sureties	2,318	845	3,163	2·2
On remand and discharge	10,631	4,022	14,653	10·3
For debt and on civil process	13,499	840	14,339	10·1
Under the Mutiny Act	2,808	...	2,808	2·
Total	107,384	34,586	141,970	100·0

Comparing the total of these commitments with the preceding year, an increase of 6·9 per cent. took place, notwithstanding the very great falling off in the commitments under the Mutiny Acts, consequent upon the termination of the war. The chief increase, which amounts to 11·7 per cent., is in the summary convictions, (without, this year, any corresponding decrease in the commitments for trial,) and in the commitments of debtors and on civil process. These latter commitments, which on the average of the three years 1842-3-4 were 13·109, and then suddenly decreased under the operation of the Acts relating to the proceedings for debt to an average of 3,621 for the three years 1845-6-7, have since that date continuously increased till they reached 14,339 in 1857, 25·7 per cent. above the preceding year, and now form 10 per cent. of the whole numbers committed to prison. This large and steady increase arises from the operation of the County Courts' Acts, which, while they give no direct powers to arrest and imprison for debt, authorise the judges to commit

for any period not exceeding forty days a defendant who refuses or neglects to pay a debt or damages on judgment obtained against him. This proceeding, which does not relieve from the debt, may be repeated, and has led to the great increase of this class of commitments.

The number of previous commitments is one test of prison discipline in the reformation of offenders. But the information on this point is most probably very deficient, and the real numbers greater than is stated, a defect which will find a remedy in the intelligence of the police. It is, however, shown that 29·7 per cent. of the total committed last year had been previously in prison. The table which follows gives the detail of these commitments, and the numbers recommitted as far as ten times :—

Previous Commitments.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion Per Cent.
Once	13,866	4,508	18,374	13·0
Twice	5,754	2,374	8,128	5·7
Thrice	2,995	1,405	4,400	3·1
Four times	1,896	1,074	2,970	2·1
Five times	1,088	769	1,857	1·3
Seven times and above five	1,327	949	2,276	1·6
Ten times and above seven	739	961	1,700	1·2
Above ten times	737	1,727	2,464	1·7
Total	28,402	13,767	42,169	29·7

The ages of the persons committed are calculated under the same divisions as were adopted in the last year. They mark strongly the large proportion of the young in the criminal class, though the temptation to the female arises at a rather more advanced period than the male. Thus the proportion of each sex per cent. was, males under 21, 35·9; 21 to 30, 30·6; 30 and above, 33·5: females under 21, 28·9; 21 to 30, 35·2; 30 and above, 35·9.

The actual numbers at each period of life in the last year's commitments, exclusive of debtors and military prisoners, were,—

	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
Under 12 years	1,877	1·5
12 years and under 16	10,624	8·5
16 " " 21	29,949	24·0
21 " " 30	39,738	31·8
30 " " 40	22,108	17·7
40 " " 50	12,212	9·8
50 " " 60	5,268	4·2
Above 60 years	2,726	2·2
Age not ascertained	321	·3
Total	124,823	100·0

It is very gratifying to be able to notice, on a comparison with the previous year, the marked decrease of the commitments under 16 years of age, for it must not be assumed that the diminished numbers of this class in the prisons are to be directly attributed to the commitments to reformatory schools, as all so committed undergo a previous short imprisonment, and are therefore included in the above numbers; but the protracted detention in reformatories of the average of 1,500, now arrived at, must

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undoubtedly tend to the decrease of the class at large, who would otherwise swell the prison returns by their repeated commitments for short terms.

The country of birth has been ascertained on the whole of the commitments within 1·4 per cent. The results, which are shown in the next table, are chiefly remarkable in the large proportion from Ireland. They amount to 14·5 per cent. on the total commitments, and equal 1 in 362 of the population of Ireland; while the proportion from Scotland is only 1·9 per cent. on the total commitments, or 1 in 1,204 of the population of that country. Of foreigners, the proportion is 1·6 per cent.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
England	72,741	24,313	97,054	77·8
Wales	1,942	961	2,903	2·3
Scotland	1,617	782	2,399	1·9
Ireland	11,105	6,962	18,067	14·5
Colonies and West Indies	543	109	652	0·5
Foreign Countries	1,842	174	2,016	1·6
Not ascertained	1,387	445	1,732	1·4
Total	91,077	33,746	124,823	100·0

The degree of instruction has been shown for many years in the prison returns as one element of the social condition of the criminal class, and the very small amount of attainment which has been found among them has been fully established, only 5·1 per cent. of those committed last year were able "to read and write well;" those who could claim an education above these common acquirements form exceptional cases represented by a fraction, 3 only in 1,000: of those committed in 1857 (excepting the debtors and military prisoners) the proportion was as follows. It seems unnecessary to repeat a string of figures making the comparison with former years, which give only the same results, with a slight tendency to an increase of the instructed class:—

Degree of Instruction.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion Per Cent.
Neither read nor write	30,675	13,616	44,291	35·5
Read, or read and write imperfectly	53,660	18,727	72,387	58·0
Read and write well	5,599	749	6,348	5·1
Superior instruction	365	44	409	0·3
Instruction not ascertained	778	610	1,388	1·1
Total	91,077	33,746	124,823	100·0

The occupations of those committed form the next subject of inquiry. As all would be desirous to claim some honest employment, the numbers classed as in occupations would probably be overstated. The results in the preceding table are corroborated in this. Those in professional employments, which are evidence of education, contribute only 0·2 per cent. to the prison population; the overlookers of labour, shopkeepers, dealers, and shopmen, &c., 4·6 per cent.; the mechanics and skilled workmen, including factory workers, 23·7 per cent., leaving the great majority of

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the commitments the uneducated and unskilled. In the following table those committed for debt and the soldiers committed for military offences are omitted:—

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
No occupation	10,306	17,413	27,719	22·2
Domestic servants	1,252	3,504	4,756	3·8
Labourers, charwomen, needlewomen	42,152	8,062	50,214	40·2
Factory workers	4,588	2,033	6,621	5·3
Mechanics and skilled workers	22,332	659	22,991	18·4
Foremen and overlookers of labour	177	8	185	0·2
Shopmen, shopwomen, clerks, &c.	1,379	75	1,454	1·2
Shopkeepers and dealers	2,562	1,414	3,976	3·2
Professional employments	281	21	302	0·2
Sailors, mariners, soldiers	5,073	...	5,073	4·1
Occupations not ascertained	975	557	1,532	1·2
Total	91,077	33,746	124,823	100·0

For several years the increasing proportion of the female committals has been the subject of remark, and is a discouraging sign among some evidences of improvement which the returns present. Of the commitments for trial in 1857, the proportion of females was 21·0 per cent.; and of the summary convictions 28·3 per cent.; of the total commitments 24·3 per cent. But the females form a very much larger proportion of the re-commitments, and prove the greater difficulties in the way of female reformation after the taint of commitment to prison. It has just been stated, that of the commitments 24·3 per cent. are females, but of the re-commitments no less than 32·6 per cent. are females; and the case is aggravated as the number of re-commitments increases; for, after the seventh previous commitment, the number of females exceeds the males, and in the highest grade ascertained, ten times and above, is more than double the number; and yet it must be remembered, the female is little more than 1 to 4 of the total committed. With regard to age it will be found that the career of crime does not begin so early in the female as the male. Under 16 years of age, the proportion of females to males is 13·4 per cent. only. In the five years between that age and 21 years, the proportion is doubled, 26·9 per cent. But the largest proportion of females is found between the age of 21 and 30 years, when it reaches 29·9 per cent. In the whole of the remaining period of life, 30 years and above, the proportion falls to 28·3 per cent. In instruction the females are behind the males; 18·8 per cent. only of those who can "read and write well" are females, while 30·7 per cent. could "neither read nor write." The chief fact with regard to country is, that while of the natives of England the females were 25·0 per cent., of the large number of natives of Ireland who appear in prison returns the proportion of females was 38·5 per cent.

The preceding statements relating to prisons refer to the number and class of the persons committed in the year. The succeeding tables will show in what manner this large number of prisoners have been disposed of; the state of the prisons; the health of the prisoners; the punishments inflicted for prison offences; the prisons' establishments; and the total costs under several heads. In the last year's returns, the disposal of the prisoners was only calculated with regard to those convicted by jury. This year the

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information extends to every class of prisoners. The results for the county, borough, and liberty prisons were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in prison at the commencement of the year	13,289	3,784	17,073
Committed during the year	107,384	34,586	141,970
Removals between local prisons during the year	3,304	795	4,099
Total	123,977	39,165	163,142
Removed from the local prisons:—			
To Government and other prisons	7,091	1,950	9,041
To Reformatory Schools	962	159	1,121
To Lunatic Asylums	82	32	114
Discharged:—			
On pardon or commutation of sentence	353	52	405
On ticket-of-leave	...	7	7
On the termination of the sentence or commitment	99,940	32,608	132,548
Escaped	11	3	14
Committed suicide	15	...	15
Died	139	33	172
Executed	19	...	19
Total	108,612	34,844	143,456
Remaining in prison at the end of the year	15,365	4,321	19,686

The prison population was, therefore, from these figures, nearly 13·3 per cent. greater at the end than at the commencement of the year, which arises partly from the increased number of commitments and partly from the greater duration of the sentences and commitments.

The returns prove that the prison accommodation is equal to the average number of prisoners during the year; but this is scarcely a fair exponent of the full accommodation required, as the numbers predominate at particular times, and must be always greatest just before the assizes and sessions; and they depend also much upon the season of the year. The great increase which has been shown to have been for some time going on in the proportion of females committed does not appear to have been met by a corresponding amount of prison accommodation, which it will be seen was below the ordinary requirements in the last year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of prisoners constructed to contain	21,180	4,842	26,022
Greatest number of prisoners at one time	18,677	4,962	23,639
Daily average number during the year	15,022	3,987	19,009

When, however, the details upon which this average of accommodation is founded are looked into, it appears that 31 prisons, the greater part of them important gaols, and several of recent construction, were at some period of the year crowded with a greater number of prisoners than they were constructed to contain; and further, that in some large prisons the accommodation provided was exceeded by the daily average number of the prisoners.

Unfortunately some of the most crowded prisons receive large classes of the summary convictions, and a first commitment for some of the petty delinquencies which are shown in the police portion of these statistics is made under circumstances which offer little hope of a reformatory punishment.

The health of the prisoners is tested by the following statement of the cases treated by the medical officers. The infirmary cases, which include all cases not mere temporary ailments, amount only to 1 in every 30·9 persons committed. The cases of slight indisposition reach 1 to every 2·5

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prisoners, the former being rather less and the latter rather higher than in previous year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths	139	33	172
Infirmary cases	3,425	1,167	4,592
Slight indisposition	37,138	13,420	50,558
Insanity	104	38	142
Total	40,667	14,625	55,292
Greatest number of sick at one time	1,799	473	2,272

The punishments for offences committed in the prison consist chiefly of the stoppage of a part of the food allowed by the prison dietary, and were imposed upon 1 in every 2·2 of the persons committed. Whipping was inflicted upon 1 in every 599, and 1 in every 1,302 was put in irons or handcuffs:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whipping	237	...	237
Irons or handcuffs	84	25	109
Solitary or dark cells	12,758	2,144	14,902
Stoppage of diet	38,740	6,593	45,333
Other punishments	2,045	156	2,201
Total	53,864	8,918	62,782

The prisons' establishments on the 29th September last comprised the following numbers and ranks of officers. They are in the proportion of 1 officer to every 7·9 prisoners, calculated on the daily average of the year:—Governor and deputy governor, 188; chaplain, 146; surgeon, 150; clerks, &c., 139; upper warders, 451; under warders, 936; other subordinate officers, 378:—total, 2,388.

The expenses of the county and borough prisons in 1857 are classed under the following heads, with a view to the separation of the costs relating to—1. The buildings, and the charges relating to their maintenance; 2. The officers; 3. The prisoners; and such details are added as appear necessary to the better elucidation of these heads, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
1. Buildings and establishment charges	120,799	3	2
Ordinary annual charges, repairs, &c.	95,476	7	11
2. Officers, Salaries, &c.	187,877	4	9
3. Prisoners' diet, medicine, &c.	163,651	4	0
Total	567,803	19	10

These charges give an average yearly cost per prisoner of 23*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; that is, for buildings, repairs, and furniture (omitting the extraordinary charges for new buildings, alterations, &c.), 5*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; for officers' salaries, allowances and pensions, 9*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; and for prisoners' diet, clothing, &c., 8*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

The ordinary annual costs of the prisons last year decreased 13·3 per cent. on an average daily number of prisoners increased 7·0 per cent., arising from the great reduction in the prices of food. In 1857 the average cost per annum was 23*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; in 1856, 29*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; in 1855, 28*l.* 10*s.*; in 1854, 28*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; in 1853, 26*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; in 1852, 24*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; in 1851, 22*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; in 1850, 23*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; in 1849, 23*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* and in 1848, 27*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

In the previous statement with regard to the gradual improvement of the prison system, no reference has been made to the Government prisons, which, while they have been to a great extent the precursors of the better plans and management which now prevail, have provided for the separate care and treatment of particular classes of convicts, and have paved the way for the abolition of transportation and the hulk system. The Millbank prison, constructed under the Act of the 52 Geo. 3. c. 44., is not here referred to, as the experiment then tried was one of prison construction rather than of prison discipline, but to the system which commenced with the establishment of the new model prison at Pentonville, completed in 1842.

The Government prisons provide for the treatment of convicts sentenced for long terms of detention, the great proportion of whom it had been the practice to transport to the penal colonies or to confine on board the hulks. They consist of—

1. The Millbank prison, now chiefly used as a general receiving prison and dépôt for convicts of both sexes, including a penal class for both, but appropriated also in part for a class of females undergoing the first stage of their punishment.

2. The Pentonville prison, adapted for the preliminary period of separate confinement and instruction of adult male convicts.

3. Portland prison, for able-bodied male convicts undergoing the second stage of their punishment, and employed upon the public works.

4. Dartmoor prison, principally for infirm and sickly male convicts, who are employed in farm labour, and partly in manufacture.

5. Portsmouth prison; and 6. Chatham prison, for able-bodied male convicts in the second stage of their punishment, who are employed in the heavy unskilled labour of the naval yards and arsenals.

7. Brixton prison, exclusively for females in the second stage of their punishment, employed in needle-work and the domestic labour of the prison.

8. The Hulk "The Stirling Castle" at Portsmouth, used chiefly as a receiving ship for prisoners sent from the convict establishments at Gibraltar and Bermuda for release in this country, and for a small number of invalid prisoners.

9. Parkhurst, used as a reformatory for boys, who are employed in farm labour and partly in manufacture.

10. Fulham Refuge, for females under reformatory treatment in their second stage of discipline.

The state of these prisons in the year ended 29th September, 1857, was as follows:—

Prisons.	Number at the Commencement of the Year.		Received during the Year.		Removed and disposed of during the Year.		Remaining in Custody.		Daily Average.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pentonville . .	555	...	546	...	595	...	506	...	501	—
Millbank . . .	810	188	1,958	278	1,783	280	985	186	914	166
Portland . . .	1,513	...	629	...	667	...	1,475	...	1,494	—
Dartmoor . . .	924	...	648	...	422	...	1,150	...	1,051	—
Portsmouth . .	1,004	...	752	...	735	...	1,021	...	1,037	—
Chatham . . .	669	...	1,183	...	286	...	1,566	...	865	—
Brixton . . .	...	592	...	302	...	300	...	594	...	586
Hulk Invalid Establishment . .	267	...	343	...	381	...	229	...	247	—
Parkhurst . . .	429	...	177	...	170	...	436	...	431	—
Fulham . . .	...	50	...	178	...	56	...	172	...	147
Total . . .	6,171	830	6,236	758	5,039	636	7,368	952	6,540	899

In showing the disposal of the prisoners passing through the prisons in 1857, it is necessary to explain that the Hulks, in which an average of 1,200 convicts had up to this time been usually confined, were abolished (except as to the use of one vessel as already described), and the convicts transferred to the newly-erected prison at Chatham.

The prisoners during the year were disposed as follows :—At the commencement of the year there were 7,001 prisoners, and during the year there were received 6,994, making a total of 13,995. Of these 532 were removed to the colonies; 300 to Bermuda, and 200 to Gibraltar. 3,102 prisoners were removed from one Government prison to another, 76 to county gaols, 178 to schools or reformatories, and 27 to lunatic asylums. During the year there were discharged on termination of sentence, 168; on tickets of leave, 922; on commutation of sentence, 9; on pardon, 68. 85 prisoners died, 2 committed suicide, and 6 escaped. Total, 5,675. Remaining in prison at the end of the year, 8,320.

The cases of sickness in the year are stated here in the aggregate, as from the separation of the able-bodied convicts for the purposes of labour, and the classification of the weak and sickly in prisons chiefly appropriated to them, it would be useless to found any calculation upon each prison. They average nearly 0·5 infirmary cases, and 6·3 cases of slight indisposition to each prisoner, calculated upon the total numbers under punishment during the year. These proportions are much higher than in the local prisons, but the different condition and class of the prisoners, and the very protracted terms of their detention would account for a larger rate of sickness. The total of the cases were:—Infirmary cases, 6,707; slight indisposition, 88,646; insanity, 39;—total, 95,452.

The number of officers returned was 1,146. Calculated on the daily average number of prisoners, they are in the proportion of 1 to every 6·5 prisoners, as compared with one to every 7·9 prisoners in the local prisons; but it will be remembered that the class of prisoners is very different, and that a large proportion are employed without the prison walls and require very close superintendence.

The cost of the ten Government prisons in the year were as under. They give a total average charge per prisoner of 33*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* as opposed to 23*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* in the county and borough prisons. This increased charge arises chiefly on the officers, 23 per cent., and on the dietary and allowances to the convicts, which is nearly double the average in the local prisons. The expense of supervision has been already alluded to in relation to the number of officers and the longer periods of detention. The employment of the convicts at hard and remunerative labour on the public works and other considerations would explain the reasons of a large increase in the average for food. The average charge for the hulks, the new prison at Chatham, and the Fulham Refuge are omitted as the number of prisoners were not filled up, the establishments were in a state of transition, and expenses are included in the nature of outfit, and incidental to new establishments, causes which also increase the total average cost for the year in which they are included. A credit is taken for payments made into the exchequer for receipts for officers' quarters and for the productive labour of the prisoners, which reduces the yearly charge per prisoner to 33*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* But this does not by any means fairly represent the state of the case, as no allowance seems to be made for the labour of the convicts in the arsenals and dockyards, or in the breakwater at Portland, of which probably no very accurate estimate could be formed :—

Prisons.	Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, &c.			Officers' Salaries, Wages, and Allowances.			Prisoners' Diet, Clothing, &c.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pentonville	3,453	17	11	6,506	13	4	6,561	14	2	16,522	5	5
Millbank	5,560	10	6	15,001	11	4	14,059	11	9	34,621	13	7
Portland	4,822	4	6	19,313	12	11	27,491	4	11	51,627	2	4
Dartmoor	6,318	3	0	12,903	10	9	20,102	14	3	39,324	8	0
Portsmouth	2,739	5	1	12,204	8	11	16,782	19	9	31,726	13	9
Hulks	3,129	3	4	6,264	11	11	9,078	7	6	18,472	2	9
Brixton	2,980	10	5	5,124	11	5	7,688	4	10	15,793	6	8
Fulham	2,471	12	2	1,717	11	0	2,918	9	3	7,107	12	5
Chatham	8,954	9	0	10,551	3	4	12,971	17	9	32,477	10	1
Parkhurst	2,203	3	3	6,231	14	10	5,534	7	5	13,969	5	6
Total	42,632	19	2	95,819	9	9	123,189	11	7	261,642	0	6

The sentences of the large class of convicts who were left in the prisons of this country on the cessation of transportation to the colonies in 1853 are now nearly run out. The principle of discharge on tickets-of-leave, which was first adopted with regard to them, was essential that faith might be kept, and that, subject to good conduct, they should be discharged here, on having undergone that portion of their punishment which would, under the original conditions, have entitled them to be discharged in a penal colony. In 1856, 2,915 convicts were discharged on tickets-of-leave, last year the number was reduced to 933; of these, as is shown in the following table, 926 were discharged from the Government prisons, and seven others, females, were discharged from the local prisons.

Offences of which convicted.	Total Liberated.			Original Sentence.						Portion of Sentence undergone in Prison.					
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Death.	Trans. for life.	Trans. above 15 years.	Trans. 10 years and under 15.	Trans. 7 years and under 10.	Penal Servitude.	1 year and under.	2 years and above 1.	3 years and above 2.	5 years and above 3.	7 years and above 5.	10 years and above 7.
Murder, attempts to murder, wounding, rape, and other off- ences against the person	114	4	118	...	10	24	75	4	5	...	5	2	74	29	8
Burglary, house- breaking, robbery, and other violent offences against the person	245	11	256	1	1	57	162	28	7	...	1	2	173	60	16
Thefts and offences against property without violence . .	363	69	432	...	...	12	286	101	33	...	2	18	328	86	2
Arson and malicious offences against property	28	...	28	...	...	10	17	...	1	...	...	...	14	11	3
Forgery and offences against the curren- cy	27	1	28	...	...	4	20	3	1	...	...	1	24	3	...
Other offences not in- cluded in the above	63	1	64	...	2	1	49	5	7	4	49	8	3
Total	840	86	926	1	13	108	609	141	54	...	8	27	662	197	32

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The age and sex of those discharged on ticket-of-leave, with the number of their known previous convictions, were as under:—

Previous Convictions.	Under 12.		12 and under 16.		16 and under 21.		21 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and above.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nil . . .	1	...	2	...	42	4	105	2	45	5	11	2	8	...	214	13
One . . .	...	...	16	...	62	3	100	16	36	7	22	4	3	1	239	31
Two . . .	1	...	9	3	42	4	49	7	19	2	8	1	6	...	134	17
Three . . .	1	...	13	...	21	4	36	3	8	...	2	...	3	...	84	7
Four . . .	...	...	7	...	21	...	20	2	3	2	2	...	1	1	54	5
Five . . .	...	...	4	...	6	1	11	...	5	2	...	...	1	1	27	4
Six . . .	...	...	2	...	3	...	7	...	3	1	2	...	1	1	18	2
Seven . . .	...	...	1	...	8	...	6	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	20	1
Eight . . .	...	...	1	1	5	...	3	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	15	3
Nine . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	—
Ten . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	2
Above Ten . . .	...	...	1	...	6	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	1
Total . . .	3	...	56	4	220	17	357	31	129	22	52	8	23	4	840	86

The reformatory school is one of the new forms of treatment for juvenile offenders. These schools are established under the provisions of the Statute 17 and 18 Vict. c. 86., and upon being certified by the Secretary of State, after a report by an inspector of prisons, become places of legal custody for persons committed within the age of sixteen years, by courts of justices, for any period not less than two years, nor more than five years, in addition to a previous short imprisonment, which the statute requires shall be undergone in every case. The number of schools continue to increase. They now amount to forty, twelve having been added in the last year. But their efficacy will not be tested until a fair proportion of those subjected to their discipline has been liberated. The numbers committed to reformatories in each year since their first institution have been,—In the year 1857, 960 males, 159 females, total, 1,119: in the year 1856, 455 males, 79 females, total, 534: in the year 1855, 174 males, 2 females, total, 176: in the year 1854, 21 males, 2 females, total, 23. Of those committed in the last year, the previous imprisonment and the subsequent periods of detention were as under. They are remarkable as showing how large a proportion are sentenced to the extreme detention warranted by law:—Previous imprisonment—14 days, 346; 1 month and above 14 days, 476; 2 months and above 1 month, 180; 4 months and above 2, 106; above 4 months, 11:—total, 1,119. Subsequent detention in reformatory—2 years, 217; 3 years and above 2 years, 278; 4 years and above 3 years, 164; 5 years and above 4 years, 460:—total, 1,119.

The rapid increase of the reformatory system is evidenced as well by the increase of establishments as by the increase of the numbers under detention, from 594 to 1,528 in the course of the year, and this number will be far exceeded by the accumulation alone of those sentenced to such long terms of detention. The numbers committed and removed from the reformatories in 1857 were as follows:—Number at the commencement of the year, 594: committed during the year, 1,119: received from the certified reformatory schools, 53:—total, 1,766: of these, 238 were discharged and absconded, and 1,528 remained under detention at the end of the year.

Some particulars were also added to show the social condition of the

class of convict children sent to reformatories. The extreme youth of a large proportion would render them as unfit for the ordinary discipline of a prison, as a prison would be for their proper treatment, and their low state of instruction points them out as proper objects for teaching, if it can be duly combined in a reformatory with an amount of punishment which shall deter from relapse into crime. Of the 1,119 committed in 1857, the age, sex, and state of instruction was as follows:—429 could neither read nor write, 441 could read or write imperfectly, 194 could read and write well, 7 had superior instruction, and of 48 the instruction was not ascertained; 966 were males, and 153 were females; 61 were 10 years and under; 65, 11 years and above 10; 136, 12 years and above 11; 178, 13 years and above 12; 250, 14 years and above 13; 255, 15 years and above 14; 174, 16 years and above 15.

The unprotected state of those committed, such a large proportion of whom are young children, will be best seen by the fact that of 98, both parents, and of 309, one parent was dead; of 19, both parents, and of 37, one parent had deserted them; of 5, both parents, and of 32, one parent was in prison; and 130 were otherwise without the control of both parents, and 82 of one parent; so that of the 1,119 committed during the year 252 were entirely without parental care and control, and 460 had lost the care of one parent.

The previous commitments to prison of the above numbers under detention were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	241	19	260
Twice	170	7	177
Thrice	92	8	100
Four times	52	...	52
Five times	18	...	18
Seven and above five times	29	1	30
Ten times and above seven times	13	1	14
Above ten times	11	1	12
Total	626	37	663

These repeated re-commitments do not favour the opinion that children may be reformed or debarred from crime by short commitments to prison, especially when it is stated that twenty-four of those under ten years of age had been previously in prison; eight of them three times, one four times, and one five times, and that on extending the calculation to those aged twelve years, their previous commitments are raised to seventy-one.

The costs of this class of prisoners are defrayed from the Public Revenues at a fixed allowance of 7s. per head per week. They amounted for the year ended the 29th September, 1857, to 20,641l. 2s., of which 221l. 7s. 10d. was recovered from the parents or step-parents under the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act.

The criminal lunatics, whose commitments were last year brought within the scope of the new statistics, complete this portion of the work. They comprise—1. Those who are found by juries to have been insane at the time of committing the offences with which they were charged. 2. Those who on being arraigned for any offence were found to be then insane and unfit to be tried by a jury empanelled to determine that issue, or those who on their commitment for trial are, to avoid the necessity of this course, certified to the Secretary of State to be insane under Statute 3 & 4 Vict., c. 54. 3. Those committed by justices, who are apprehended under appearances of insanity, denoting a purpose to commit crime, and are

without proper control; and 4. Those removed from prisons who have become insane during their confinement. All these lunatics are removed to lunatic asylums, hospitals, or licensed houses under the orders made by the Secretary of State, and their detention under different forms is for their safe custody so long as they continue insane. The numbers so confined in the year ended the 29th September, 1856, were as follows:—Under detention at the commencement of the year, 586; received from other asylums, 32; committed in the year, 131; total, 749. Of these, 131 were discharged, or died, or removed; and 618 remained under detention.

The total cost of this class of prisoners in the year was 19,836*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, of which 3,425*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* was a charge upon the county rate; 827*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* upon the borough funds; 4,831*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* upon parish rates; and 9,210*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* upon her Majesty's Treasury; the remaining charge, 1,541*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, was defrayed from the funds of the lunatics or by their friends.

The returns from which the criminal statistics are compiled are not, the major part of them, made under the requirements of a statute or by officers immediately under the control of the Government, but are the gratuitous labour of local officers, who furnish the required information in compliance with the request of the Secretary of State. After an explanatory correspondence, unavoidable on the commencement of a work of this nature, the returns, amounting to above 4,700, have been carefully revised, and the abstract, as now condensed and printed, has, in the intervals of other duties, been prepared for the information of Parliament as early in the session as was possible.

The report was signed by SAMUEL REDGRAVE, Criminal Registrar.

STATISTICS OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

The arrangement of the Statistics of Civil Justice is intended to be on the same principle as has been adopted for the criminal courts, so that from year to year the number, nature, progress, and costs of every class of the suits and proceedings may be stated. In carrying out this undertaking, which constitutes an entirely new work, the first step necessarily was to determine precisely what parts and stages of the proceedings it appeared most essential to record; and then to frame the forms upon which the proceedings are to be returned, so that the required amount of uniformity may be combined with the particular information necessary to a clear and concise elucidation of the jurisdiction and procedure of each court.

For this purpose there exists little precedent,—no comprehensive returns which may be consulted. Such returns as have been from time to time prepared for Parliament exhibit only isolated facts to meet special inquiries; no attempt has been made heretofore to include the whole working of the civil courts in one collection of statistical facts. This has now been undertaken, with the willing assistance rendered by the officers of the courts, and a series of forms have been framed, and others are in course of preparation, calculated to express concisely the amount and forms of the procedure of every court in all matters of practical utility, which could be accurately supplied.

It is obvious, therefore, that no part of the new statistics, commenced upon these principles, could be retrospective, and that nothing more could be done this year than to make arrangements for the collection of these facts, and to report the scope and plan of the intended work as is exhibited

by the forms, so far as it has been possible to complete and put them into operation. The courts to be embraced in the plan of the civil statistics will be,—The Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Error Exchequer Chamber, the County Courts, other Small Debts Courts, the Stannary Courts, the Bankruptcy Court, the Insolvent Courts, the Admiralty Court, the High Court of Chancery, the Court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster, the Courts of the Counties Palatine, the Court of Probate, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Ecclesiastical Courts, the University Courts, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and House of Lords.

No. CV.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND.

Tables of Criminal Offenders for the Year 1857, for Scotland.

[*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty.*]

THE number of persons charged with offences in Scotland in 1857 exhibits an increase, as compared with 1856, of 127, or 3·3072 per cent.; the number committed for trial or bailed being 3,840 against 2,996 in 1856. The number tried was 3,169 against 2,996; and the number convicted, outlawed, or found insane, 2,931 against 2,762. There were 3 persons sentenced to death and executed. The proportion of convictions to committals in 1856 was 74·3873 per cent.; in 1857 it was 76·3281 per cent. The proportion of acquittals to committals in 1856 was 25·6127 per cent.; in 1857 it was 30·7062 per cent. The offences against the person have increased 8·9866 per cent.; the offences against property with violence, 7·3684 per cent.; the offences against property without violence, ·0514 per cent.; forgery, and offences against currency, 4·7058 per cent.; and other offences, not included in the above classes, 14·3646 per cent.; while malicious offences against property have decreased 32·9113 per cent. In 1856, the number who could neither read nor write was 716; in 1857, 873; hence an increase of 157, or 21·9273 per cent.; of those who could read and write imperfectly there was a decrease of 30, or 1·2755 per cent.; of those who could read and write well there was a decrease of 14, or 2·5119 per cent.; and of those who had a superior education there was an increase of 8, or 9·8776 per cent. The increase of offenders in the gross stood thus: males, 1856, 2,591; 1857, 2,743; females, 1856, 1,122; 1857, 1,097; total increase, 127, or 3·4204 per cent. The result of the proceedings in the commitments made this year were: Discharged without trial, 655; acquitted, not guilty, 42; not proven, 200; insane, 6. Found guilty: sentenced to death, 3; transportation, 28; penal servitude, 230; imprisonment, 2,337; whipping, 7; fine, 274; discharged on sureties, 7; no sentence, 35; outlawed, 16; total, 2,937. Total committed, 3,840. The offenders committed for trial in 1857 were tried or discharged by the following courts: high court of justiciary, 99; circuit court, 375; sheriff with a jury, 1,144; without a jury, 1,402; burgh magistrates, 144; justices, or other courts, 5; total, 3,169.

No. CVL.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS (IRELAND).

Tables showing the Number of Persons committed, or held to bail, for Trial at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions in each County, in the Year 1857.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty.]

THE number of committals for trial at assizes and quarter-sessions during 1857 exhibits an increase, as compared with 1856, of 111; the numbers having been in the two years respectively, 7,210 and 7,099; but they are considerably under the total of 1855, in which year 9,012 persons were committed. The increase was principally in malicious offences against property, and in forgeries, and offences against currency. There was a remarkable increase in the number of committals for riot, breach of peace, &c., which in 1857 amounted to 1,012 against 661 in 1856; for administering and taking unlawful oaths, 23 persons were charged in 1857 against *nil* in 1856. The number of persons sent for trial at assizes and sessions for the more serious offences was 1,610 in 1857 against 1,297 in 1856, and 1,303 in 1855. The convictions in 1857 was 3,925, or 54·44 per cent. of the committals. The sentences were 8 to death; 15, transportation for life, 25, transportation for 15 and above 14 years; 6, penal servitude for life; 36, penal servitude for 10 and above 6 years; 32, penal servitude for 6 and above 4 years; 322, penal servitude for 4 years and under; none, imprisonment above 3 years; 5, imprisonment for 3 and above 2 years; 168, imprisonment for 2 and above 1 year; 525, imprisonment for 1 year and above 6 months; 1,976, imprisonment for 6 months and under; 685, whipping, fined, or discharged; and 122, sentence respited, and pardoned. Of the 8 persons sentenced to death in 1857, 5 of whom were for murder, 2, for highway robbery, and 1, for bestiality, none were executed, but had their sentence commuted to transportation.

A gratifying fact shown by the return of 1857 is the continued falling off in the number of committals of the female sex, which amounts to 12·48 per cent. on the committals in the previous years; whilst those of the male sex exceed 1856 by 7·08 per cent. Between 1855 and 1856 the decline on male committals was 15·32, and that of females 33·11 per cent. The state of education of the persons committed continues to improve. In 1857, of the persons committed for trial, 2,034, or 28·21 per cent., could read and write; 1,078, or 14·95 per cent., could read only; 2,494, or 34·59, could neither read nor write; and of 1,604, or 22·25 per cent., the instruction was not ascertained. Of the persons sent for trial in 1857, 487 were 16 years and under; 1,456 were 21 and above 16 years; 2,225 were 30 and above 21 years; 869 were 40 and above 30 years; 387 were 50 and above 40 years; 164 were 60 and above 50 years; 66 were above 60 years; and of 1,556 the age could not be ascertained. There was a continuous decline of juvenile prisoners, *i. e.*, under 17 years of age; those under 17 in 1855,

numbering 556 males and 175 females; in 1856, 384 males and 130 females; and in 1857, but 376 males and 111 females. The proportionate number of persons committed to population was 1 in 909 against 1 in 923 in 1856, and 1 in 727 in 1855. In 1857 the relative proportion of committals to population in the four counties stood thus:—In Leinster, 1 in 718; in Munster, 1 in 904; in Ulster, 1 in 1,267, and in Connaught, 1 in 817.

No. CVII.—DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Return of the Income and Expenditure of the Dublin Metropolitan Police for the Two financial Years, 1856-57, and 1857-58. (Mr. Cogan.) 8th July, 1858. (430.)

THE income for the year 1856-57 was 81,667*l.*, and for the year 1857-58 78,964*l.*, of which 36,590*l.* was from Parliamentary grant. The expenditure for 1856-57 amounted to 77,027*l.*, and for 1857-58 to 74,498*l.*, leaving a balance in each year of about 4,500*l.* On the 25th June, 1858, there were 1,071 men in the Dublin Police force, of which 144 were Protestants and 927 were Catholics.

No. CVIII.—METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Return of the Number of the Metropolitan Police force employed on Special Duty, and not in the ordinary duties of the Police; the Number to whom the issue of the usual Police Uniform has been discontinued, and who are allowed a sum of money in lieu thereof; and the Number employed at the several Docks, Dockyards, Public Buildings, Museums, Institutions, Theatres, &c. (Sir John Shelley.) 14th May, 1858. (384.)

THE number of the Metropolitan Police force employed on special duty was, 13 inspectors, 19 serjeants, and 23 constables. To 28 policemen the issue of the police uniform has been discontinued, and a sum of money was granted: 7 of these were employed in the detection of criminals, 2 of whom were at the General Post Office. Of the Metropolitan Police force, 14 were employed in the London Dock; 154 in the dockyard; 163 in public buildings; 4 in museums; 13 in institutions; and 9 in theatres. Making in all, so employed on special duties, 16 inspectors, 37 serjeants, and 313 constables.

No. CIX.—FORGERY.

Return of the Number of Prosecutions for Forgery of Bank-Notes payable on demand in England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively; and of the Prosecutions for Making or Uttering Base Coin, or otherwise for Offences in connection with the Mint, in each Year, from 1848 to 1857. (Mr. Wilson.)
15th March, 1858. (356.)

THE total number of prosecutions for forgery, and against the currency, in England and Wales, was as follows:—Forgery, and uttering forged Bank of England notes, 138 in the five years, 1852-56; and 44 in the five years, 1847-51. Forging and uttering forged instruments, 808 in the five years, 1852-56; and 844 in the five years, 1847-51. Having in possession, &c., forged instruments, 8 in both quinquennials. Counterfeiting the current gold and silver coin, 61 in 1852-56; and 42 in 1847-51. Having in possession, &c., implements for coining, 76 in 1852-56; and 81 in 1847-51. Buying, and putting off counterfeit gold and silver coin, none in 1852-56; and 3 in 1847-51. Uttering, and having in possession counterfeit gold and silver coin, 3,425 in 1852-56; and 2,351 in 1847-51. Making, in all, 4,516 in 1852-56; against 3,373 in 1847-51. In Scotland, there were 570 prosecutions for making or uttering base coin, or otherwise, for offences in connection with the Mint, in the ten years, 1848-57; and 2 in connection with bank-notes. In Ireland, the total number of prosecutions, in the ten years, was 394.

BILLS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

For the better Protection of Trustees, Executors, and Administrators, acting *bonâ fide* in the discharge of their office. When trustees, &c., acting *bonâ fide*, commit a breach of trust, and profits accrue thereby, such profits to be set off against the loss, to the relief of trustees. Trustees making payments under power of attorney, not to be liable by reason of death of the party giving such power. Where a trustee, in investing a fund, has *bonâ fide* acted upon the written opinion of a conveyancing counsel, and communicated such opinion to the *cestuisque* trusts, he shall not be liable as for a breach of trust in respect of such investment. If testator do not direct an act to be done which in equity ought to be done, trustee not to be liable for breach unless there has been negligence. Trustees, &c., may apply by petition to Judge of Chancery for opinion, advice, &c., in the management of trust property. Breach of trust not to be protected where the trustee derives benefit from such breach. (The Lord St. Leonard.)
10th December, 1857. (6 L.)

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Further to amend the Law respecting Libel. Reports of proceedings in Parliament not to render publishers liable for libel. In an action for libel, defendant may plead that the alleged libel was the report, or part of the report, of the proceedings at a public meeting. (The Lord Campbell.) 10th February, 1858. (10 L.)

For the further Amendment of the Law of Evidence as well in Criminal as in Civil Proceedings. Any person on trial for treason or misdemeanor may offer himself as a witness in his own behalf. Such person to be sworn and subject to cross-examination. No writing of such person to be receivable in evidence unless called for by the prosecutor. Such person may be indicted for perjury for false evidence. Witnesses not protected from answering questions tending to criminate, but the answers to such questions not to be admissible against the witness. (The Lord Brougham and Vaux.) 18th March, 1858. (49 L.)

To amend the Act of the 20 & 21 Vict., c. 77, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration in England." (The Lord Cranworth.) 7th May, 1858. (98 L.)

To amend an Act of the 20 & 21 Vict., c. 85, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England." (The Lord Cranworth.) 7th May, 1858. (99 L.)

For facilitating the Removal of Prisoners. (The Marquis of Salisbury.) 15th June, 1858. (148 L.)

For the Re-arrangement of the Districts of County Courts among the Judges thereof. (The Lord Chancellor.) 28th June, 1858. (171 L.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To authorize the Payment of Clerks of Petty Sessions in Ireland by Salaries instead of Fees, and to amend the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851. (Mr. Henry Herbert and the Attorney-General for Ireland.) 8th February, 1858. (10.)

To amend the Act of the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing, and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales. Any minister usually officiating in any licensed place of worship may visit prisoners of his own persuasion. Books to be kept showing the religious persuasion to which prisoners belong. Prisoners visited by ministers of their own persuasion not to be required to attend chapel. No prisoners shall be required to receive ministers of any other than their own persuasion. (Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Hadfield.) 9th February, 1858. (13.)

To amend the Law relating to Conspiracy to Murder. Any person conspiring with others to commit murder, either within or without Her Majesty's dominions, guilty of felony. Any person inciting another person to commit murder, either within or without Her Majesty's dominions, to be guilty of felony. Persons charged with a felony under this Act may be apprehended in any part of the United Kingdom. The word "murder" to be construed to mean the killing of any person, whether a subject of Her Majesty or not, under such circumstances as would, if the person were so killed in the said United Kingdom, make such killing murder by the laws

of the said United Kingdom. (Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General.) 10th February, 1858. (15.)

For shortening the Time of Prescription in certain cases in Ireland. (Mr. Bland and Mr. Dobbs.) 17th February, 1858. (23.)

To amend the Act of the 17 & 18 Vict., c. 60, for the more effectual Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Slaughter-houses to be licensed, and the license to be annual. (Viscount Raynham and Sir James East.) 13th March, 1858. (33.)

To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Juries in Ireland. (Mr. John Fitzgerald, Mr. Monsell, and Mr. Bland.) 13th April, 1858. (44.)

To amend the Course of Procedure in the High Court of Chancery. Court of Chancery may award damages in certain cases. (The Solicitor-General, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 15th April, 1858. (46.)

To amend the Provisions of an Act of the 6 Will. 4, for separating the Palatine Jurisdiction of the County Palatine of Durham from the Bishopric of Durham, and to make further provision with respect to the Jura Regalia of the said county. (Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 23rd April, 1858. (61.)

To abolish Franchise Prisons. (Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 23rd April, 1858. (60.)

To amend the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, with reference to the exercise of equitable jurisdiction. The same power at law as in equity of directing specific performance. Same power at law as in equity of injunction against breach of contract and wrongful act. The same power at law as in equity of relief in actions. The courts of law may direct trial of real title in ejectment; and may also refer to masters, and to chief clerks, and conveyancing counsel accountants. (Mr. Atherton and Mr. Collier.) 13th May, 1858. (85.)

To consolidate and amend the Law in Ireland relating to Game. (Mr. Stearne Ball Miller and Mr. Hans Hamilton.) 17th May, 1858. (90.)

To appoint a Clerk of Nisi Prius for the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court in Ireland. (The Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. Hamilton.) 2nd June, 1858. (102.)

To regulate the Office of Clerk of Petty Sessions in Ireland. (Lord Naas and the Attorney-General for Ireland.) 8th June, 1858. (113.)

To continue the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1856. (Lord Naas and the Attorney-General for Ireland.) 10th June, 1858. (121.)

To make better Provision for the Police Force in Dublin and other Towns in Ireland. (Lord Naas and the Attorney-General for Ireland.) 15th June, 1858. (135.)

To secure the Right of new Trial in Criminal Cases. Court of Queen's Bench may grant a certiorari after a trial, with a view to a new trial. Sentence may be immediately passed on verdict, and shall be in force until verdict set aside. No person to be transported beyond seas until time for applying for new trial is passed. If the verdict is set aside, the Court may direct the prisoner to be admitted to bail, or to be remanded to the proper custody. (Mr. McMahon and Mr. Butt.) 15th June, 1858. (137.)

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For the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Police District of Dublin Metropolis. (Lord Naas and the Attorney-General for Ireland.) 15th June, 1858. (136.)

To amend the Law concerning the Powers of Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in certain cases. (Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 17th June, 1858. (145.)

For enabling the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to acquire certain Lands and Houses for the site of a new Court or Courts of Law, and other Offices and Buildings required for the Public Service in extension of the Four Courts in the City of Dublin, and for other purposes. (Lord Naas and Mr. Hamilton.) 17th June, 1858. (143.)

To amend an Act of the 14th and 15th years of her present Majesty to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Civil Bills and the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Ireland, and to transfer to the Assistant Barristers certain Jurisdiction as to Insolvent Debtors. (Mr. FitzRoy, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Lord Naas, and Mr. Hamilton.) 29th June, 1858. (165.)

To amend an Act of the 13th and 14th years of her present Majesty to amend the Laws concerning Judgments in Ireland. (The Attorney-General for Ireland and Lord Naas.) 1st July, 1858. (171.)

To enable Serjeants, Barristers-at-Law, Attorneys, and Solicitors, to practise in the High Court of Admiralty. (Mr. Warren and Mr. Hopwood.) 1st July, 1858. (172.)

To amend an Act of the last Session to render more effectual the Police in Counties and Burghs in Scotland. (The Lord Advocate and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 2nd July, 1858. (176.)

For amending an Act for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the building, repairing, and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales. (Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Scholefield.) 8th July, 1858 (191.)

To enable Committees of the House of Commons on Private Bills to take Evidence upon Oath. (Colonel Wilson Patten and Mr. Henley.) 15th July, 1858. (217.)

To explain and amend the Act of the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing, and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales. (Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Cox.) 19th July, 1858. (225.)

On Equitable Councils of Conciliation. Councils to consist of not less than two masters and two workmen, or more than six masters and six workmen, and chairman. The same to be elected for one year. Petitioners for council to elect the first council, and council to appoint the chairman. The Courts to hold their sittings in the Justice Court House, or some other public room used for the conducting public business. (Mr. Mackinnon and Mr. Ingham.) 30th July, 1858. (248.)

No. CXVL—FOREIGN OFFICE RECONSTRUCTION.

Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Reconstruction of the Foreign Office, in relation to the future Rebuilding of other offices on a uniform Plan, due regard being had to public Convenience and Economy. (417)

THE Committee was appointed on the 3rd June, 1858, and it consisted of the following members:—Mr. Hope, Lord John Manners, Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Buxton, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Elcho, Mr. Seymour FitzGerald, Mr. Lygon, Sir John Shelley, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Stirling, and Mr. Tite.

The Committee examined the following witnesses:—Mr. Edmund Hammond, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Henry Arthur Hunt, Surveyor to the Board of Works; Mr. James Pennethorne; Mr. Henry Edward Coe, architect; Mr. Charles Barry; Mr. George Gilbert Scott; Mr. William Burn, architect; Mr. Samuel Angell; Mr. George Pownall; Sir Charles Barry; the Honourable Charles Alexander Gore; the Right Honourable Sir Benjamin Hall; Sir Benjamin Hawes; and Mr. George Arbuthnot.

The Committee reported as follows:—

Your Committee must, in the first place, call attention to the inadequate accommodation, the inconvenient arrangements, and the ruinous condition of the buildings now used as the Foreign Office. As far back as 1839 a Committee of the House of Commons obtained conclusive evidence on this head. Plans for the reconstruction of the public offices, drawn by Mr. Decimus Burton in 1836, were submitted to that Committee, but no steps were taken in consequence. In the meanwhile, the rapidly increasing amount of business in the Foreign Office renders what was inconvenient in 1839 absolutely intolerable now, without reference to the perpetual risk to life and property involved in business of such importance being carried on in buildings not fire-proof, and in a state of hopeless disrepair. In proof, it is sufficient to note, that while in 1821 the grand total of Foreign Office correspondence received and sent amounted to only 6,193 despatches, &c., and while in 1839 the number was 19,006, in 1857 it had by a gradual increase reached 59,703. For the efficient discharge of the public business, it is by the evidence of Mr. Hammond, the permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, absolutely necessary that the bound correspondence for thirty years back should be retained in the office itself, while it is desirable to retain it for fifty years; yet the correspondence up to 1830 has, from absolute want of space, been sent away to the State Paper Office; while, of course, as the yearly averages increase, with only a fixed amount of space in the office, the number of years back for which there is room must proportionately diminish. The valuable and always increasing library of printed books belonging to the office, already comprising about 60,000 volumes, is now stowed away partly in a cellar and partly in garrets, and is, from the difficulty of laying hands on any book which may be required, comparatively useless. The printing office, used for the confidential printing

of most of the branches of the Administration, is situated in narrow, dark, and most unwholesome cellars.

At the close of 1853, the then First Commissioner of Works, Sir William Molesworth, instructed Mr. Pennethorne, the architect and surveyor attached to his office, to prepare plans and designs for a new Foreign Office, in connexion with a proposed rebuilding of other offices. Mr. Pennethorne accordingly submitted, in January, 1855, a plan for the laying out of the ground generally, and for the appropriation of it to several offices, including the elevation of the proposed buildings. According to this plan, the Foreign Office was calculated by Mr. Pennethorne to cost 60,000*l.*, and upon this calculation a vote of 90,000*l.* was moved for, viz., 60,000*l.* for the building, and 30,000*l.* for the purchase of site. In July, however, the House of Commons declined to grant this supply, only voting 30,000*l.* for the purchase of site, and 10,000*l.* for the temporary repair of the actual Foreign Office, which 10,000*l.* has not been expended. In the meanwhile, Mr. Pennethorne had been, during the month of May 1855, placed by the First Commissioner in communication with Mr. Hammond, and in consequence drew an enlarged plan of the Foreign Office, at a cost roughly estimated at 80,000*l.*, which was subsequently submitted to Sir William Molesworth. The reconstruction of the office had previously, by the decision of the House of Commons, been indefinitely postponed, that decision having been confessedly taken with a view to the future realization of some more extensive scheme. About this period Sir Benjamin Hall was appointed First Commissioner of Works. At a later date, Mr. Pennethorne prepared a still more extensive plan and drawings for the rebuilding of the public offices; but it seems that he did this in misconception of the instructions of the First Commissioner, and the designs so prepared have never been officially recognised.

At the commencement of 1856, the rebuilding of the public offices again came under the consideration of the Administration, in reference to the scheme for giving additional accommodation to the War Department in Pall Mall. That proposal was, for the time being, abandoned; and on the 26th of April a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, "for the purpose of considering the best means of providing accommodation for the various public departments in the neighbourhood of Downing-street," which Committee, in their report, presented to the House of Commons on the 18th of July, recommended that there should be a concentration of the public offices, and that such concentration should be in the immediate vicinity of Whitehall and the Houses of Parliament, indicating the area bounded on the north by Downing-street and the back of Richmond-terrace, on the west by St. James's Park, on the east by the Thames, and on the south by New Palace Yard and Great George-street, as the most desirable for this concentration. It further recommended that the design of the different public offices to be erected on the proposed site should be submitted to public competition.

The First Commissioner accordingly placed himself in communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who considered that the First Commissioner might obtain designs for laying out the surface of the whole site referred to in the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, but that plans and elevations of buildings should only be required in respect of the Foreign Office and the War Department, and that a sum not exceeding 5,000*l.* might be expended in premiums to the most successful of the com-

peting architects. The First Commissioner then invited a meeting of certain distinguished architects, and explained his views to them. The competition was to be divided into three branches. 1. The block-plan for the concentration of all the offices upon the space indicated in the report of the House of Commons. 2. A new Foreign Office. 3. A new War Office. The two latter buildings were to be placed on a plot of ground bounded generally by Downing-street, King-street, Crown and Upper Crown-street, and Duke-street (including also a portion of the South Parade, and of the inclosure in front of the present Foreign Office), and the Foreign Office was to be adjacent to St. James's Park. For the first branch three premiums were proposed, and seven respectively for the second and third. The First Commissioner distinctly guarded himself against any obligation to employ any architect to whom a prize should be awarded; but, at the same time, it appears by the evidence that the architects expected that, circumstances permitting, the competition would have an important bearing on the selection of the design to be adopted, and the architect to be employed. The terms of competition were shortly after published, and 218 competitors entered the lists; some competing in all, some in two, and some in only one of the branches. It appears, however, that several competitors attached the same motto to each of their designs, under the impression that they were entitled to a premium in each of the branches in which they competed—a belief not at variance with the terms of the competition. These designs, involving a large expenditure of money, time, and thought on the part of professional men, were publicly exhibited in Westminster Hall, and the following judges were appointed, viz.:—the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl Stanhope, Viscount Eversley, W. Stirling, Esq., M.P., D. Roberts, Esq., R.A., I. K. Brunel, Esq., and W. Burn, Esq., of whom, however, the Duke of Buccleuch and Viscount Eversley were prevented from acting. Subsequently, Samuel Angell, Esq., and George Pownall, Esq., were appointed by the judges, with the sanction of the First Commissioner, to act as professional assessors. On the 27th of June, 1857, the judges made their report to the First Commissioner, by which the 17 premiums were allotted to as many different competitors, with the remark that, "With regard to the designs for the Foreign and War Departments, a difficulty presented itself in consequence of several of the competitors having sent in designs combining in one building, more or less unfitted for subdivision, both the public offices, for which distinct prizes have to be awarded; whilst others have either confined their efforts to one of the buildings, or have given separate designs for each. It will be evident that these united designs compete under considerable disadvantage with the single designs, and that unless a united design should be superior in both departments to all its single competitors, it would not receive a prize, because one portion of it could hardly be executed without the other." By this award it may be observed that the three first premiums for the Foreign Office were assigned to Messrs. Coe & Hofland, Messrs. Banks & Barry, and G. G. Scott, Esq.; the two first designs being single buildings, and the third, combining the War Office and the Departments of Foreign Affairs, in one design. H. B. Garling, Esq., won the first premium for the War Office, and the first prize for the block plan was assigned to M. Crepinet, of Paris.

In conformity with the decision to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had arrived in the preceding year, a bill was introduced into the House of

Commons for purchasing so much of the proposed site of the Foreign and War Offices as was not already the property of the State, but was withdrawn, on the third reading, shortly before the prorogation of Parliament. In October, 1857, the Treasury requested the First Commissioner to examine and report upon the plans for the rebuilding of the Foreign Office which Mr. Pennethorne had drawn in 1855. This report gave rise to a correspondence, set out in parliamentary paper, No. 83, of the present Session (1858), and the question raised in that correspondence was still unsettled when the change of Government took place last February, and nothing further occurred until the appointment of your committee.

In order to attain a just conclusion upon the question of reconstructing the Foreign Office, your Committee have examined Mr. Hammond, the permanent under-secretary for that department; Mr. Hunt, the surveyor of the Board of Works; Mr. Pennethorne, Mr. Coe (representing Messrs. Coe & Hoffand), Mr. C. Barry (representing Messrs. Banks & Barry), and Mr. Scott, the three first prizemen; Mr. Burn, the only one of the judges who belonged to the architectural profession; and Messrs. Angell & Pownall, the professional assessors. Your Committee have also examined Sir Charles Barry, as the architect of the Houses of Parliament, and of several public offices in their present form, and as one who has directed much thought to the subject under consideration. The other witnesses who have been examined only gave evidence on points incidentally arising in the course of the investigation.

Your Committee having duly considered all the circumstances connected with the recent competition for the public offices, and satisfied themselves as to the degree of talent displayed in the three designs which have been under their consideration, and having also considered the plans which had been previously prepared by Mr. Pennethorne, have come to the conclusion that in the erection of a new Foreign Office, a preference should be given to the successful competitors. But, at the same time, your Committee feel bound to express their opinion that there is nothing in the terms of the competition which necessarily binds the Government to select the architect of the Foreign Office or of the other public buildings from the successful competitors, and that it would be contrary to the interests of the public where the principle of unlimited competition has been adopted, that the choice of the Government should be thus restricted.

Public competitions must necessarily be either limited or unlimited. In the case of limited competitions a selection is made from men of known ability and competence, who are invited to send in designs, and thus security is given to the public that whatever difference there may be in their comparative merit, they will all be the designs of men of acknowledged talent, and the execution of the work may then be safely entrusted to one of the competitors. No such security can, however, be given when the principle of unlimited competition is adopted, for until the designs are actually sent in, it is impossible to form any idea as to the amount of talent which the competition is likely to call forth, and it would therefore be most impolitic to enter into any previous agreement or understanding which would confine the execution of the work to the competitors in an unlimited competition. All that can in such a case be said in support of the claim of the competitors is, that when they come forward they do so with the reasonable expectation that one of the successful competitors will be employed, provided the result of the competition leads to the belief that the execution

of the work may as safely and advantageously be entrusted to one of their number as to any other person. It is only upon these conditions that it would be either safe or desirable to throw open any great public work to unlimited competition; and in the interests of the public the claims for employment of the successful competitors must always be limited by and depend upon the degree of talent shown in their works, and by the confidence felt in their power to execute them. Unlimited competitions are, moreover, open to the objection that some of the most distinguished men may occasionally decline to compete; and it is therefore the more necessary that the Government should not be precluded under special circumstances on their own responsibility from employing the person whom they may think most capable of executing the work, whether he be or be not to be found amongst the competitors; at the same time the principle of unlimited competition has the advantage of giving an opening for the recognition of real, though unknown talent, which patronage, however wisely exercised, or even limited competition, may fail to call forth.

These, it appears to your Committee, are sound general principles applicable to competition, so far as regards the employment of the competitors, and in now recommending that a preference should be given to the successful competitors in the erection of the new Foreign Office, your Committee have been induced to do so from the conviction that the talent displayed in their designs, and in most cases their known practical experience in the construction of buildings, afford to the public all needful security for the successful and proper execution of the work.

Some of the prize designs being in Italian architecture and some in Gothic, your Committee particularly directed its inquiries to the question whether (apart from considerations of taste), either style had the advantage as to cheapness, commodiousness of arrangement, or facilities for light and ventilation. The result of these inquiries is, that in those respects no material preference exists on either side. As to the three first designs it must be recollected that while the first prize for the Foreign Office was awarded to Messrs. Coe & Hofland, yet they did not compete for the War Office. Again, while in the opinion of Mr. Burn and that of the assessors, Messrs. Banks and Barry stood first in merit for the Foreign Office; yet, according to the same opinion, they were unsuccessful for the War Office, while Mr. Scott stood second both for one and the other.

Your Committee have heard much evidence for and against treating the various offices which may be built as one architectural mass, "a Palace of Administration," as it has been designated; but, without dwelling upon this question, they are of opinion, as the very terms of their reference indicate, that it is most desirable that the new buildings should in themselves be so constructed as to admit of the juxtaposition upon a uniform plan (well considered beforehand) of such other offices as may, from time to time, become requisite. The very able and magnificent block plan, by M. Crepinet, may furnish valuable hints towards preserving the desired unity.

Your Committee are of opinion that whoever may be the architect ultimately selected, he ought to be allowed the fullest liberty in the modification and improvement of his original design. With reference to one detail, it appears that the official residence for the Foreign Secretary demanded in the competition designs, however convenient, is not absolutely requisite for the public service; while the series of reception-rooms also

demand, ought, if they are built at all, to be constructed for the occasional use of every Minister.

Your committee now approach the subject of the acquisition of additional ground. The State is already in possession (besides the actual area of the existing offices) of the long, but narrow, block lying east and west between St. James's Park, Downing Street, Crown and Upper Crown Street, and King Street. It might be barely possible to place a new Foreign Office on this ground without interfering, during the course of building, with the actual office (a condition which the exigencies of the daily public service render a *sine qua non*), and yet so as to keep the office towards St. James's Park, a condition upon which the authorities at that office likewise insist; but the process of so building the new office would be attended with great inconvenience. It appears that if the block plan to which the first premium was awarded is carried out, so far as regards the exact site of the Foreign Office, a small portion of the St. James's Park will be built upon. This portion contains about 1,800 square yards. But it also appears that if the triangular piece now enclosed is thrown open to the public, the space given to the use of the public will be much greater than that which would be covered by the proposed Foreign Office, and the acquisition of this piece of ground would render the space to be built upon much more convenient than it otherwise would be, by squaring off the area upon which a building could be erected.

Your Committee do not, therefore, hesitate to recommend the immediate acquisition of the block of houses lying between Duke-street on the west, King-street on the east, Crown and Upper Crown-street on the north, and Charles-street on the south. The purchase of this block, including all interests, is reckoned at 100,000*l*. In making this recommendation, your Committee desire it to be distinctly understood that they are advising the smallest purchase consistent with the object in view. The acquisition of the wedge-shaped block between Parliament-street and King-street, reaching from the Irish Office to Charles-street, would have the advantage of opening out the new offices, and it might be obtained, with immediate possession, for about 160,000*l*., nearly the whole of which property belongs to the Government as Commissioners of Westminster Bridge. The Committee are of opinion that it would be the truest economy in the long run, for the State to acquire, at the earliest opportunity, at least the freehold of such adjacent property as will from time to time be required for the public use. The system of bit by bit purchase is always the most expensive, as each successive acquisition materially raises the value of the residue. Moreover, the money so invested need not all lie idle, for while in many cases it might not be desirable to acquire more than the fee-simple, in others tenants-at-will would never be wanting for tenements situated in a quarter of the metropolis where so much business is concentrated.

Your Committee have, in the course of their inquiry, been led into the history of the projects for rebuilding the War Department, in Pall Mall; but your Committee are not prepared to express any opinion upon any of the questions connected with the reconstruction of that office.

The following items are gathered from the evidence:—

Italian and Gothic Architecture.—In the opinion of Mr. Charles Barry the Gothic style of architecture is objectionable as obstructing light and air. Mr. Scott selected the Gothic style, in the first place, because the vernacular

styles of the present day are almost worn out; and it is easier to endeavour to strike out something novel on the foundation of Gothic than on the foundation of Italian. Another reason was the peculiar claims of the locality. In this locality there is a larger proportion of Gothic buildings than perhaps in any other locality of equal size in Europe. Not only is there Westminster Abbey, a length of about 500 feet, but there is this mass of buildings (the Houses of Parliament) nearly 1,000 feet in length in that style, the bridge, out of respect for the locality, being carried out also in the same style, and taking the whole of the claims of the programme into consideration, there would be, if the whole scheme had been carried out, a façade of 1,200 and odd feet facing buildings entirely Gothic. But putting art out of the question, and looking at it as a mere matter of business, as to expense and convenience, the Gothic style is just as applicable for the purpose of public offices as the classical or Italian. There is no difference. As to the windows, the capability of window-light in the Gothic, considerably exceeds the capability of Italian architecture. If it had not been so, it would have involved a great absurdity in the conduct of our forefathers here and their contemporary architects in Italy. In Italy they were generating a style for a hot climate, here they were doing so for a cold climate; if, therefore, the Italian had generated a style admitting the greatest possible quantity of sun, and those in this part of Europe had generated a style admitting the least possible quantity of sun, they would be just acting in the most absurd manner which can be conceived. There is a curious instance to be found of a letter from a Venetian ambassador, in the reign of Henry VIII., stating his impressions of the buildings in England when he came over. He had left behind him buildings in the Italian renaissance style; he found here the majority of the buildings in our mediæval style, and he remarked upon the enormous extent of windows in English buildings compared with what he had been used to in his own country. Mr. Scott conceived that the national style of architecture should be Gothic as being the indigenous style, not of England alone, but of that family of nations in which the modern civilisation of Western Europe is vested, the Teutonic family; in each of the countries inhabited by the civilised nations of modern Europe, there is the indigenous style of the country, the only style in which they can in any degree glory as their own; and though that style in the form in which we find it is not exactly adapted to the wants of 300 years later, it is so flexible and is so nearly adapted, that it is the best groundwork on which to form a national style at the present day. Mr. Hunt stated that the Gothic windows in Mr. Scott's plan, as well as generally, do not admit of so much ventilation as in the case of Italian windows; but it is practicable so to arrange Gothic windows that as much ventilation may be obtained as from other windows. Sir Charles Barry gave evidence to the effect that, as a relief to the shape and outlines of the Houses of Parliament and of Westminster Abbey, he would prefer that the public offices should be built in the Italian style as involving domes and spherical outlines. An Italian design would suffer from the omission of the dome, as much as St. Paul's Cathedral would suffer from having the dome removed, or as the Houses of Parliament would suffer by the removal of the Victoria and Clock Tower. Mr. Angell preferred the Italian style to the Gothic.

CXVII.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

*Third Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland.**[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.]*

In the year 1857, there were in Scotland 103,628 births, of whom 53,328 were males and 50,300 females. The births were as follows:—9,002 in January, 8,062 in February, 8,999 in March, 9,276 in April, 9,205 in May, 8,954 in June, 8,542 in July, 8,195 in August, 8,172 in September, 8,633 in October, 7,919 in November, and 8,669 in December. There were in the same year 61,925 deaths, of whom 30,938 were males and 30,987 females. The deaths occurred as follows:—5,837 in January, 5,302 in February, 5,645 in March, 5,410 in April, 5,172 in May, 4,935 in June, 4,784 in July, 4,922 in August, 4,986 in September, 4,723 in October, 4,855 in November, and 5,353 in December. There were also 21,314 marriages which took place as follows:—2,295 in January, 1,450 in February, 1,243 in March, 1,285 in April, 1,128 in May, 3,022 in June, 1,944 in July, 1,426 in August, 1,100 in September, 1,527 in October, 2,268 in November, and 2,626 in December. The population of Scotland was in 1841, 2,620,184, and in 1851, 2,888,742. Scotland, for purposes of registration, is divided into eight divisions as follows:—1st, Northern Counties, including Shetland, Orkney, Caithness and Sutherland; 2nd, North-Western Counties, including Ross and Cromarty and Inverness; 3rd, North-Eastern Counties, including Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, and Kincardine; 4th, East Midland Counties, including Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan; 5th, West Midland Counties, including Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle and Bute; 6th, South-Western Counties, including Renfrew, Ayr and Lanark; 7th, South-Eastern Counties, including Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk; and 8th, Southern Counties, including Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown.

 BILLS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

To facilitate the Sale of Land. Applications for sale may be made by persons entitled in fee-simple or entail, or otherwise having power to sell; and also by persons entitled to certain estates under settlements with certain consent. Applications may be granted without consent, saving rights of non-consenting parties. Under a contract of sale, the purchaser may not require the sale to be made under this Act; and purchases by trustees, without reference to this Act, not to be breaches of trust. The Court may cause the title to be investigated, and make order for sale. Where an incumbrancer purchases, the Court may authorise payment into the bank of balance of purchase-money after retaining amount of incumbrance. (The Lord Chancellor.) 8th February, 1858. (19 L.)

To give to Tenants for Life, Trustees, and others, certain Powers, now commonly inserted in Settlements, Mortgages, and Wills. The first part gives powers to tenants for life to grant building leases and leases of water, wayleaves. The second part relates to the power of trustees for sale and to trustees of renewable leaseholds. The third, to the powers of mortgagees; the fourth, to investment of trust funds, appointment and powers of trustees and executors; and the fifth contains general provisions. (The Lord Cranworth.) 15th May, 1858. (41 L.)

For the Suppression of Barrel Organs and other Musical Instruments in the Streets of the Metropolis. (The Marquis of Westmeath.) 15th April, 1858. (67 L.)

To amend the Statute 9th Geo. 4, c. 31. Abuse of Girls above ten and to be under thirteen a Misdemeanor. (The Lord Bishop of Oxford.) 4th May, 1858. (91 L.)

For confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain Municipal Charities in the City of Bristol. (The Lord Chancellor.) 18th May, 1858. (111 L.)

For confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for Sir Eliab Harvey's Charity, in the Town of Folkstone. (The Lord Chancellor.) 18th May, 1858. (112 L.)

For confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the Hospital of Saint Mary Magdalen, in the borough of Newcastle. (The Lord Chancellor.) 18th May, 1858. (113 L.)

For confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for Cowley's Charity in the parish of Swineshead, in the county of Lincoln. (The Lord Chancellor.) 18th May, 1858. (114 L.)

For confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain Charities in the parishes of Saint Nicholas and Saint Leonard, in the city of Bristol. (The Lord Chancellor.) 18th May, 1858. (115 L.)

To provide for the Relief of her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion. (The Earl of Lucan.) 7th June, 1858. (137 L.)

To substitute One Oath for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration; and for relieving the religious Scruples of certain of her Majesty's Subjects. (The Lord Lyndhurst.) 7th June, 1858. (132 L.)

To amend and extend the Settled Estates Act of 1856. (The Lord Cranworth.) 22nd June, 1858. (157 L.)

To remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages of British Subjects abroad. (The Earl of Malmesbury.) 1st July, 1858. (182 L.)

To enable the Committees of both Houses of Parliament to administer Oaths to Witnesses in certain cases. (Lord Redesdale.) 19th July, 1858. (229 L.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To substitute One Oath for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration; and for the Relief of her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion. (Mr. FitzRoy, Lord John Russell, and Mr. John Abel Smith.) 10th December, 1857. (4.)

To abolish the Privileges of Heirs in Scotland in regard to the Annus deliberandi. (Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Crawford.) 4th February, 1858. (6.)

To do away the Exemption from Valuation under the Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act (1854), of certain Descriptions of Lands and Heritages. (Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Kinnaid.) 4th February, 1858. (7.)

For the better Regulation of the Corporation of the City of London. The city to be divided into 16 wards; every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who occupies any tenement of a net annual value of not less than 10*l.* per annum, to have a right of voting for alderman, common councilman, or ward officer. The common councilman to be elected for one year, and the alderman to hold his office until he die or resign, or otherwise cease to hold such office. The lord mayor to be elected by the common council, and for one year. Accounts of the receipts and disbursements to be kept, audited, and registered. The court of aldermen to be abolished, and their functions vested in the common council. The powers now vested in the court of aldermen in respect of prisons, to be exercised by the aldermen as magistrates in sessions. The exclusive right of trading in the city; the right of metage, and the exclusive right of portage to be abolished. The enactments respecting the admission of brokers by the court of aldermen to be repealed. All street tolls to be abolished. The restrictions on grant of markets within 7 miles of the city repealed. The jurisdiction of the mayor and aldermen of the city as justices for Southwark abolished. Her Majesty may appoint a stipendiary magistrate. All laws, statutes, customs and usages, and charters, &c., inconsistent with this Act repealed. (Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Massey.) 4th February, 1858. (8.)

To amend the Laws relating to the Presentment of Public Money by Grand Juries in Ireland. (Mr. Henry Herbert, and Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland.) 12th February, 1858. (19.)

To provide Compensation to Tenant-farmers in Ireland for Improvements made by them upon Lands in their Occupation; and to limit the Power of Eviction in certain cases. (Mr. Maguire and the O'Donoghue.) 16th February, 1858. (22.)

For the Disfranchisement of the Freemen of the County of the Town of Galway. (Mr. George Clive and Lord Lovaine.) 18th March, 1858. (32.)

To legalize Marriage with a deceased Wife's Sister. (Viscount Bury, Mr. Schneider, and Mr. Monckton Milnes.) 23rd March, 1858. (35.)

To provide a Remedy for the Inequalities in the Rates for the Relief of the Poor in the Metropolis. Sessions to prepare a basis or standard for fair and equal poor-rates, according to the full and fair annual value of the property liable to be rated to the relief of the poor in every parish or place in the metropolis. (Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. John Locke.) 23rd March, 1858. (36.)

To provide for the Allotment of the Commonable Lands within the boundaries of the late Forest of Hainault, in the county of Essex. (Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.) 13th April, 1858. (45.)

To amend the Act of the 59th Geo. 3, c. 12, to amend the Laws for the Relief of the Poor. (Mr. Cross, and Mr. Collins.) 20th April, 1858. (49.)

For the Amendment of the Law for the Registration of the County Voters in Scotland. (Sir Edward Colebrook, and Mr. Dunlop.) 21st April, 1858. (51.)

For the better Management of the County Rate. (Sir Edward Kerrison, and Lord Henniker.) 21st April, 1858. (55.)

To abolish the Property Qualifications of Members of Parliament. (Mr. Locke King, Mr. Henry Gore Langton, and Mr. Cobbett.) 22nd April, 1858. (56.)

To amend the Public Health Act, 1848, and to make further provision for the Local Government of Towns and populous Districts. (Mr. C. B. Adderley and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 23rd April, 1858. (59.)

To extend the Franchise in Counties in England and Wales, and to improve the Representation of the People in respect of such Franchise. (Mr. Locke King, Mr. Byng, and Mr. Headlam.) 27th April, 1858. (66.)

To amend the Law relating to the Confirmation of Executors in Scotland, and to extend over all parts of the United Kingdom the effect of such Confirmation, and of Grants of Probate and Administration. (The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Walpole, and Mr. Attorney General.) 3rd May, 1858. (72.)

To facilitate the Sale and Transfer of Land in Ireland. (Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Secretary Walpole, Lord Naas, and Mr. Solicitor-General.) 4th May, 1858. (73.)

To further limit and define the Jurisdiction of Election Committees in Cases of Scrutiny, by extending the provisions of the Act of 6 Vict., cap. 18, sect. 98. (Mr. Collins and Mr. Andrew Stewart.) 11th May, 1858. (82.)

To amend the Law relating to the Removal of poor Persons to Scotland and Ireland. (Mr. Sotherton Estcourt and Mr. Knight.) 17th May, 1858. (91.)

To enable or facilitate Grants of Land to be made near populous Places for Public Grounds for the Use and regulated Recreation of Adults, and as Playgrounds for poor Children. (Mr. Slaney and Mr. Briscoe.) 20th May, 1858. (94.)

To simplify the Form and diminish the Expense of completing Titles to Land in Scotland. (The Lord Advocate and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 2nd June, 1858. (95.)

To confer Powers on the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, and adjacent Property, for the Erection of a new General Post Office, and for other purposes. (Lord John Manners and Mr. Hamilton.) 4th June, 1858. (108.)

To amend the Act of 1856 to facilitate Leases and Sales of Settled Estates. (Mr. Adams and Mr. Malins.) 8th June, 1858. (114.)

To abolish Freedom from Arrest in the case of Members of Parliament. (Mr. Hunt, Mr. Moffat, and Mr. Knightley.) 8th June, 1858. (116.)

For releasing the Lands of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 upon the Repayment of Monies granted in aid of their Funds. (Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Spooner.) 10th June, 1858. (118.)

To enable Persons to establish Legitimacy, and the Validity of Marriage, and the Right to be deemed natural-born Subjects. Application may be made to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes for declaration of legitimacy, or validity or invalidity of marriage; and also for declaration of right to be deemed natural-born subjects. (Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Bovill.) 15th June, 1858. (134.)

To amend the Law in relation to the Wills of British Subjects dying whilst resident abroad, and of Foreign Subjects while resident within her Majesty's Dominions. (Sir Richard Bethell and Mr. Ayrton.) 17th June, 1858. (141.)

To provide for the Conveyance of County, City, and Borough Property to

the Clerk of the Peace or Town-clerk of the County, City, or Borough. (Mr. Palk and Mr. Miles.) 22nd June, 1858. (155.)

To amend the Laws concerning the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics. (Mr. Hardy, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, and Mr. Knight.) 28th June, 1858. (164.)

To continue and amend the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854. (Mr. Secretary Walpole and Mr. Hardy.) 29th June, 1858. (166.)

To amend the Law concerning detached Parts of Counties. (Mr. Secretary Walpole, Mr. Hardy, and Sir John Pakington.) 2nd July, 1858. (175.)

To improve and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in relation to Emblements and away-going Crops in Ireland. (Mr. Magan and Mr. Roupell.) 6th July, 1858. (184.)

To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Powers of Leasing and improving Lands in Ireland. (Mr. Stearne Bell Miller and Mr. Hume.) 6th July, 1858. (185.)

To extend the Act 24 Geo. 3, cap. 26, for issuing Writs during the Prorogation or Adjournment of the House of Commons. (Mr. Collins and Mr. Ayrton.) 8th July, 1858. (189.)

To amend the Laws relating to the Valuation of rateable Property in Ireland, and the Assessment of Grand Jury Cess and Poor-rate thereon. (Lord Naas, and Mr. Hamilton.) 8th July, 1858. (190.)

Further to continue the Exemption of certain Charities from the Operation of the Charitable Trusts Acts. (Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 12th July, 1858. (199.)

To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employment, and to extend the Time limited for those purposes respectively. (Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 12th July, 1858. (202.)

To declare and define the respective Rights of her Majesty and of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall to the Mines and Minerals in or under land lying below high-water mark, within and adjacent to the county of Cornwall; and for other purposes. All minerals under the sea-shore, and other places below high-water mark, in Cornwall, to be vested in his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall. All minerals below low-water mark adjacent to the county of Cornwall, to be vested in the Queen in right of her Crown. (Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. Whitmore.) 12th July, 1858. (204.)

To repeal certain Enactments requiring Returns to be made to One of the Secretaries of State. (Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 13th July, 1858. (212.)

To amend the Laws relating to the Sale of Wine, Spirits, Beer, and Cider, by retail, in Ireland. (Mr. Hamilton and Lord Naas.) 15th July, 1858. (215.)

To alter and amend the Metropolis Local Management Act (1855), and to extend the Powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the Purification of the Thames and the Main Drainage of the Metropolis. (Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Hamilton.) 15th July, 1858. (216.)

LXXV.—RAILWAY AND CANAL COMPANIES.

Return showing the total Share Capital, &c., of every Railway and Canal Company on the 31st December, 1857, &c. (Colonel Wilson Patten.)
2nd July, 1858. (385.)

THE amount of ordinary Share Capital of Railways in England was 141,160,344*l.*; of preferential share capital, 46,812,773*l.*; total, 187,973,117*l.* In Scotland the amount of ordinary railway share capital was 18,222,536*l.*; of preferential share capital, 6,986,049*l.*; total, 25,208,585*l.* In Ireland the ordinary share capital amounted to 10,091,994*l.*; preferential share capital, 2,531,362*l.*; total, 12,623,356*l.* Total United Kingdom ordinary share capital, 169,474,874*l.*; preferential share capital, 56,330,184*l.*; total, 225,805,058*l.* The rate of dividend on ordinary share capital in railways in England was 3·82; in Scotland, 3·53; in Ireland, 3·40; in the United Kingdom, 3·77. The rate of dividend on preferential share capital in railways was in England, 4·95; in Scotland, 4·36; in Ireland, 3·17; in the United Kingdom, 4·79. The amount applied to the payment of dividends on each description of capital during the year 1857 was as follows:—On ordinary capital in England, 5,412,945*l.*; in Scotland, 644,153*l.*; in Ireland, 343,531*l.*; total, United Kingdom, 6,400,629*l.* On preferential capital in England, 2,317,652*l.*; in Scotland, 304,906*l.*; in Ireland, 80,320*l.*; total, United Kingdom, 2,702,878*l.* In canals, the amount of share capital paid up on the 31st December, 1857, was as follows:—Ordinary share capital in England, 12,599,116*l.*; in Scotland, 47,329*l.*; in Ireland, 674,899*l.*; total, United Kingdom, 13,321,344*l.* Preferential share capital in England, 454,580*l.*; in Scotland, nil; in Ireland, nil. Total share capital, England, 13,053,696*l.*; Scotland, 47,329*l.*; Ireland, 674,899*l.*; total, United Kingdom, 13,775,924*l.* The rate of dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1857, on canals was as follows:—On ordinary share capital in England, 3·72; in Scotland, nil; in Ireland, 2·22; United Kingdom, 3·63. On preferential share capital, England, 3·28; Scotland, nil; Ireland, nil; United Kingdom, 3·28. The amount applied to the payment of dividends on ordinary capital in England was 469,029*l.*; in Scotland, nil; in Ireland, 14,984*l.*; total, United Kingdom, 484,013*l.* On preferential capital in England, 14,930*l.*; in Scotland, nil; in Ireland, nil; total, United Kingdom, 14,930*l.* The amount of parochial rates and taxes and of passenger paid during the year 1857 was as follows on railways:—Parochial rates and taxes in England, 418,332*l.*; in Scotland, 38,502*l.*; in Ireland, 18,202*l.*; total, United Kingdom, 475,036*l.* Passenger duty in England, 324,276*l.*; Scotland, 26,727*l.*; Ireland, nil; total, United Kingdom, 357,003*l.* Total taxes and duty on railways, England, 742,608*l.*; Scotland, 65,228*l.*; Ireland, 18,202*l.*; total, United Kingdom, 826,039*l.* The parochial tax on canals in England was 37,548*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; in Ireland, 168*l.*

and in Scotland, 1,133*l*.; total, United Kingdom, 38,850*l*. The rates and taxes and passenger duty constitute a percentage of 12·90 on railway ordinary share capital, and 9·06 on total share capital. And on canals they are 8·02 on ordinary share capital, and 7·78 on total share capital.

LXXVI.—RAILWAYS.

Return showing for each Railway Company the amount of Capital and Loan, which the Company has been authorized to raise by Acts passed previous to and in 1857; the amount of Share Capital actually paid up on the 31st December, 1857. (Mr. Lowe.) 5th February, 1858. (431.)

PREVIOUS to the 31st December, 1856, the capital of the different railway companies amounted to 281,114,152*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*. by shares, and 96,458,773*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. by loans. During 1857 there was added a capital by shares of 7,732,496*l*., and by loans of 2,614,316*l*., making a total, capital and loans authorized previous to the 31st December, 1857, of 387,051,734*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*. Of this the amount of the share capital of the Company actually paid up on the 31st December, 1857, was as follows:— Not receiving nor entitled to receive any preferential dividend or interest, 178,624,394*l*. The dividend on ordinary capital amounting to 69,391,746*l*. Receiving, or entitled to receive, preferential dividend or interest, 58,126,627*l*.; the amount paid for interest per cent. or dividend being 2,706,157. The total debt of the companies on the 31st December, 1857, amounted to 78,406,237*l*., and the amount of interest was 3,240,683*l*. The amount of share capital or borrowed money on which dividend or interest was not paid out of revenue during the year was of shares, 260,265*l*.; of loans, 1,209,750*l*. The total amount which, at the end of 1857, the companies had raised by shares and loans was 315,157,260*l*. The total amount which, at the end of 1857, the companies retained powers to raise either by existing or by new shares or by loans was 72,194,618*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. The amount expended in the construction of railway works was, preliminary expenses, &c., 260,652,274*l*.; rolling stock, 24,218,489*l*.; total, 283,957,255*l*. The length of railway open for traffic on the 31st of December, 1857, was as single line, 2,681 m., 57½ c.; as double line, 6,356 m., 69½ c. Total length of railway open for traffic, 9,447 m., 26½ c. On the 31st December, 1857, there was in course of construction, 993 m. 23 c. The length of line authorized, but which was not commenced on the 31st of December, 1857, was 3,554 m., ¼ c. Total length of railway for which the companies had obtained powers previous to 31st December, 1857, was 13,562 m., 73½ c.

LXXVII.—RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Report of the Number and Nature of the Accidents and the Injuries to Life and Limb which have occurred on all the Railways open for traffic in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1857.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.]

IN England and Wales, the number of passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control during the half-year ending 31st of December, 1857, was 11 killed, and 312 injured. From their own misconduct or want of caution—11 killed, and 4 injured. Servants of companies or of contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control—5 killed, and 13 injured; from their own misconduct or want of caution—31 killed, and 16 injured. Whilst crossing at level crossings—13 killed, and 2 injured. Trespassers—26 killed, and 6 injured. Miscellaneous—6 killed, and 4 injured. Amidst the causes of accident mentioned there were the following:—On the 24th August, Mrs. Appleby and Miss Dix, passengers in a second-class carriage, severely injured. Miss Dix had been leaning out of the window, when the door flew open, and she and Mrs. Appleby, who attempted to save her, fell out upon the line. On the 18th July, a child, aged 16 months, son of a plate-layer, residing in a cottage adjacent to the Newhaven junction, strayed on the line and was killed by a passing train. On the 14th November, Philip Good, labourer, fell from a waggon upon which he was incautiously standing, near Pevensey: wheels went over his chest. On the 2nd November, Francis Deist committed suicide by laying down in front of an approaching train on the Bristol incline. On the 24th July, on the North Eastern, a collision. Goods train run into a passenger train at a junction near Hull, throwing some of the passenger carriages off the rails: Mr. Yates, a passenger, killed; five others had each a leg broken, and eight more received less severe injuries.

In Scotland, the number of passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control was, 1 killed, and 23 injured; from their own misconduct or want of caution—2 killed, and 2 injured. Servants of companies or of contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control—1 killed, and 3 injured; from their own misconduct or want of caution—5 killed. Trespassers—6 killed.

In Ireland there were 2 passengers killed, and 1 injured, from their own misconduct or want of caution; 2 servants killed, and 2 injured, from causes beyond their own control; and 5 servants killed, and 1 injured, from their own misconduct or want of caution. There was 1 person killed whilst crossing at level crossings; 1 trespasser killed; and 1 miscellaneous (killed). In the United Kingdom there were 128 persons killed, and 385 injured. The length of railway open on the 31st December, 1857, was 9,091 miles; of which 6,770 miles in England and Wales, 1,250 miles in Scotland, and 1,071 miles in Ireland.

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BILLS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

To amend the law in relation to offences on turnpike roads. (The Lord Portman, 18th March, 1858.) (48 L.)

Prohibiting the carriage of Chinese emigrants to foreign countries in British ships, and amending in that respect the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855. British ships not to carry Chinese emigrants to foreign ports. Ships so employed to be forfeited, and parties guilty of misdemeanour. Domestic servants not to be deemed emigrants. (The Earl of Carnarvon, 28th July, 1858.) (172 L.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For abolishing the tolls now levied on the bridge over the Shannon, at Portunna in Ireland. (Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Brand, 10th February, 1858.) (14.)

To enable counties in Scotland to abolish tolls and statute labour, and to maintain their public roads and bridges by assessment. (Lord Elcho, Mr. Moncrieff, and Sir Edward Colebrook, 26th March, 1858.) (40.)

To amend the Acts of the 9th and 10th years of her present Majesty, chap. 39, and abolish foot-passenger tolls on Chelsea Bridge after payment of the sum of 98,777*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* (Lord John Manners, and Mr. Hamilton, 10th May, 1858.) (39.)

To confer powers on the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, and adjacent property, for the erection of a new General Post Office; and for other purposes. (Lord John Manners, and Mr. Hamilton, 4th June, 1858.) (108.)

To encourage and facilitate the erection and improvement of piers and harbours in Great Britain and Ireland. (Mr. Paull, Mr. Bramley Moore, and Mr. Lindsay, 8th June, 1858.) (115.)

To amend the Galway Harbour and Post Act (1853.) (Mr. Hamilton, and Lord Naas, 10th June, 1858.) (120.)

To continue the Railways' Act (Ireland), 1851. (Lord Naas, and Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland, 18th June, 1858.) (147.)

To extend the time for making advances towards navigation in Ireland, under the provisions of an Act of the 19th & 20th Vict. c. 62. (Mr. Hamilton, and Lord Naas, 30th June, 1858.) (167.)

To amend the law relating to cheap trains, and to restrain the exercise of certain powers by canal companies being also railway companies. For fractions exceeding half a mile, a halfpenny may be charged. Rates heretofore charged not exceeding those allowed by this Act not to be deemed excessive. Canal companies, being also railway companies, not to take leases of canals, unless specially authorized. (Mr. Henley, and Mr. Hamilton, 8th July, 1858.) (192.)

To confirm certain provisional orders made under an Act of the 15th year of her present Majesty, to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts, and to extend the provisions of the said Act. (Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Secretary Walpole, 12th July, 1858.) (200.)

To continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain. (Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Secretary Walpole, 13th July, 1858.) (213.)

No. LIII.—LUNACY.

An Account of all Monies received and paid by the Secretary of the Commissioners of Lunacy; and of all Charges and Expenses incurred under or by virtue, or in execution of the Act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, s. 34, during the Year ending on the 31st July, 1857. (38.)

THE receipts of the Commission amounted to 14,137*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*: of which 8,970*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* was for salaries of Commissioners; 800*l.*, salary of secretary; 3,200*l.* 16*s.*, for balances of quarterly accounts; and 1,166*l.* for licences and stamps.

No. LIV.—COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners for 1858.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

DURING the year 1857, the Commissioners enfranchised and commuted 303 copyholds; of which 52 were clerical, 21 collegiate, and 230 lay. Since 1841, the Commissioners enfranchised 1,388 copyholds; of which 539 were clerical, 100 collegiate, and 749 lay. The 303 copyholds enfranchised and commuted in 1857 were for a payment in full of 55,879*l.* 17*s.* 6½*d.*

No. LV.—NATIONAL VACCINE BOARD.

Annual Report of the National Vaccine Board, 1858.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

IN the course of the last year, 11,622 letters of application for lymph have been received and answered: 213,207 charges of lymph have been distributed, from which 116,385 persons are reported to have been vaccinated; 6,327 persons have also been vaccinated by the vaccinators of the establishment. A very large demand for lymph has been occasioned for the recruiting department of the army and militia, and for the additional troops required for the Indian service.

Besides these, and the ordinary supplies to the military and naval stations, hospitals, dispensaries, emigrant ships, &c., lymph has been transmitted to France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Malta, Gibraltar, Madeira, Cape Verd Islands, Canada, West Indies, Honduras, South America, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Coast of Africa, and Constantinople. From many of these places, letters have been received expressive of the success derived from the sup-

plies. Dr. Cameron, health officer at Berbice, writes, "The last supply was distributed among my professional brethren, and used most successfully by myself." And from Cape Verd Islands, it is written, "The supply sent some months since was of very important service, as it stayed a pestilence at St. Vincent's."

During the past year, the metropolis has been very free from small-pox. The number of deaths, as taken from the Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns, were, during the last three months of the year, only 26 out of a population of about two millions and a half.

The report, also, of the medical officers of the Small-Pox Hospital, states that, with the exception of 1853, there have not been for seven years so few cases of small-pox as during the past year; that, in the hospital, the mortality in the vaccinated cases was $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; whereas, in the unvaccinated cases, it was $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Although London is thus shown to have been unusually free from small-pox, the disease has existed in an epidemic form in many parts of the country. The returns in the Registrar-General's last quarter show its prevalence in Somersetshire, Staffordshire, and several other places. At Sheffield there were in the quarter 130 fatal cases: of these the proportion of deaths in the vaccinated and unvaccinated is not generally reported; but in one district it is stated that "out of 16 deaths, 14 were without previous vaccination."

A report upon the "History and Practice of Vaccination" has recently been presented to the Houses of Parliament, in which a mass of evidence is accumulated sufficient to convince the most incredulous of the immense benefit that vaccination has been conferring and still confers upon mankind. Its failures are attributable either to the impurity of the lymph employed, or to the unskilful manner in which the operation is performed. The Board has frequently called attention to this subject, and is again desirous of impressing upon all engaged in vaccination that the pure lymph should be used, such as the National Vaccine Institution is always ready to supply, and that the greatest care should be taken in the efficient performance of the operation.

BILLS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

To restrict and regulate the Sale of Poison. Poison not to be sold to a person unknown to the seller except in the presence of a witness of full age who is known to the person selling the poison, and to whom the purchaser is known, and who signs his name together with his place of abode to such entries as are required by the Act before the delivery of the poison to the purchaser. Every person who sells any poison to make forthwith an entry in a book setting forth the date of the sale, the name of the purchaser, the quality and

quantity of the poison, and the purpose for which such poison is stated to be required. No poison to be sold either in a solid or liquid state unless the vessel, box, wrapper, cover or bottle, as the case may be, containing such poison be distinctly labelled with the word "poison" in conspicuous capital letters. No person shall sell arsenic unless the same be mixed with soot or indigo. No poison to be sold without license except by medical practitioners or pharmaceutical chemists. (The Earl of Derby.) 1st June, 1858. (1244.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To amend the Laws in force for the Relief of the destitute Poor in Ireland, and to amend an Act of the 14th and 15th years of her Majesty providing for the better Distribution, Support and Management of Medical Charities in Ireland. (Mr. Henry Herbert and Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland.) 12th February, 1858. (20.)

To confirm a certain provisional order of the General Board of Health, applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the District of Skipton, in the West Riding of the County of York. (Mr. Cowper and Mr. Massey.) 22nd February, 1858. (25.)

To authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. (Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 15th March, 1858. (28.)

To confirm a certain provisional order of the General Board of Health applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the District of Skipton, in the West Riding of the county of York; and to further declare the limits of the District of Toxteth Park, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, for the purposes of the said Act. (Mr. Alderley and Mr. Hardy.) 15th March, 1858. (29.)

To alter and amend the Laws regulating the Medical Profession. A Council of Medical Education to be established, to consist of the President of the General Board of Health and twelve other persons nominated by her Majesty. Two boards of examiners to be established, one to be called the Preliminary Board, and the other the Professional Board. The number of examiners are to be determined by the Council. All persons in practice before the 1st December, 1858, to be registered; and every person so registered to be entitled to practice in every part of the United Kingdom. (Lord Elcho, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Fitzroy.) 16th March, 1858. (31.)

To regulate the Qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery. A Medical Council to be established; the same to consist of one person chosen from time to time by each of the following bodies: viz., the College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons in England, the Apothecaries' Society of London, the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, the University of Durham, the University of London, the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the University of Edinburgh, the University of Glasgow, the two Universities of Aberdeen and the University of St. Andrew; the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, the Apothecaries' Society of Ireland, the University of Dublin, the Queen's University in Ireland; and six persons to be nominated by her Majesty—four for England,

one for Scotland, and one for Ireland. Every person qualified and in practice before the 1st December, 1858, to be registered. The examining bodies to grant diplomas, degrees and certificates. (Mr. Cowper, Mr. Kinnaid and Mr. Brady.) 23rd March, 1858. (37.)

To effect an Exchange between the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital and the Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks of Lands in the Parishes of Saint George, Hanover Square, and Saint Margaret, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex. (Mr. Henley and Mr. Hamilton.) 12th April, 1858. (43.)

To confirm a Contract for the Sale by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works of certain Lands to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital. (Lord John Manners and Mr. Henley.) 15th April, 1858. (47.)

To defend the Rights of the Members of the Medical Profession, and to protect the Public from the Abuses of Medical Corporations. Every member of the medical profession, being registered candidates, may claim public examinations; and the existing medical colleges to continue to grant medical diplomas. (Mr. Thos. Duncombe and Mr. Butler.) 28th August, 1858. (69.)

For vesting in the Privy Council certain Powers for the Protection of the Public Health. (Mr. Adderley and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 17th May, 1858. (88.)

To make further Provision for the Practice of Vaccination in Ireland. (Lord Naas and Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland.) 1st June, 1858. (98.)

To amend the Copyhold Acts. (The Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 7th June, 1858. (111.)

To abate the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Metropolis and from Steam Vessels plying to and from any place on the River Thames to the Westward of the Nore Light. (Mr. Ayrton and Sir James Duke.) 17th June, 1858. (146.)

To amend the Laws concerning the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics. (Mr. Hardy, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt and Mr. Knight.) 28th June, 1858. (164.)

To amend an Act of the last Session for the Registration of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics, and for the Provision, Maintenance, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland. (The Lord Advocate and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 2nd July, 1858. (177.)

To continue certain Acts to Prevent the Spreading of Contagious or Infectious Diseases among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals. (Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 12th July, 1858. (197.)

To continue Appointments under the Act for Consolidating the Copyholds and Inclosure Commission and for completing Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts. (Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 12th July, 1858. (201.)

To authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners of England and Wales. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 12th July, 1858. (207.)

CIII.—EAST INDIA RAILWAYS.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Causes that have led to the Delay that has occurred in the Construction of Railways in India.

THE Committee was appointed on the 27th April, 1858, and it consisted of the following members:—Mr. Liddell, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Cumming Bruce, Mr. George Glyn, Mr. Alexander Hugh Baring, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, Mr. Henry Danby Seymour, Mr. Thomas George Baring, Sir James Elphinstone, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Marjoribanks, and Mr. Henry Austin Bruce.

The Committee examined the following witnesses:—Mr. Ireland Danvers, Assistant-Secretary in the India House; Mr. David Innes Noad, Secretary of the East Indian Railway Company; Mr. George Sibley, Civil Engineer; Mr. George Barclay Bruce, Civil Engineer; Colonel John Pitt Kennedy, Engineer; Colonel Thomas Townsend Pears, Major in the Madras Engineers; Mr. James Walker, Managing Director of the Madras Railway Company; Mr. Thomas R. Watt, Secretary of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company; Mr. William Patrick Andrew, Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company; Colonel William Erskine Baker, Colonel in the Bengal Engineers; Sir Macdonald Stephenson, Director of the East Indian Railway Company; and Sir James Melvill, late Secretary to the Court of Directors.

The Committee reported as follows:—

Your Committee have taken evidence from many of the best authorities on the subject, viz., gentlemen connected with the Indian Government at home, officers of high standing and long experience of public works in India, as well as managing directors, secretaries, and engineers belonging to the different railway companies.

There are seven distinct companies at present engaged in constructing lines of railway in India, under the guarantee of the Indian Government, viz.:—

1. The East Indian Railway Company, engaged to construct a line from Calcutta, *via* Rajmahal and Allahabad, to Delhi or Meerut, with a branch from Mirzapoor, to meet the East Indian Peninsula line at Jubbulpoor.
2. The Great Indian Peninsula Company, from Bombay, in a north-easterly direction to Jubbulpoor, and in a south-easterly direction, *via* Poonah and Sholapore, to meet the Madras line in the neighbourhood of Bellary.
3. The Madras Railway Company, from Madras, *via* Cuddapah, to Bellary, to join the line from Bombay, and in a westerly direction to the Malabar coast, at or near Beypoor.
4. The Bombay and Baroda Company, from Bombay, *via* Surat, to Baroda and Ahmedabad.
5. The Scinde and Punjab Railway Company, from Kurrachee to Kotree on the Indus, and from Moulton to Lahore in the Punjab, with a connexion by steam navigation between Kotree and Moulton.
6. The Eastern Bengal Company, from Calcutta to Dacca, with a branch to Jessore.
7. The Great Southern of India Company, from Salem, *via* Trichinopoly, to Negapatam, and southward to Madura and Tinnevely.

The first Indian railway project was broached in the latter end of 1844, by Mr. McDonald Stephenson, who submitted to the India House a scheme for a line from Calcutta to the north-west of India, based upon minute information and statistics collected by himself on the spot; and, almost

simultaneously, Mr. Chapman submitted a scheme for a railway from Bombay towards the interior; a company was also formed in 1845 for the construction of a railway from Madras to Arcot.

The delays attendant upon railway construction in India may be classified under four distinct heads:—

1. Delays arising from Government supervision at home and in India.
2. Delays incidental to the execution of extensive and complicated public works under novel circumstances in a distant country.
3. Delays produced by political causes such as insurrection and mutiny.
4. Delays arising from the natural difficulties which the face of the country presents.

Your Committee will proceed to notice each class of delay in the order thus given, but it is necessary, before doing so, to describe shortly the system of railway construction pursued in India. Indian railways are constructed by companies formed in this country, and incorporated by Acts of Parliament. In all their proceedings, operations, and expenditure they are subject to the control of the Government, who engage to grant for 99 years all the land required, free of expense, to the companies, and to guarantee interest, generally at the rate of five per cent. per annum, for the same term, upon the capital employed.

The following conditions are attached to the guarantee and the granting of the land:—The railway company have the power of surrendering the works at any time after the line is opened upon giving six months' notice to the Government, and the East India Company undertake to repay the whole amount that has been expended by the railway company. The East India Company have the power, within six months after the expiration of 25 or 50 years, of purchasing the railway at the mean market value, in London, of the shares during the three previous years. In case the railway company fail to complete the line or to work it satisfactorily, the Government is entitled to take possession, and repay within six months the sums expended. The railway company to repay the guaranteed interests from the profits of the railway.

The supervision of the Government over the proceedings of the railway companies is of two distinct kinds, viz., that exercised in the person of the official director over the railway boards in London, and that exercised by consulting engineers in India, to whom is committed the charge of superintending on behalf of Government all railway operations in that country.

Supervision at Home.—The duties of official director at the various railway boards have hitherto been performed by the same person, and he has, under the terms of the contract, a power of veto over all the proceedings of the board, but it does not appear that this power has ever been exercised; indeed, until a comparatively recent period, his functions appear to have been confined to giving information to the court of directors upon points on which they might require it, and to co-operating in the promotion of the various undertakings; but authority has been lately given to him to sanction all indents (or requisitions) for stores and materials approved by the local Governments in India, and the acceptance of tenders for the supply of the same.

Previous to this important extension of the powers of the official director, every indent was submitted for the direct sanction of the Home authorities, by a process thus described by Sir James Melville, the official director:—“The indent came from the railway authorities in India to the Railway Board in this country; the Railway Board then came to their decision upon

it; and if they proposed to comply with it, they sent a resolution to that effect to the Court of Directors; the Court of Directors came to an opinion upon it, and their opinion was submitted for the concurrence of the Board of Control, and when the indent was returned with the opinion of both authorities, the decision was communicated to the Railway Board." Such a system necessarily entailed a very considerable amount of delay and correspondence, and the best results may be anticipated from the judicious changes lately effected in this respect.

The process of forwarding instructions from the Railway Boards to their agents in India also seems to your Committee to require improvement. Sir James Melvill thus describes it:—"The Railway Board prepares a draft of the instructions to its agent in India, and every such draft, without exception, is submitted to the Court of Directors; the Court, expressing an opinion upon it, submit it to the Board of Control, and when both authorities are agreed, the letter is returned to the Railway Board, with an intimation that the Court of Directors offers no objection to it." Considerable delays have not unfrequently resulted from this cause; and though it is, no doubt, important that instructions to their agents in India should go out backed by the whole weight and authority of the approval of the Home Government, your Committee would confidently expect that the contemplated consolidation of the departments of the India House and the Board of Control will materially expedite the future transaction of railway business. Before leaving this branch of the subject, your Committee would remark that the harmony which has prevailed at the railway boards seems to be in no small degree attributable to the judgment and discretion exercised on all occasions by the official director, and to the respect shown to his opinion.

Supervision in India.—Under the terms of the contract the Government have an almost unlimited power of control over the acts and operations of the railway companies, the inspection and supervision of the works being in every case delegated to a military engineer, whose duty, as described by Colonel Baker, is, in the first instance, to examine the line of country over which it is proposed to construct a railway, to examine all the designs and estimates, to audit all expenditure, to report upon completed works, and to maintain a real check over all the acts of the railway officers.

Your Committee hesitate to express any opinion as to the policy of employing military men in the inspection of railway works and the control of civil engineers, but it is quite clear that to ensure cordial co-operation no small amount of forbearance and discretion must be exercised on both sides. Too minute an interference in details, while unnecessary for practical economy, involves constant controversy, lengthy correspondence, and consequent delay, besides engendering irritation and discord where friendly and united action ought to subsist. Your Committee are decidedly of opinion that to ensure the speedy and efficient completion of railways in India the utmost freedom of action ought to be allowed to the efforts of the different companies, consistent with the control necessary to protect from undue expenditure the Indian exchequer, upon which the payment of the guaranteed interest must for some time remain a heavy charge.

Complaints of too minute an interference on the part of the Government consulting engineer have been strongly urged from the Madras Presidency, for the further details of which your Committee would refer to the evidence; which complaints appear to be in part well founded: on the other hand, your Committee cannot think that the proceedings of the chief engineer of

the railway company have been wholly free from blame. Directions have been sent out from the Home authorities to the Madras Government to relax the extent of supervision in force there; but it does not appear in evidence that those instructions have as yet taken effect. Your Committee, however, have had no opportunity of hearing an explanation from the Madras Government on the subject.

Other complaints, but in a minor degree, have arisen, both in Bengal and Bombay, though in the latter Presidency the relations between the Government and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway officials appear to have been for the most part of a harmonious and satisfactory character.

The delays incidental to the construction of railways in so distant a country as India are of various kinds and degrees of magnitude. The cost and means of obtaining freight must always be regulated, and, in the opinion of many competent authorities, actually limited by the home demand for Indian produce; hence the transport across the sea of the vast mass of dead weight necessary for the construction of thousands of miles of iron way, besides locomotives, iron work for bridges, and other materials, forms a cause of delay second only in importance to the difficulties which impede the conveyance of these materials up the country, where the means of internal communication are in many places very imperfect, where river navigation during the dry season is liable to constant interruption, where boats are scarce, and native boatmen untrustworthy. To these difficulties may be added the want severely felt in many districts, and especially in Bengal, of fuel for lime and brick burning, and of timber suitable for sleepers, large quantities of which are now being supplied from England; the effects of Indian climate upon European constitutions; the frequent failures of contractors, unaccustomed or incompetent to undertake such extensive works; and lastly, the circuitous and lengthy correspondence carried on between the railway boards and their agents, on the one hand, and with the various Government departments, both here and in India, on the other; all these appear to your Committee to form sources of delay more or less serious, and must be classed among the main impediments to the rapid progress of railway enterprise in India.

Delays from political causes have been of frequent occurrence. In Bengal the Santhal rebellion in 1855 is described as having thrown back the works in the Rajmahal district for fully 12 months, and the evil influences resulting from it are not even yet at an end. The mutiny subsequently suspended railway operations in Upper Bengal and the North West Provinces from May to December of last year, and its disastrous consequences must be felt for some time to come, although the actual damage done to the works appears to be less than might have been anticipated. Railway operations in the other Presidencies have hitherto been happily free from the disturbing influences of insurrection and war.

Lastly come the delays arising from the natural features of the country, such as the bridging of large rivers, and the surmounting of the ghats. Mr. Noad in his evidence states, that the whole question of the completion of the East India Railway resolves itself into the rapidity with which the enormous number of its heavy bridges and flood arches can be constructed. Along the Ganges Valley line, between Burdwan and the river Soane, a distance of about 400 miles, there are described to be no less than 47,000,000 cubic feet of brickwork, including the substructure of the gigantic bridge over the Soane.

On the Bombay and Baroda line, between Surat and Ahmedabad, three large and rapid rivers, the Taptee, Nerbudda and Mhye, present considerable engineering difficulties, and require costly and extensive bridges; on that important portion of the line between Surat and Bombay, no fewer than 18 rivers have to be crossed, one of which, known as the Bassein Strait, is described to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in width. On portions of the Madras line also, the bridging works are described to be very heavy; but even the great works thus enumerated appear insignificant in comparison to the stupendous task undertaken by the Great Indian Peninsula Company, of carrying their railway across the two mountain passes known as the Thull Ghaut and the Bhore Ghaut, the former on the north-easterly, the latter on the south-easterly portion of this line. On the Thull Ghaut the ascent is 9 miles, the total rise in that distance 972 feet, the steepest gradient 1 in 37 for a distance of 11 miles 44 chains, and the works include 1,962 lineal yards of tunnelling and 614 yards of viaduct, at an estimated cost of 49,988*l.* per mile. On the Bhore Ghaut, the steepest gradient is 1 in 67 for a mile and 38 chains, the total distance is 15 miles 68 chains, the total rise in that distance 1,831 feet, the tunnelling is 2,535 yards, and the viaduct 888 yards, the estimated cost being 48,188*l.* per mile.

With the exception of the ghauts and rivers, however, the general face of the country seems favourable for railway construction, presenting for the most part easy gradients; and the very low price of labour keeps down the cost to an average for the whole country of about 10,000*l.* per mile, while many of the less expensive lines are being constructed at a cost of 6,000*l.* per mile.

Upon an impartial review of the early history of Indian railways, there can be no doubt that much valuable time was lost in the preliminary negotiations for the introduction of railway enterprise into India, and also on account of the commercial crisis having arisen while these negotiations were still incomplete; the novelty and magnitude of the undertaking, the remoteness of the scene of operations, and the natural difficulties of climate and country might well have raised doubts and hesitation in the minds of the Indian authorities at home; but your Committee are decidedly of opinion that had the matter been taken up at first with the earnestness that its importance, both political and commercial, deserved, in accordance with the proposal of the Court of Directors in 1846 to the Board of Control, and had the proposals of the originators been met with the same liberality which has since been displayed in the agreements with the different companies, our Indian possessions might ere this have been provided with many hundred miles of rapid internal communication, the value of which would have been felt in the facilities afforded for military concentration, and the more speedy development of their resources. But your Committee have no means of judging of the considerations by which the Government were actuated in these proceedings. With reference to the actual prosecution of the works, your Committee cannot in fairness omit to observe that, though some cases have been cited in which the Government superintendence has been productive of vexation and annoyance to the railway officials, and has tended to impede that harmonious action between the Government and the companies which is essential for the rapid completion of these great works, no very material delay in the construction of the various lines appears to have resulted therefrom. From the evidence adduced, your Committee are led to believe that the progress of railroads under construc-

tion in India will bear favourable comparison with that of English lines. Willing testimony has been given by many of the railway authorities to the value of Government control to the interests of the companies themselves, when rationally and temperately exercised.

Your Committee have not thought it necessary to enter into any comparison of the respective merits of the contract and departmental systems of construction, the adoption of which must always materially depend on the circumstances of the district; and it appears highly necessary that both systems should have a fair trial before giving any decided preference to either.

In conclusion, your Committee are of opinion, first, that the Government has acted wisely in committing to private enterprise the execution of these great public works; secondly, that a guaranteed interest on the requisite capital was indispensable to induce the public to invest their money in undertakings of this magnitude and novelty; and, thirdly, that, in order to protect the Indian revenue from undue expenditure, Government control over the railway operations is requisite, and even valuable to the interests of the shareholders themselves. At the same time, your Committee would observe that, under a system complicated in its character, and necessarily somewhat cumbrous in its machinery, a system, moreover, the greatest defect of which is the facility it affords for the evasion of responsibility, a clear and distinct definition of the duties, responsibilities, and extent of jurisdiction of all heads of departments, and those under them, is essentially requisite for its smooth and successful working; always assuming that due care be taken to entrust discretionary power only to men who are to be relied on as competent to distinguish an effective general control from too minute an interference in details. By a judicious adherence to the spirit rather than the letter of the contract, your Committee feel assured that arrangements may be simplified, united action for one common object secured, and railway enterprise in India may before long assume proportions commensurate with the vast commercial, agricultural, and mineral resources of that country.

The following items are gathered from the evidence:—

Advantages of Railways in India.—The chief objects sought to be attained in the construction of railways in India are political, military, and commercial. Government has never selected a line for merely political purposes; the commercial element has been fully considered. Of course political considerations must be involved in any trunk line of communication in a country like India; but in selecting the Madras railway from Madras south-west to the coast, the real object was to develop the resources of that district and to make a commercial line. Colonel Kennedy stated that railways are most important for the improvement of India in every way, and also for the maintenance of the political and commercial interests of England. In calculating the extent of railways necessary for India, Colonel Kennedy made a comparison of India with America and other countries. In America there was 1 mile of railway to every 112 square miles of territory; in the United Kingdom, 1 mile to every 14 square miles, and in the manufacturing counties of Britain, 1 mile to every 5 square miles. But whilst in America there are about 9 inhabitants to every square mile, in India there were 124 to the square mile; therefore, the ratio of the importance of introducing railways into India is 14 to 1 as compared

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with America. In India there are now 12,000 miles of projected railways. Taking the cost at 6,000*l.* per mile, that will give 72,000,000*l.* In the opinion of Sir James Melvill, it is inexpedient to proceed in great haste in the construction of railways in India.

Cost of Railways.—The estimated cost of the railway of the East India Company is 12,731,000*l.*; the estimate cost of the Eastern Bengal, 1,000,000*l.*; of the Madras, 6,000,000*l.*; of the Great Indian Peninsular, 11,000,000*l.*; the Scinde and Punjaub, 2,500,000*l.*; the Bombay and Baroda and Central India, 2,000,000*l.*; making altogether a total of 35,231,000*l.* The average cost per mile of the East India line from Calcutta to Raneegunge was 12,000*l.* a mile for the railways itself; the terminal station is a much more expensive building than would have been required for that line, but it is intended for the whole 1,400 miles. The Great Indian Peninsular to Bombay was also an expensive line, as it had to cross creeks and rivers, and it cost 12,000*l.* a mile. The Madras line has cost under 6,000*l.* a mile. The cost of a double line as compared with a single line is about as 8 to 5. In the opinion of Colonel Kennedy, the only economical principle of intercommunication is a good and efficient railroad. He has no faith in tramroads.

Profits.—In two instances, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsular, their profits have exceeded the rate of guaranteed interest. Mr. Danvers stated that the lines already opened have answered better than might have been expected. Colonel Pears considered that the chance of a profit of more than 5 per cent. on the Madras Railway, or any railway in the south of India, is very remote. But Mr. Walker did not coincide in this opinion, and from these considerations; that, in the first place, with its very imperfectly developed traffic, the portion of the line now opened and at work has been yielding a net return of about 4 per cent., that is, after deducting the working charges, but not the charge for the maintenance of way, the incidence of which has not yet been determined. The railway has only been open a year and a half, any part of it. Coincident with this amount of traffic upon the railway, the traffic upon the western road, which runs parallel with it, is greater than ever. The traffic has as yet been impeded from other causes; but there is every reason to expect a very large increase of traffic both in goods and passengers; and, in consequence, that the Madras Railway and the other Indian railways also will pay considerably more than the guaranteed rates of interest. Sir James Melvill again expressed an opposite opinion. He said—"I have strong doubt about the estimated profits. I have always regarded it in this light; our expenditure for railways in India must necessarily be on a large scale; we have to transport everything with the expense of freight to India; we have European agency, the most expensive that can be used in India, and that must continue to be the case even when the lines are opened; on the other hand, we shall have enormous traffic, I have no doubt, but to have enormous traffic and to suit the rates to the capacity of the people, you must have very low rates of fares. Now we have these two things—European expenditure on the one hand, in the construction of the railway, and Indian rates on the other; and how you are to gain large profits consistently with those two things is a problem I cannot see the solution of."

BILLS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

To make valid certain Acts of the late Chief Justice of Bombay. (The Earl of Ellenborough.) 6 May, 1858. (94. L.)

To amend "the West Indian Incumbered Estates Act, 1854." (The Earl of Carnarvon.) 5th July, 1858. (186. L.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For enabling the East India Company to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India. (Mr. Vernon Smith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Mangles.) 5th February, 1858. (9.)

For the better Government of India. The bill provided for the Transfer of the Government of India to Her Majesty, and for the formation of a Council for the affairs of India, to consist of a president and eight members, every person so appointed to be a person who has been a director of the East India Company, or has been for ten years at least in India in the service either of the Crown or of the said Company, or has been for fifteen years at least resident in India. The yearly salary of each ordinary member to be 1,000*l*. (Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Vernon Smith, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.) 18th February, 1858. (24.)

To transfer the Government of India from the East India Company to Her Majesty the Queen. The bill provided for the transfer of the government of India to Her Majesty, and for the establishment of a Council of India, to consist of eighteen members. Thirteen members to be nominated, and five other members to be elected in the mode hereinafter described. Vacancies among the nine first-named members to be filled by the Crown from persons having certain specified qualifications, viz., The first member to be a person who has been ten years at least in the Civil Service of the Government of India in the North-Western Provinces, or in territories under the direct authority of the Governor-General in Council. The second member to be a person who has been ten years at least in such Civil Service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The third and fourth members respectively to be persons who have been ten years at least in such Civil Service in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively. The fifth member to be a person who has been ten years at least in India in the service of the Government of India, and who during five years at least of such period has served as a political agent or resident in any of the native states. The sixth member to be a person who has served for five years at least in Her Majesty's army in India; and the seventh, eighth, and ninth members respectively to be persons who have served ten years at least in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies respectively. The vacancies among the last four named members to be elected from among persons who have been ten years at least in India in the service of Her Majesty or of the Government of India in any department, or who have been fifteen years at least resident in India, the electors being all proprietors of 1,000*l*. or upwards in the capital stock of the East India Company; all proprietors of capital stock or paid-up capital in any company incorporated by Act of

Parliament for making any railway or other public work in India, to the amount of 2,000*l.* or upwards. All persons who have been ten years at least in India as commissioned officers in the Military Service of Her Majesty or in the Military or Naval Service of the East India Company, or as civil servants of the East India Company, or in the Civil Service of Her Majesty. The fourteenth member of the council to be from time to time elected by the persons entitled to vote in the election of members to serve in Parliament for the City of London. The fifteenth member to be elected by the electors of members to serve in Parliament for the city of Manchester. The sixteenth member to be elected by the electors of members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Liverpool. The seventeenth member to be elected by the electors of members to serve in Parliament for the city of Glasgow; and the eighteenth member to be elected by the electors for members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Belfast. And no person to be elected such 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, or 18th member unless he have been during five years at least engaged in the commerce between India and the United Kingdom, or in the manufacture of goods for exportation to India, or have been ten years at least resident in India. Each member of the council to have a yearly salary of 1,000*l.* (The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Secretary Walpole.) 26th March, 1858. (41.)

For the better Government of India. (Mr. FitzRoy, Lord Stanley, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.) 17th June, 1858. (139.)

To provide until the 31st day of December, 1862, for the Government of New Caledonia. (Sir Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Hamilton.) 1st July, 1858. (170.)

CIV.—EAST INDIA (CADETSHIPS).

Return of the number of Cadetships and different classes of individuals upon whose sons all Cadetships for India have been conferred by the Directors of the East India Company and President of the Board of Control in the several years from 1840 to 1857, both inclusive. (Colonel Sykes.) 9th February, 1858. (59.)

FROM 1840 to 1857 there were conferred 1,865 cadetships to sons of military, medical, and marine officers, and chaplains in the East India Company's service, and sons of civil servants in the company's service; 717 cadetships to sons of military, naval, and medical officers in her Majesty's service; 580 cadetships to sons of clergymen; and 2,315 to sons of professional men and others; making in all, 5,477; or about 300 per annum.

CV.—EAST INDIA (REVENUE).

Return of the Revenue derived annually from all sources of Taxation in India from 1852-1853 to 1855-1856. (Mr. Arthur Mills.) 11th December, 1857. (16.)

IN 1852-53 the total net receipts amounted to 28,609,109*l.*; and the charges, 25,279,248*l.*; leaving a net surplus of 3,329,861*l.* The revenue

consisted of 14,687,942*l.* from land, excise, sayer and muturpha revenues; 2,071,534*l.* from salt; 3,717,932*l.* from opium; 459,320*l.* from stamp duties; 1,246,789*l.* from customs; 90,126*l.* from mint duties; 54,819*l.* from tobacco; and 2,060,384*l.* from miscellanies.

In 1853-54 the total receipts amounted to 28,277,530*l.*; and the charges, 26,978,146*l.*; leaving a net surplus of 1,299,384*l.* The revenue consisted of 14,831,741*l.* from land, excise, sayer and muturpha revenues; 2,320,236*l.* from salt; 3,359,019*l.* from opium; 504,805*l.* from stamp duties; 1,186,259*l.* from customs; 45,729*l.* from mint duties; 8,573*l.* from tobacco; and 1,472,763*l.* from miscellanies.

In 1854-55 the total receipts amounted to 29,133,050*l.*; and the charges, 27,741,329*l.*; leaving a net surplus of 1,391,329*l.* The revenue consisted of 15,374,883*l.* from land, excise, sayer and muturpha revenues; 2,385,347*l.* from salt; 3,333,601*l.* from opium; 512,749*l.* from stamp duties; 1,359,326*l.* from customs; 26,756*l.* from mint duties; and 1,394,013*l.* from miscellanies.

In 1855-56 the total receipts amounted to 30,817,528*l.*; and the charges, 28,372,901*l.*; leaving a net surplus of 2,444,627*l.* The revenues consisted of 16,002,363*l.* from land, excise, sayer and muturpha revenues; 2,038,883*l.* from salt; 3,961,975*l.* from opium; 519,735*l.* from stamp duties; 1,982,275*l.* from customs; 130,047*l.* from mint duties; and 1,369,892*l.* from miscellanies; the net surplus for the year being 2,444,627*l.*

CIVIL.—EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE).

*Return of the number of Covenanted Civil Servants of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, who have retired on Annuities from the Civil Service Annuity Fund of 1,000*l.* a year; with the maximum and minimum period of such Annuitants and the number of such Covenanted Servants who have retired on Annuities of less than 1,000*l.* a year, &c. (Mr. Kinnaird.) 5th February, 1858. (32.)*

IN Bengal the total period of service of annuitants of 1,000*l.* was 242 years; the maximum period was 56 years; and the minimum, 25 years; the number who have retired on annuities of less than 1,000*l.* was 33. In Madras the number of annuitants of 1,000*l.* was 98; the maximum period of service was 60 years; and the minimum, 25 years; the number who have retired on less than 1,000*l.* was 3. In Bombay the number of annuitants of 1,000*l.* was 74; the maximum period of service was 42 years; and the minimum service, 25 years; the number of annuitants at less than 1,000*l.* was 8.

CVII.—EAST INDIA (REVENUES).

Return of the number of Officers of the Indian Navy on the Retired List and on Furlough respectively who have actually served ten years in India; of the number of Officers of the Indian Navy, and Pay and Allowance of each rank; of the Names, Tonnage, Horse-power, and Guns of Ships and Vessels of the Indian Navy, and number in Commission in each year from 1850 to 1857, and of the European and Native Establishment of each description of Ships and Vessels when in Commission, in Peace and in War. (Mr. Henry Baillie.) 23rd April, 1858. (201. ix.)

THE number of officers of the Indian navy on the retired list was 50; and on furlough, 10. The number of officers of the Indian navy, 305. The commodore and commander-in-chief has 2,500 rupees pay and allowance, with an official residence in the dockyard, or 200 rupees per month for house-rent. The Indian navy consisted of 25 steamers and 9 sailing vessels. The number of ships and vessels in commission in 1857 was 9 steam frigates and 6 other steam-vessels; 3 sloops, 2 brigs, 7 schooners, 4 cutters, and 2 pattamurs. There were also 10 iron steam-vessels, 9 accommodation boats, and 1 receiving ship.

CVIII.—EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

Statements of the Sums subscribed to each of the Public Loans in India in each month from 24th December, 1850, to 22nd January, 1858; also of the number of Writerships, Cadetships, and Appointments to the Indian Navy allotted to the Members of the Court of Directors and the President of the Commissions for the Affairs of India respectively; and the number of Writerships and Cadetships given by the Court on account of Special Service from 1851 to 1858. (Mr. Henry Baillie.) 27th April, 1858. (202. x.)

FROM the 29th December, 1850, to 23rd January, 1851, there were subscribed to public loans in India, 11,28,800 rupees to the 5 per cent. loan. In 1851 there were subscribed 2,68,400 rupees to the 4 per cent., and 9,47,300 rupees to the 5 per cent. loan. In 1852 there were subscribed 5,99,400 rupees to the 4 per cent. loan. In 1853 there were subscribed 1,00,000 rupees in the 3½ per cent. loan, and 1,03,31,700 rupees in the 4 per cent. loan. In 1854 there were subscribed 5,05,400 rupees in the 3½ per cent. loan, and 38,97,800 rupees in the 4 per cent. loan. In 1855 there were subscribed 4,20,500 rupees in the 3½ per cent., and 2,74,90,000 rupees in the 5 per cent. loan. In 1856 there were subscribed 46,000 rupees in the 3½ per cent. loan, and 39,26,800 rupees in the 4½ per cent. In 1857 there were subscribed 4,75,60,700 in the 5 per cent.

The number of writerships granted from 1851-52 to 1853-54 was 140. The number of cadetships granted from 1851-52 to 1857-58 was 2,336. The number of appointments to the Indian navy was 138. On the 1st March, 1858, there were 589 cadetships and 29 appointments in the Indian navy.

CIX.—EAST INDIA (PUBLIC WORKS).

Return of the Budgets of Public Works in India for the years 1853-54, 1854-55, 1855-56, and 1856-7. (Col. Sykes.) 8th Dec., 1857. (11.)

THE expenditure on public works in 1853-54 amounted to 2,61,27,390 rupees, of which 73,80,158 was spent in irrigation works; 58,17,739 rupees in roads and bridges; 57,03,780 rupees in military, &c. &c.

The estimate for 1854-55 was 3,11,58,526 rupees, of which 96,05,721 rs. was spent in irrigation works, 76,55,126 in roads and bridges, 77,12,761 rs. in military, and 39,21,254 in churches, public offices, &c; the grand total for the two years being 57,285,916 rupees. The expenditure on works comprised 101,63,200 rupees in roads and bridges, principally in the Punjaub; 2,22,356 rupees in lighthouses, dockyards, and harbours; 3,22,679 rupees in inland navigation; 57,56,603 rupees in the Ganges canal, &c. &c. The total authorized amount for public works in India for 1855-56, was 2,43,48,218 rupees; and for 1856-57, 2,20,15,420.

CX.—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Amounts of Exports to and Imports from the East India Company's Territories, Ceylon and China, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive; also the Number of Ships that have Entered and Cleared for the above places during the same period. (Mr. Gregson.) 1st March, 1858. (110.)

THE amount of British produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the East India Company's territories and Ceylon was as follows:—In 1853, 8,185,695*l*; in 1854, 10,025,969*l*; in 1855, 10,927,694*l*; in 1856, 11,807,439*l*; and in 1857, 13,080,662*l*. The greatest increase during the five years consisted in iron and steel, of which in 1853 there were exported 381,306*l*; and in 1857, 1,736,440*l*. The export of machinery increased from 102,392*l*, in 1843, to 558,954*l* in 1857.

In the imports there was a large increase. Of wool, in 1853, there were imported 12,400,869 lbs.; and in 1857, 19,371,741 lbs. Of cotton wool, in 1853, 1,623,644 cwts.; and in 1857, 2,235,162 cwts.

The exports to China were as follows:—In 1853, 1,749,597*l*; in 1854, 1,000,716*l*; in 1855, 1,277,944*l*; in 1856, 2,216,123*l*; and in 1857, 2,450,307*l*.

The number of ships and tonnage entered inwards from the East India Company's territories and China was, in 1853, 555 vessels, 340,503 tons, British, and 48 vessels, 27,827 tons, foreign; and in 1857, 696 vessels, 516,257 tons, British, and 72 vessels, 61,208 tons foreign; and entered outwards, in 1853, 412 vessels, 254,929 tons, British, and 109 vessels, 48,908 tons, foreign; and in 1857, 728 vessels, 538,571 tons, British, and 289 vessels, 188,956 tons, foreign.

The number of ships and tonnage entered inwards from China, in 1853, was 102 vessels, 51,511 tons, British, and 16 vessels, 13,417 tons, foreign; and in 1857, 88 vessels, 53,893 tons, British, and 14 vessels, 9,708 tons, foreign: and cleared outwards, in 1853, 76 vessels, 35,465 tons, British, and 38 vessels, 20,563 tons, foreign; and in 1857, 122 vessels, 75,729 tons, British, and 79 vessels, 50,743 tons, foreign.

CXI.—EAST INDIA.

Statement of the Extent of the several lines of Railway in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies respectively, together with an Account of the Progress made and of the Expense incurred in the prosecution of those undertakings. (The Earl of Ellenborough.) 12th April, 1858. (70—111.)

FOUR thousand one hundred and fifty-eight miles of railway have been sanctioned, and measures were being taken for their construction under a guarantee of interest, viz. :—

By the East Indian Railway Company, from Calcutta to Delhi, with branches from Burdwan to Ranugunge, and from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore, 1,400 miles. By the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, from Calcutta to the Ganges at Koostree, near Pubnah (130 miles), being the first section of a line to Dacca, with a branch to Jessore, which, when completed, will form the basis of a system of railways for Eastern Bengal. By the Madras Company, from Madras to the western coast at Beypore (430 miles), and from Madras *via* Cuddapah and Bellary, to meet a line from Bombay at or near the River Kistna (310 miles). By the Great Indian Peninsula Company, from Bombay to Callian (33 miles), with extensions. North-east to Jubbulpore, to meet the line from Mirzapore, with a branch to Oomrawuttee and Nagpore (818 miles); and south-east *via* Poona and Sholapore to the Kistna River, to meet the line from Madras (357 miles). By the Sindh and Punjab Company, from Kurrachee to a point on the Indus at or near to Kotree (120 miles), and from Moulton to Lahore and Umritsir in the Punjab (230 miles). By the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Company, from Bombay to Surat, Baroda, and Ahmedabad (330 miles).

The estimated outlay required to complete the several lines sanctioned was as follows:—East India, 12,731,000*l.*; Eastern Bengal, 1,000,000*l.*; Madras, 6,000,000*l.*; East Indian Peninsula, 10,000,000*l.*; Sindh and Punjab, 2,500,000*l.*; and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 2,000,000*l.*; making, in all, 34,231,000*l.* Of this the amount of capital issued with the sanction of the East India Company was 28,314,300*l.* The number of persons registered as proprietors of stock or shares of railway companies for India of and above 2,000*l.*, on the 31st March, 1858, was as follows:—East Indian Railway Company, 865; Madras, 570; Great Indian Peninsula, 625; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 204; Sindh and Punjab, 342; Eastern Bengal, 13.

CXII.—EAST INDIA REVENUES, &c.

Statement of the Territories and Tributaries in India, acquired since 31st of May, 1851; with the Area of such Territories, the Population, the Revenues, and the Civil Charges. (Henry Baillie.) 13th April, 1858. (201. v.)

PEGU and Martaban, annexed in 1852, have an area of 32,250 square miles, and a population of 570,180. The revenue in 1855-56 was 317,010*l.*; and

the expenditure, 449,477*l*. The territory resumed from Meer Ali Morad, one of the Ameers of Sindh, in 1852, has an area of 5,412 square miles; population unknown. The territory resumed from Toola Ram Senaputtee in Cachar, annexed in 1853, has an area of 2,160 square miles, and a population of 5,015. Odeipore, annexed in 1853, has an area of 2,306 square miles, and a population of 133,748. The revenue and expenditure of these states cannot be given separately, being incorporated with other divisions. Nagpore, in Berar, annexed in 1853, has an area of 76,432 square miles, and a population of 4,650,000. The revenue in 1855-56 was 529,127*l*., and the expenditure 267,683*l*. Jhansi, annexed in 1854, has an area of 2,532 square miles, and a population of 200,000. Boodawul, annexed in 1855—area and population unknown. The revenue and expenditure of these also have been incorporated with other divisions. Oude, annexed in 1856, has an area of 25,000 square miles, and a population of 5,000,000. The revenue in 1855-56 was 201,935*l*., and the expenditure of 113,508*l*.

CXIII.—EAST INDIA REVENUES, &c.

Statement showing the Number of the Natives of India, distinguishing the Indo-Britons from other Natives, employed in the Civil Administration of British India, specifying the several Departments in the year 1851 and at the present time. (Mr. Henry Baillie.) 13th April, 1858. (201 m.)

In 1851, there were 2,910 natives employed, of whom 109 in the general, 39 in the political, and 2,762 in the revenue and judicial. Of these, 1,143 had a salary less than 120*l*., and 1,285 a salary of 120*l*. to 240*l*. The number of Europeans and Indo-Britons in the uncovenanted service in 1851 was 2,754, of whom 1,131 in the general, 100 in the political, and 1,523 in the revenue and judicial departments. In 1857, the number of natives employed was 2,846, of whom 204 in the general, 82 in the political, and 2,560 in the revenue and judicial. There were also employed of Europeans and Indo-Britons 3,082, of whom 1,398 in the general, 151 in the political, and 1,563 in the revenue and judicial.

CXIV.—EAST INDIES.

Amount of the Value of Imports and Exports between the several Presidencies of British India and the United Kingdom and other Countries in each year from 1850-51 to the latest period. (The Earl of Ellenborough.) 12th April, 1858. (701.)

The value of merchandise imported into British India in 1850-51 was 11,55,87,888 rupees; in 1851-52, 12,24,04,902 rupees; in 1852-53, 10,07,08,616 rupees; in 1853-54, 11,12,26,589 rupees; in 1854-55, 12,74,26,704 rupees; in 1855-56, 13,94,76,570 rupees; and in 1856-57,

14,19,45,867 rupees. The value of treasure imported in 1850-51 was 3,81,18,088 rupees; in 1851-52, 5,05,20,590 rupees; in 1852-53, 6,83,13,776 rupees; in 1853-54, 4,87,19,560 rupees; in 1854-55, 2,02,82,582 rupees; in 1855-56, 11,30,12,883 rupees; and in 1856-57, 14,41,36,988 rupees.

The value of merchandise exported from British India in 1850-51 was 18,16,41,496 rupees; in 1851-52, 19,87,92,537 rupees; in 1852-53, 20,46,46,330 rupees; in 1853-54, 19,29,51,406 rupees; in 1854-55, 18,92,72,234 rupees; in 1855-56, 23,03,92,682 rupees; and in 1856-57, 25,33,84,531. The value of treasure exported was in 1850-51, 54,12,891 rupees; in 1851-52, 91,90,889 rupees; in 1853-54, 1,48,32,962 rupees; in 1854-55, 1,26,70,346 rupees; in 1855-56, 60,11,769 rupees; and in 1856-57, 1,25,34,280 rupees.

The tariff of duties in force in India was as follows for the principal articles:—Cotton and silk piece goods of all manufactures, British, 5 per cent.; and foreign, 10 per cent. Cotton thread, twist, and yarn, British, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; foreign, 7 per cent. Metals, wrought or unwrought, British, 5 per cent.; foreign, 10 per cent. Pepper, 10 per cent. Spirits, 1 rupee 8 annas per imperial gallon. Wine and liqueurs, 1 rupee per imperial gallon. Woollens, British, 5 per cent.; foreign, 10 per cent. Coffee, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Marine stores, British, 5 per cent. Porter, ale, &c., 5 per cent. Foreign books, 3 per cent. Tea, 10 per cent.

CXV.—EAST INDIA (BISHOPS AND CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENTS).

Return of the Annual Expenditure for Ecclesiastical Objects in India at the different Presidencies from 1836-37 to 1855-56. (Colonel Sykes.) 4th December, 1857. (33.)

In Bengal there was 1 bishop, with a salary of 4,598*l.*, 750*l.* visitation allowances, and 1,120*l.* cathedral establishments. There were also 68 chaplains of the Church of England, having 51,031*l.* salaries, and 1,550*l.* travelling allowances; 2 chaplains, Church of Scotland, with 2,310*l.* salaries. For church establishments there were spent 6,467*l.* There were 2 uncovenanted chaplains with 540*l.* salaries, and 2,725*l.* were paid as allowances to Roman Catholic priests. From 1832 to 1852, 31,457*l.* was expended for construction, repairs, and enlargement of churches; and from 1853 to 1856, 35,000*l.* was authorised for construction of churches in the Punjaub; and 16,192*l.* for construction and repairs of churches in Bengal. 17 churches and chapels have been erected, or were in course of construction, in the Punjaub alone during this period.

In Madras there was 1 bishop, with a salary of 2,560*l.*, with a cathedral establishment of 1,010*l.* There were 35 chaplains of the Church of England, with 25,056*l.* salaries; 2 chaplains of the Church of Scotland, with 1,963*l.* salaries; 2,636*l.* was spent in church establishments; and 2,580*l.* were given as allowances to Roman Catholic priests. From 1832

to 1852, 25,291*l*. was expended for construction, repairs, additions, improvements, &c. Since 1852 the amount spent was 5,584*l*.

In Bombay there was 1 bishop, with a salary of 2,560*l*. The cathedral establishments amounted to 1,335*l*. There were 26 chaplains of the Church of England, with 18,936 salaries, and 371*l*. travelling allowances; 2 chaplains of the Church of Scotland, with 2,016*l*. salaries; 2,021*l*. was spent in church establishments; and 3,147*l*. was given as allowances to Roman Catholic priests. From 1832 to 1852, 19,555*l*. was expended for construction, improvement, &c.

CXVI.—EAST INDIA (TRANSPORT OF TROOPS).

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire concerning the measures resorted to, or which were available, and as to the lines of communication adapted for reinforcing our army during the pending revolt in India, and to report thereon to the House, with a view to ascertaining the arrangements which should be made towards meeting any future important emergencies involving the security of our Eastern Dominions. (382.)

THE Committee was appointed on the 8th February, and it consisted of Sir De Lacy Evans, Viscount Goderich, Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Horsman, Sir E. Colebrooke, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Adderley, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Osborne, Captain Vivian, Mr. Byng, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Seymour. On the 23rd March, Mr. Selater Booth and Lord John Hay were added to the Committee.

The Committee reported as follows:—

1. That the inquiry which this Committee has been appointed to conduct may be divided into three branches: the first, relating to the overland route to India; the second, to the employment of steamers, as compared with sailing vessels, for the transport of troops round the Cape of Good Hope; and the third, to the use made during the mutiny of the military resources of this country and of the colonies.

2. That the Court of Directors appear from the first intelligence of the mutiny at Meerut to have been sensible of the advantages of the overland route, and to have lost no time in recommending its adoption; but that political and other considerations deterred her Majesty's Ministers from at once assenting to that recommendation.

3. That the Committee cannot judge of the validity of those political objections, as they felt themselves precluded from inquiring into them; but that they ceased to prevail in the first week of September, when the more serious character of the war and the lateness of the season for ships departing for Calcutta, led to a formal requisition from the Court of Directors, and to a compliance with it on the part of the Cabinet.

4. That it would have been desirable, independently of political considerations, to have taken advantage of the overland route at the earliest possible period; and, apart from such considerations, it is much to be regretted that the steps that were taken in September to transmit small bodies of troops by this route were not resorted to at an earlier date.

That the transport, however, of any large body of troops would have required previous arrangements, and that the evidence laid before the Committee leaves great room to doubt whether any considerable reinforcements could have been sent in the months of July and August, with a prospect of their arrival in India so far in advance of those sent round the Cape as to give any great advantage in favour of this route.

5. That although the overland route may be advantageously employed in times of emergency, it would not be advisable that it should be relied upon as the ordinary route for the transmission of troops to India.

6. That if steamers had been used in greater numbers, the reinforcements would have reached India more quickly than they did by sailing vessels; but that no evidence has been laid before the Committee to show that, at the time the emergency arose, a greater amount of steam transport was attainable, whilst it has been shown that grave doubts existed whether the supply of coal on the route would have been sufficient for a larger number of steam vessels than were actually employed.

7. That steamers should for the future be always made use of, as far as possible, in urgent cases; but that, for the transmission of the ordinary reliefs, the Committee would not recommend the adoption of so costly a mode of transport.

8. That the Governors of Ceylon and the Mauritius gave early and valuable assistance to the Government of India, and deserve great praise for the zeal and promptitude with which they acted; that the Governor of the Cape, without loss of time, forwarded treasure and horses, together with a portion of the troops at his disposal, but that he did not send the whole amount of the force which he was instructed by the Home Government to transmit to India; that the Committee have not the means of judging whether the circumstances of the colony did or did not justify Sir George Grey in taking this course.

9. That the Committee observe with satisfaction that the people of Canada displayed great readiness to afford assistance to the mother-country, and that the Committee are of opinion that it is highly desirable to give every encouragement to such demonstrations of loyalty on the part of the colonies.

10. That on the whole, considering the suddenness of the danger, and the distance to which the troops were to be sent, the Committee are of opinion that great credit is due to the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the promptitude and efficiency with which they discharged the difficult task of transmitting reinforcements to the army in India during the past year.

The following witnesses were examined:—Philip Melvill, Secretary to the Military Department of the East India Company; John Charles Mason, Secretary to the Marine Department of the East India Company; Captain John Shepherd, Director of the East India Company; James Grant Lumsden, Senior Member of Council at Bombay; Captain Henry Harris; Ross Donnelly Mangles, Chairman of the Court of Directors; Henry Mead, Resident in India; Admiral Sir Henry Lecke, late Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy; Rear-Admiral Alexander Milne, one of the members of the Board of Admiralty; Captain John Cochrane Hoseason, British Navy; Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P.; Colonel Sir Henry Storks,

K.C.B., Secretary for the Military Correspondence at the War Office; Sir Allan MacNab; Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P.; Sir Frederick Currie, Sir George Clark, K.C.B., late Special Commissioners on the Kaffir Frontiers; John Ralph Engledue, Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Southampton; James Allen, Secretary to the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Southampton; Edward Hertslet; and George Stewart Beatson.

The following draft report was submitted to the Committee by the Chairman, Sir De Lacy Evans; and as it contains valuable information, and a complete summary of the evidence, the document is inserted nearly *in extenso* :—

The Minutes of the Evidence and the Documentary Statements annexed to this Report are for the most part from highly reliable sources, individual and official. The greater number of witnesses were specially conversant and of much experience in connexion with the topics on which they were examined; and their testimony is the more valuable, having been obviously given with no other motive than that of furthering the public interests. The results of this investigation will, therefore, it is hoped, be found to contain information well calculated to lead henceforth, on the questions referred to, to correct conclusions both as to the past and future.

With this preliminary observation, your Committee will now endeavour to point out as briefly as possible—1. What measures appear to have been resorted to, in order rapidly to reinforce our army in India. 2. What might in some specified instances have been preferably adopted, with a view to accelerate the transmission of these reinforcements.

1.—PRECEDING INCIDENTS.

On the 9th of April was received the first telegram of symptoms of disaffection in the Sepoy ranks; of incendiary fires at different points, attributed to Sepoys; and of a mutinous spirit in several native regiments stationed near Calcutta.

In the copies of despatches transmitted to this Committee, and particularly that of the 11th of February from General Hearsey (considered one of the most competent officers and best acquainted with the natives of any in India), there were already strong expressions of anticipated danger, such as "We have at Barrackpore been dwelling upon a mine ready for explosion." "Well might Sir C. Metcalfe say, that he expected to awake some fine morning and find India had been lost to the English Crown."

From that period commenced a considerable anxiety in the public mind concerning Indian affairs. On the 19th of May, a former Governor-General inquired in the House of Lords whether reinforcements were being sent to India. The Minister for War replied in the affirmative, but added, "that the intelligence recently received from India had not been such as to create any apprehension in the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers for the safety of our Indian dominions." In the House of Commons also (June 11), Ministers declared that the public need be "in no alarm as to the recent unfortunate occurrences, as the late disaffection among the troops in India had been put an end to."

It appears from the evidence of Colonel Sir H. Storks, of the War Department, that "so soon as the first inkling of the mutiny in India took place," the intelligence regarding which arrived on the 9th of April, 1857, the Secretary of State for War addressed the President of the Board of Control (April 14), recommending a permanent increase of two regiments of infantry to the establishment of the Queen's troops in India, in consideration of the "recent occurrences in India,"—of the "vast territories" of late years annexed to the possessions of the East India Company; and to supply the place of the troops detached for the "War in Persia." Certainly, for the augmented requirements thus shadowed forth two regiments must seem but a scanty provision. It would appear, however, that this communication of April 14 was not transmitted to the Court of Directors, and they deny the receipt of the same.

It appears in the same evidence, that the Court of Directors of the East India Company applied, in the latter part of April, for four regiments to replace the four regiments diverted from their Indian destination to China. The reason given for this requisition being "the uncertainty of the duration of the operations in China." On the 2nd of May, the Secretary of State for War requested His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to make arrangements for sending four regiments without delay to India, in conformity with the requisition of the Court of Directors. On the 21st of May, the Under Secretary of State for War, Sir Benjamin Hawes, addressed the Board of Control to the effect, "That, in the opinion of the War Department, the reinforcements to India ought not to be dispatched later than the 20th June." But Mr. Melville, the Secretary to the Military Department of the East India

Company, states in effect that, till the accounts of the outbreak at Meerut, no anxiety as to the insufficiency of British troops prevailed "on the part of the Governor-General," nor "in the Court of Directors." That the communication made by Lord Canning was so "satisfactory that no serious anxiety was entertained." The Director, Captain Shepherd, corroborates Mr. Melville. Some official statements in Parliament were of a similar import.

II.—REVOLT AT MEERUT, SEIZURE OF DELHI BY THE MUTINEERS, 10TH AND 11TH OF MAY.

On the night of the 26th, or morning of the 27th of June, telegram of these events reached London. This telegram arrived at noon, on the 26th of June, at Trieste, bringing intelligence from Alexandria of June 21; from Bombay, May 27; Calcutta, May 18; Madras, May 25. Its transit was therefore about twenty hours from Trieste; six days from Alexandria; from Bombay to London thirty-one days; from Calcutta to London forty days.

Including 4,000 European troops then detached to Persia, the British portion of our Eastern army was then between 8,000 and 9,000 below its establishment. We had been rapidly annexing kingdoms to our already vast territory, while diminishing in an inverse ratio the means of securing the results of that ambitious policy.

Various indications of the extension of hostility to our rule were now but too quickly perceivable. Over a line of 1,500 miles, from Calcutta to Peshawar, our utterly unprepared and isolated detachments, being in a few days outnumbered everywhere by unexpected foes, were placed in unparalleled difficulties.

The political and material advantages accruing to the rebels by their seizure of Delhi were of the utmost magnitude. It was so appreciated throughout Asia and Europe. Every day, every hour of their retention of that fortress imperiled our dominion. The urgency of remedying this state of affairs was surely impossible to exaggerate. Such, also, to the fullest extent, were the opinions of the Governor-General, as expressed in several of his telegraphic orders.

For this purpose, then, to collect and despatch reinforcements by the speediest means, and by every practicable exertion, to the scene of action became the most pressing duty of Government. They could only be collected from the forces in the United Kingdom, from those in the colonies, and, especially in the first instance, from the stations nearest India—Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Cape. Accordingly, application to the Governors of these nearest colonies was immediately resolved on by the supreme authorities of the different Presidencies.

Sir H. Lawrence, from Lucknow, on the 16th of May, telegraphed to the Governor-General, "All is quiet here, but affairs are critical. Get every European you can from China, Ceylon, and elsewhere; also all the Goorkas from the hills. Time is everything."

Sir John Lawrence telegraphed for the Governor-General, June 3:—"All is safe as yet in the Punjab, but the aspect of affairs most threatening. The whole native army are ready to break out; and, unless a blow be soon struck, the Irregulars as a body will soon follow their example. Send for our troops from Persia; intercept the force now on its way to China, and bring it to Calcutta. Every European soldier will be required to save the country, if the whole of the native troops turn against us. This is the opinion of all the leading men here. Every precaution which foresight can dictate is being taken, to hold our own independently of the natives."

On the 17th of May, Lord Elphinstone telegraphed for authority, from the Governor-General, to despatch a fast steamer to Suez, to convey to the Home Government, as early as possible, the disastrous news from Delhi. This suggestion the Governor-General did not deem it necessary to accede to. Mr. Melville, the Military Secretary of the East India Company, estimates the time thus lost in transmitting the intelligence at about ten days, "not more."

Lord Elgin immediately assented to the desire of Lord Canning to postpone the Chinese operations, and to re-divert to Calcutta the four regiments on their way to Canton, which had been originally destined for India,—two for reliefs, the other two to replace the regiments withdrawn from the Indian establishment during the Russian war. Lord Elgin also repaired himself to Calcutta, affording at the same time the opportune co-operation of the *Shannon* and *Sans Pareil* ships of war; the Government transports, *Himalaya*, *Assistance*, *Assurance*, *Simoom*; of a body of marines, and of the naval brigade of artillery, which has since so often performed, under Sir William Peel, such signal services.

This reinforcement was highly opportune and important. Before its arrival at Calcutta, that capital was not in security.

III.—CEYLON AND MAURITIUS.

The requisitions for assistance addressed to the Governors of Ceylon and the Mauritius were responded to in a manner entitling these authorities to the "highest tribute of praise." It was most "meritorious." Scarcely half-a-dozen hours had elapsed after his receipt of this requisition, when Sir Henry Ward had despatched from Ceylon to India nearly all the force within the colony, retaining less than 300 British bayonets to maintain order in a population of 1,700,000.

The praiseworthy promptitude of Governor Sir James Higginson was similarly displayed

by likewise almost denuding the Mauritius of its garrison. Never since its conquest, in 1810, was it left with so small a military defence.

The Government at home, seeing that from Ceylon there had been sent to India almost all its European troops, deemed it right to afford some substitute, by directing one regiment to be sent to that station; but Sir H. Ward, preferring to incur risk within his own command, despatched that regiment also, without delay, to Calcutta, and this at a time "when there were not wanting rumours of the disposition on the part of the (Ceylon) population to disturbance and insurrection."

While touching, however, on the above incident in regard to the Mauritius, we are unwilling to leave without record in this report the offer of support, in case it should be required, from the French Governor of the neighbouring island.

IV.—THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The late Secretary of State for the Colonies directed the Governor of the Cape (June 29) to despatch a regiment of infantry to Calcutta "as speedily as possible." A regiment was also directed (July 14) to be sent "forthwith" to Ceylon. Again, on the 26th of August, the Governor was instructed to send six regiments to India "with as little delay as practicable." The admiral on the station was at the same time directed to provide for this purpose maritime means of transport.

On the 27th of November, the late Secretary of State for the Colonies again addressed the Governor as follows:—"You are fully apprised of the desire of Her Majesty's Government, that you should avail yourself of the circumstance of so large a number of troops being assembled in the British province of South Africa, to render the utmost assistance in your power to the Indian administration; and I trust that you will have been able to despatch considerable additional succours to that country, where seasoned troops will be especially valuable. I should hope, from the accounts which I have lately received from you, that the present condition of the British provinces in South Africa, as well as of the native tribes in their vicinity, will have rendered such measures quite compatible with the due security of the colonists."

On the 5th February, 1858, the Colonial Secretary again urged to the Governor of the Cape the immediate despatch of troops.

On the 29th of June (and 8th of July) Lord Elphinstone and the Council of Bombay addressed to the Governor of the Cape a most impressive representation of the alarming position of affairs in our Eastern dominions,—soliciting "four regiments of infantry and three companies of artillery to be sent to Bombay and Calcutta," or, "at the very least," one regiment. This despatch reached the Cape on the 6th of August; and a reply was written to the Bombay Government, to the effect that one regiment from the garrison of the Cape, the 95th (so soon as it should arrive from England), and one company of artillery, would be sent to that presidency.

The 89th, destined for New Zealand, the 23rd and 93rd, destined for China, and a relieved company of artillery destined for England, were diverted from these destinations to India by order of Sir G. Grey. But none of those corps belonged to the garrison of the Cape.

Taking all the circumstances to which our attention has been directed into consideration,—the local interests of border farmers or graziers in Africa, on the one hand, and, on the other, the requirements of a great war still raging in the most important dependency of the empire,—your Committee are of opinion that, of the 13,000 efficient troops of all ranks at the Cape, besides numerous volunteer corps, 9,000 or 10,000 men might, and ought to have been spared for reinforcing the army in India. This assumes that a portion of the most favoured of all military corps (the German Legionaries) would have been willing to participate in field duty. Even if the larger number (10,000) were despatched, there might have still remained a German regiment of 800; Cape Mounted Rifles, 1,084; Foot and Mounted Police, 1,300; total, 3,184; besides the organized volunteers; altogether an ample force for the totally improbable eventuality of any operations against the wretched remains of the Kaffir people. And if the Home Government and the Government of India had been without delay informed by the authorities of the Cape, that such an amount of succour would be available, we may safely assume that means would have been procured to place, before the end of the last year, this powerful aid at the disposal of our commanders on the Ganges.

Of our small and widely-dispersed army, it should be borne in mind, that, independent of India, about fifty regiments are usually stationed in distant colonies or garrisons, for the most part, thousands of miles asunder. This includes about 9,000 men of colonial corps. It is important, then, that prompt and unqualified action in regard to inter-co-operation by the civil and military chiefs of these various detached forces should be peremptorily enjoined by the Supreme Government, for all occurrences of any serious or unforeseen national exigency.

V.—CANADA.

On the arrival of the eventful accounts from the East, there were in Canada and the adjoining provinces no very considerable body of troops. But not only was the immediate withdrawal of the chief portion of them cordially concurred in by the authorities and popu-

lation of that colony,—but the spontaneous offers to raise Canadian regiments in aid of the parent State made during the Crimean war were now again transmitted in a similar spirit of patriotism.

Canada is increasing in population and resources very much more rapidly than the United States, or any other portion of that continent. This and the other less considerable provinces of British North America now contain a population of 3,000,000,—which was about that of the United States when they successfully contended with and threw off the yoke of England. This noble dependency is evidently destined to become at no distant period a powerful State.

Through its centre flows, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the greatest estuary in the world. On the shores of the chain of lakes, or inland seas, of which this estuary is the only outlet, is now—or ere long will be—an extraordinary amount of agricultural produce for exportation. On its northern bank is the fortress of Quebec, whose port is already so considerable an entrepôt, and in which there have been of late as many at a time as 1,300 vessels. Such are the maritime prospects and resources of these shores, of above 1,000 miles extent.

We have had the evidence, on this topic, of Sir Allan MacNab. This gentleman originally served as a British officer in the war with the United States, of 1812, 1813, and 1814. Since then, he has filled several of the highest official appointments in that country, including those of President of the Chamber of Deputies, and President of the Executive Council, or chief Minister.

He states, that a very remarkable feeling of loyalty and attachment to the mother country exists in Upper Canada;—that it was settled by the United Empire Loyalists, a description of people who, rather than forfeit their allegiance, left their property in the United States, and accepted grants of land from the Crown; also by half-pay officers and soldiers who had served during the old revolutionary war. In fact (he says) all the leading families of Upper Canada are men of that description now; and in Lower Canada, no men could have behaved better than the Frenchmen did during the last American war.

He is of opinion, that the French part of the population are similarly attached with the British of Upper Canada to the alliance with England; that they are a “very well-inclined, very loyal, and very excellent people.”

“They (French and English) want,” he says, “what they are fairly entitled to, namely, to have the British army opened to them as it is opened here. I do not see any difference in a man born in Canada and a man born in England.”

They were desirous, he states (as does also the late Secretary of State for the Colonies), of raising Canadian troops to aid us during the Crimean war, as recently, for the war in India. He thinks that if this force had been officered by Canadians, the commanders and staff to have been taken from the British army,—that, in such case, the Canadians would have felt that it was the opening of a new profession to the young gentlemen of that country; and “that it would have been mixing them up with the British army in the general defence of the empire.”

A corps is now, it appears, at length to be embodied in Canada; but not quite, we regret to perceive, in conformity with the opinion of this witness, as a large proportion of the officers are to be British.

We have had, and are but too likely to continue to have, abundant reason to regret that our former policy towards the United States has, it may be feared, engendered in that now powerful federation feelings towards the parent State rather of rivalry or alienation than attachment. We should sedulously avoid a similar error in respect to the remaining portion of that great continent which still willingly acknowledges our sovereignty. The people of the home territory of this empire can scarcely be deemed adequate to the varied and immense responsibilities they are so wont to undertake. Not only the present but future contingencies of war are within the scope of the inquiry of this Committee. Emergencies may yet arise to task us beyond our unaided means. In such an event, to be enabled to count on the cordial and powerful co-operation of a numerous and gallant kindred race, at no great distance from our shores, would certainly be a resource greatly desirable. With this view then, to increase the ties of mutual sympathy between us and such truly loyal fellow-subjects, will, in the opinion of your Committee, be a sound policy; and to this end no course seems more likely to contribute, than that of identifying them with our army and with our military enterprises.

VI.—THE QUESTION OF STEAM OR SAILING VESSELS, FOR TRANSPORT OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Our last war with a revolted colony, that of the United States, was eminently unsuccessful. One of the causes assigned for the failures in that contest, was, that the colonists were near to, or in the midst of, their own resources, however insufficient these resources sometimes might be; while England had to convey her troops, stores, and reinforcements, over a sea-line of 3,000 miles. But the advantages of a short line of communication between a base of operations or source of supply and an army in the field need no demonstration.

We have still a native army in India of perhaps 150,000 men. The European army (of Her Majesty and the East India Company) at present actually in India may number probably 80,000 men.

The distance over sea by which the latter part of this great army has to be conveyed, and has to carry on its communications, reliefs, and successive drafts from Britain to the mouths

of the Indus and Ganges, to Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee and Bombay, may, in round numbers, be reckoned (according to past arrangements), as about 14,000 miles.

The maintenance of war under such unparalleled circumstances, from so vast a distance, and on such a scale of magnitude, is without example in history, must aggravate the arduousness of the national efforts to an extreme extent, and possibly for a considerable period. To alleviate the difficulties, dangers, and sacrifices thus entailed, demand the adoption, for their remedy, of every expedient that can be devised.

Hitherto, on all occasions, it has been the practice to effect the reliefs of regiments in India, by this long sea voyage, in sailing vessels. This habitude may, perhaps, partly account for the announcement of opinions on the part of the authorities of the Admiralty and of other departments at the commencement of the late events, that sailing vessels would be still preferable to steamers for the conveyance of the troops.

Up to the 10th of July that opinion continued to be acted on. To that date, of 31 vessels taken up, nearly the whole were sailers; but it has been alleged, and perhaps correctly, that the prevailing winds in July and August warranted, for these months, the opinion in favour of sailing ships.

In the interval from the 10th of July to the 1st of December, of the 59 ships taken up for troops (several of a good, some of the best class), 29 were screw steamers. This at all events afforded tests, though not accurate ones, of the relative qualities of steamers and sailing vessels in accomplishing the transit. No sufficient experience, it is stated, had been yet had of the employment on long voyages of screw steamers. Doubts were entertained as to the means of replenishing coal on the voyage. But slight provision at depôts appears to have been previously made either by Government or for the mercantile marine. Of the four regiments despatched about the middle of July, two were embarked on steamers, two on clippers or fast sailing vessels.

According to the return furnished by the Marine Department of the East India Company, giving names of transports and length of passages to the four principal ports of India, the following will be the average results, as between steamers and sailing ships:—

From England to Calcutta:—From 6th August to 21st October, 1857, average of 9 steamers, omitting fractions, 82 days. Average of 22 sailing ships, 10th June, 1857, to 27th August, 1858, 116 days. In favour of steamers, difference, 34 days.

To Madras:—Average of 2 steamers, 90 days. Average of 2 sailing ships, 131 days. Difference in favour of steamers, 41 days.

To Bombay:—Average of 5 steamers, 76 days. Average of 9 sailing ships, 118 days. Difference in favour of steamers, 42 days.

To Kurrachee:—Average of 3 steamers, 91 days. Average of 10 ships, 128 days. Difference in favour of steamers, 37 days.

Average of the whole of the 19 passages by steamers to the four ports of India, 83 days. Average of passages of 43 sailing ships, 120 days. Difference between averages of steam and sailing vessels, 37 days.

The expense charged for steamers in most of these cases may perhaps have been treble that for sailing ships. This great enhancement of charge, however, for steamers gradually diminished after the first unusual pressure of demand. But in so vital an emergency expense was expressly admitted to be unimportant as an element of calculation.

As to the exact value of these averages, it is for nautical men to form a judgment. But though they may be wanting in some of the particulars requisite for complete comparison, still it must be admitted that the above averages do afford element for an approximative estimate of the relative motive powers of wind and steam, in relation to the class of transports at present available in the merchant marine market.

Looking again to this official return, dated 27th February, 1858, we have to notice the following amongst the results of the long sea route on the present occasion:—

To Calcutta, were conveyed by steamers, 6,798 men; by sailing ships, 9,489 men; total to Calcutta, 16,287 men.

To Madras, by steamers, 2,089 men; by sailing ships, 985 men; total to Madras, 3,074 men.

To Bombay, by steamers, 3,906 men; by sailing ships, 3,439 men; total to Bombay, 7,345 men.

To Kurrachee, by steamers, 1,351 men; by sailing ships, 2,321 men; total to Kurrachee, 4,272 men.

By steamers, 1,951 men,—by sailing ships, 4,029,—were sent to Ceylon (total, 5,980); but as this was a destination merely of rendezvous, expressly to “await orders as to port of destination,” to refer to the transport of this portion of the troops might lead to inaccuracy.

It appears, then, from the above, without referring to Ceylon, that 27 steamers carried to the four ports of disembarkation in India, 14,144 men; averaging therefore 548 men in each ship. That in 55 sailing ships were conveyed 16,234 men; averaging 289 men in each. Now by the same official statement of averages, it appears that the 14,144 men conveyed on steamers arrived at their destinations on an average of 37 days sooner than the 16,234 men embarked on sailing ships. We have no sufficient evidence to enable us to state that any considerably greater number of steam transports could or could not have been procured at

that time in the market. But we may at least observe that in so far as that could have been done, a portion of the latter number would have arrived at their destinations by some weeks earlier than they actually did. But we draw this inference distinctly, with a view to the future rather than to the past.

VII.—THE "OVERLAND ROUTE."

The transport of troops by this route, we believe, to be a branch of our inquiry of great importance. A controversy in regard to it, between the Board of Control and the East India Directors, appears to have commenced coevally with our first information of the Indian revolt.

The expediency of dispatching by this line some portion of the reinforcements was repeatedly proposed by members of the House of Commons so far back as during the last year's Parliamentary Session. Her Majesty's Government then dissented, however, from these propositions.

Subsequently to those discussions, political obstacles to the passage of our soldiers through Egypt have been occasionally alluded to by members of the Government. But the slightest inkling as to the weight or character of these political considerations has not been communicated to your Committee. And though alleged to have been entertained by the Cabinet in July, as they were waived in September, and since then continuously to the present time, we are totally unable to attribute any importance, if even a reality, to these assigned considerations. Moreover, it seems to have been forgotten that if there were any validity in this political obstacle, it ought similarly have operated to prevent what has been going on for years in the knowledge of all Europe—namely, the constant passage and re-passage through Egypt of all ranks of our military officers, from commanders-in-chief down to the humblest subaltern.

Mr. Vernon Smith, the late President of the Board of Control, states that, "on looking back, the only things he regretted are, that the forces that were under engagement to go out in slow sailing vessels were not taken out of those vessels, and put in other ships, and that more screw steamers were not sent at an earlier period;" that he considered the dangers of the Red Sea in the hot season immense; that there was the possibility of the demoralisation of the troops; that, in short, there was no manner of preparation there for the passage overland; and that he had a gentleman in his office, Sir G. Clerk, with whom he was constantly in communication, who was decidedly of the same opinion as himself with respect to this route, and as to the insalubrious climate of the Red Sea in summer. Dr. Beaton, he added, was also prepared to give valuable evidence on the latter point. Colonel Sir H. Storks, Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War Department, was likewise suggested as a witness on the part of the Board of Control.

1. Sir H. Storks generally coincided in the opinions of Mr. Vernon Smith. He had twice passed through Egypt. He "went down the Red Sea in May, and returned in the month of October, 1851." (On going down the Red Sea no death took place during his voyage; but on returning in October, two deaths occurred, a naval surgeon, and an officer of the East Indian Civil Service. He attributes these deaths to sleeping on deck; almost all the passengers except himself slept on deck. His own health was "not at all" injured. He had merely passed through Egypt. But he entertained a "strong opinion about the insalubrity of the passage through Egypt for troops during the summer months;" believed that troops landed in India after this passage would not be in so good a condition as after the voyage round the Cape. He adds, however, in the latter part of his evidence, that with respect to the troops subsequently sent through Egypt, everything "has gone on very well." The railway is in the "most efficient state." Excepting in the hot months, "there would be no difficulty in sending any number of troops across the Isthmus of Suez, with proper arrangements.")

2. Sir G. Clerk states that he has been over the Red Sea passage three times, but not during the worst part of the year (July and August). Could not say the climate of the Red Sea was unhealthy when he was there, but it is impossible for a crowd to be comfortably stowed away. Believed that ladies and children pass by that route, but they have accommodation. The companies that work the line there have everything admirably conducted, and they would have done it as well as any other company in the world, perhaps better. The ships are good, the service well looked after on shore and afloat, but they cannot do impossibilities. He deems it the "very worst route that could be thought of for troops;" a "precarious," "false and baseless system of transit, where the troops have to scramble on jackcases across the desert, and you cannot rely upon anything even so organised as that for a continuance." In regard to the climate, his objections, he said, principally applied to the months of "July and August." Under the circumstances that did occur, however, he was of opinion that this transit might have been practicable, provided provisions, means of transport, and accommodation had been prepared, and "provided Egypt belonged to us." At Suez "you require rations for the men to eat and ships to float them, and good drinking water is brought from far off." "You may evaporate altogether in a healthy climate; that is the condition of Suez." At the same time he had not heard a word against the conduct of the troops now going by this line, for whom "there have been admirable arrangements made."

This witness is well known to be a high authority on questions of Indian as well as Kaffir policy, but we confess that some of his opinions on this local and partly maritime topic appear to us totally unsupported by facts. Already, though at a later period than necessary, above

5,000 British troops have arrived in India in excellent health by this "precarious, false, and baseless" transit.

3. Dr. Beatson, whose sanitary objections to the Red Sea passage were so much relied on, had "passed down" that sea "only once" in the month of August, 1851; found no difficulty in passing through Egypt; the heat in the Red Sea was the most intense he ever experienced; but there was no sickness, no malady, no deaths, in the Red Sea; but on the passage from Aden to Galle an engine-man died. There was "very great discomfort from intense heat;" but on the whole, so far as he himself was concerned, he "preferred very much this mode of transit to India to four months' voyage round the Cape." He had been in the last Burmah war. Of the force with which he served (1,050 men), 43 died of cholera, after the capture of Rangoon. To a crowded deck passage from Madras, and to hardships and privations during the attack on Rangoon, he attributes the loss of these 43 men. "All fresh arrivals (in India) are very subject to outbreaks of cholera." With regard to the transit by the Red Sea, Dr. Beatson "would not hesitate to adopt it in a great emergency; did not think the risk so great, provided suitable arrangements existed for embarking the men; but would not recommend it in ordinary circumstances."

Various corroborative statements will be found in our proceedings, to the effect,—that so soon as the events of Meerut and Delhi became known,—the Directors of the East India Company submitted earnest representations to Government, and continued to do so, with a view to despatching a portion of the reinforcements by Egypt. Almost the whole of them had directed their exclusive attention, from earliest life, to Indian affairs. They were necessarily, for many years, in constant communication with their civil and military officers, constantly going to and returning from the East in all seasons by the short overland route. But their representations remained without result for nearly three months. On the 19th September permission was given for detachments to be passed over Egypt. The first detachment of 200 men embarked at Malta on the 1st October, and arrived at Aden in 12 days.

Above four months elapsed before 281 men of the first regiment (the 69th foot) were sent by this line; they embarked at Plymouth on the 11th of November, and arrived at Madras in 34 days, being less than half the time of the swiftest passage round the Cape. The 94th regiment embarked from Plymouth on the 8th December, and arrived at Kurrachee in 37 days. The 863 officers and men of this corps were conveyed from Plymouth to Alexandria on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship *Albena*; from Suez to Kurrachee on the steamer *Oriental*. The 71st foot, 861 officers and men, proceeded from Malta on Her Majesty's ships *Vulture* and *Princess Royal*, arrived at Bombay, 1st wing in 18 days, 2d wing in 16 days.

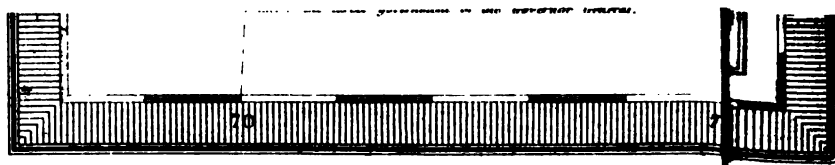
It appears that the Governor-General in Council assumed that the Home Government would have despatched troops by the way of Egypt. The following is a passage from the Governor-General in Council's letter to the Home Government, dated 7th of August 1857: "We are also in communication with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance from Suez of the troops that may possibly have been despatched to India by that route, soon after, the intelligence of the mutinies reached England. It is understood that the ordinary mail steamers of this company can bring 400 men from Suez each trip, and more if there are few passengers. Instructions have accordingly been given for preparing the *Bentinck*, the steamer which conveys the present mail, for the reception on board of that vessel of as many men as she can convey in addition to the ordinary passengers."

In France likewise it seemed to have been assumed, as a matter of course, that the acceleration of our reinforcements must at that moment have been a paramount object of British policy. Not doubting then of the overland route being adopted, the Emperor Napoleon spontaneously, and in the most generous manner, promptly tendered permission for the passage over France by British troops, to enable their being embarked, if deemed desirable, at Marseilles for Egypt. This was appropriately acknowledged in the House of Commons during the last year's session, by the then Premier. The same anticipation, doubtless, actuated the Sultan's Government, by whom a firman was immediately offered and transmitted for our troops to pass over the Egyptian territory. Every one, we believe, who had the slightest knowledge of the local government of the latter territory, was fully aware of the special willingness of his Highness the Viceroy or Pacha to render every possible assistance towards the progress of our forces.

This was amply proved; when at length, the superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in Egypt, Mr. Holton, was authorised to make application on the subject. Extracts of the reply, transmitted to us from the East India House, are as follows:

"The answer of the Viceroy respecting the passage of the troops, ex *Ripon*, through Egypt was received last evening. His Highness states that it will be a satisfaction to him to give facility to the passage of not only 200 men, as in the present instance, but to that of 20,000 if necessary, and not *en bourgeois*, but in uniform, and with their arms, if required."

"No physical difficulty exists," the superintendent adds, "in the passage of troops through this country; 10,000 men (by rail and marching) might easily be transported (from Alexandria) to Suez in 60 hours." "A thousand men can easily be transported across the isthmus in 30 hours; baggage and stores in 48 hours." "Artillery could also be transported; but until after the completion of the railway (next April) it would have to be limited to very light field pieces." "The Viceroy is very desirous to convey through his country as many soldiers



100 0 100 200 300 300

Irish Miles 68.8 = 1 Degree

as possible; and so great a disposition does he display to facilitate their movements, that he adds, 'I will consider them not as transit passengers, but as my own, and will carry them by my own private engines, carriages, and trucks.'

It is certainly worthy of remark, that, in support of the course they pursued, the late Government had only to adduce the before-named two or three official witnesses, who coincided, it is true, with their chiefs, but whose actual information on the matter was obviously deficient. Neither of them having been ever, as they admit, in Egypt or on the Red Sea during the summer months.

On the other hand, in the Minutes of Evidence, and in the Appendix, are contained numerous and concurrent testimonies in favour of the adoption of this line of transit. Several of them from persons of most extensive local and practical experience, and therefore of great and unquestionable authority on the subject.

1. Captain Harris states that he has been 40 years at sea; originally commanded the *Lowther Castle*, East India Company's ship; subsequently commanded during 11 years Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer; navigated in those steamers between Calcutta and Suez during 9 years; passed up and down the Red Sea 68 times, at all seasons of the year; is at present nautical assessor to the Board of Trade; is of opinion that no serious maritime dangers are incurred in the Red Sea, certainly not for steamers; to tow the ordinary Arab vessels of the country would be dangerous; no danger whatever in towing English vessels up the Red Sea; but doubts that steamers could tow sailing clipper-vessels against the monsoon from Bombay to Aden. In the monsoon at sea, the rain is merely in occasional squalls. On the whole, it is fine weather in that season from Socotra to Bombay; it is when the south-west monsoon reaches the western ghats of India that it precipitates itself in heavy rains. Passengers coming from India are usually in impaired health, therefore occasional deaths take place; passengers leaving England, arriving in this very hot weather usually make no difference in their diet or mode of living; and on the voyage to India, consequently, deaths sometimes occur, as everywhere else, from imprudence. But with troops, he apprehended the commanding officer, or their doctor, would take care that proper attention was paid to their diet. To persons in ordinary health, no impediment whatever from heat or personal suffering to undertaking that voyage. In the hot season of the year, in the Red Sea, might have had occasional sickness on board his ship, but never any violent diseases such as fever or cholera; his passengers suffered considerable inconvenience from heat, but no cases of sickness in consequence of it that he remembered. Considers Suez a sanatorium,—one of the finest climates in the world. Does not see how troops could be demoralized there. In the summer extremely warm, but still healthy; sees no difficulty as to water. At Aden, the water of the peninsula, though not good, is used without injury to health by the garrison and inhabitants; does not think that even in the monsoon troops would experience more than ordinary occasional sickness in passing down the Red Sea; an entire regiment, the 94th, was landed at Kurrachee, without a case of sickness; other detachments landed in India without a single case of sickness; as a maritime station, states that Aden is one of the finest harbours in the world; at Aden, it rarely happens that you have any gales of wind at all,—never amounting to a gale; counts the voyage during the south-west monsoon (June, July, and August) from Malta to Bombay as 20 days, from the Mauritius to Bombay as 30 days, from the Cape to Bombay 35 to 40 days. Thinks we have had a proof that clippers proceeding round the Cape cannot arrive in India, even with the inducement of a high premium, so quickly as screw steamers.

"Under all circumstances, and in all seasons, considers that the best way of carrying troops to India is, for the Government to organize a line of sea transport down the Red Sea; this might be organized by the Government, but it could also be as efficiently carried out by private enterprise."

The extraordinary experience of this witness as a navigator of eastern seas has induced us to extend this summary of his important evidence.

2. Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, of Her Majesty's Navy, was Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy for the last five to six years—directed the embarkation of the army for the Persian Gulf. During the six months ending 17th September, when he left Bombay, there were 140 vessels lying in Bombay harbour, and only one steamer—had a great many steamers under his command, but they were dispersed over the Indian Ocean. About 110 of these were very fine ships, splendid and fast sailing ships belonging to this country. When the 10th Hussars went to the Crimea they did not lose a man on the voyage to Suez, and but 12 horses out of 1,400. Some men who had had chest complaints were all recovered when they arrived at Cairo. This regiment and the 12th Lancers were embarked for Egypt under his direction—four steamers and six sailing ships conveyed them; there were 1,600 men and 1,400 horses. The hay and water required nearly as much tonnage as ten times as many men. Had the Government judged fit to send screw line-of-battle ships to Calcutta and Bombay with troops, it would have had an extraordinary and electric effect on the whole population of the country. The moral effect would have been enormous. The steam companies have large depôts of provisions at Suez,—is favourable to employing line-of-battle ships for troops, if lower-deck guns taken out; does not see why troops being on board should upset the crew

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of a well-disciplined man-of-war. Received permission from the Court of Directors to build a 60-gun frigate (68-pounders), to be so constructed as to be capable of being converted into a line-of-battle ship, or a transport, a screw vessel on the plan of the *Shannon*. Was aware that there is a difference of opinion as to the expediency of carrying troops on board ships of war. Does not think there would be any injury to the health of troops in the passage through Egypt or by the Red Sea, nor the slightest difficulty on the score of health, want of provisions, or water;—but you must take care of your commissariat beforehand. Went with his family to India by the Red Sea; for three days it was intolerably hot, but nothing to interfere with health,—“We were as healthy as usual, and we ate and drank as much as usual.”

3. Mr. Engledue, formerly a lieutenant in the English navy, has been employed for the Peninsular and Oriental Company since 1840, in the transmission of mails and passengers through Egypt; was the first superintendent sent out to arrange the coaling stations to India; has been eighteen years officially concerned in this transit; is now superintendent for that company at Southampton; at different times has been in Egypt, in India, to Calcutta, down the Red Sea; across the Indian Ocean; and has made several trips at all seasons of the year; considers Suez, in the month of July, though hot, one of the purest atmospheres you can breathe; landed there himself, when nearly dying from dysentery, remained there twelve days, but had recovered some days before the end of that period. The European troops at Aden have been healthy; considers that it is as hot in Malta as in the Red Sea; believes Cairo to be particularly healthy; thinks that on an emergency there are no serious difficulties to be apprehended for troops in the Red Sea; believes that a body of troops conveyed by one of the Peninsular Company's ships would be much more comfortable than under canvas in the field, in the hot season of the year. A vessel (he says) going nine or ten knots an hour always creates a draught, and with double awnings, and sails over the usual awnings, and wetting them, you might make matters very comfortable; found it equally warm in India as in the Red Sea, in June, July, and August; only showers of rain occasionally in the Red Sea; in the Indian Ocean rain comes in the monsoon only in squalls, and not continuously, as in India; rarely in the monsoon any severe weather in the Red Sea; between Aden and India there are sometimes heavy seas, but nothing like the Atlantic seas.

The first detachment of the 57th regiment proceeded from Malta to Aden in plain clothes, as ordered from home. The Pacha said “he did not wish anything of the kind; that they might march through with their arms. He turned into ridicule the idea of our sending them in plain clothes.” The arms, accoutrements, and kits of the men were packed in arm-chests adapted to the purpose, but not exceeding 200 lbs. the case. The whole journey (of this detachment), deducting stoppage and certain accidental detentions, was completed from Alexandria to Suez in 17 hours. “The arrangement made for giving (the troops) two meals *en route* were excellent.” “The men were provided with one day's cooked provisions in the haversacks, in case of need.” “The railway is capable of carrying any number of men, the viceroy frequently being accompanied in his excursions through the country by 5,000 troops at a time.”

“I have never known but one feeling, either with the old pacha, Mehemet Ali, or the present one” (says this witness),—“and that is to give every facility in sending things through Egypt, troops and baggage, and everything else.”—Even when our fleets were bombarding Acre, then garrisoned by Egyptian troops, Mehemet Ali declared his determination not to interrupt in any way our passage over his territory.

The fact fortunately is, that the continuous use of this line by England contributes in a very important degree to the revenues of the Viceroy, and to the pecuniary advantages of his people.

4. Admiral Alexander Milne, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, thinks it is, always objectionable to send troops in line-of-battle ships to any great distance, particularly across the tropics; it is all very well in the Mediterranean. Our ships of war (16 line-of-battle, besides frigates and smaller vessels), brought home 21,504 men from the Crimea. Some of these large ships brought home as many as 1,700 men, with a full crew. The lower deck guns were not taken out. There are merchant ships lying at the Cape generally. There were four ships of great power at the Cape—the *Penelope*, the *Megara*, the *Castor*, the *Boscawen*; a line-of-battle ship, ready if required. The Transport Department under the Admiralty is reduced since the war. There were nine of her Majesty's ships set apart since the peace for transport service;—the *Himalaya*, the *Urgent*, the *Perseverance*, the *Assurance*, the *Assistance*, the *Simoom*, the *Vulcan*, the *Megara*, and the *Transit*. The *Transit* was lost, and there are now only eight.—When the troops were brought home from the Crimea, they must have been “exceedingly crowded” in the ships of war. “It is lucky that there was no sickness.” “We all know” (Admiral Milne says), “that it is a great inconvenience to have ships lumbered with troops, and the discipline and drill and everything is interfered with; it is always to be avoided if it can be.”

5. Mr. Lumsden, senior member of the Council at Bombay, left Bombay the 15th August, 1857, for England, over land. Has been seven times up and down the Red Sea; so far from the health of his fellow-passengers having been affected, it was quite the reverse; they were all very well. The heat of the voyage in the Red Sea continues for two or three days. There are reefs in the Red Sea, but it has been very well surveyed by the officers of the Indian navy.

Does not of late years recollect a case of the loss of a ship. Does not think the monsoon is felt at all in the Red Sea. There would be no difficulty on the score of health in sending by it at any time of the year a considerable number of troops by way of Egypt, with proper precautions, not over-crowded, and with good awnings. After the news from Delhi, they all at Bombay had the impression that it would end in a serious general revolt. Was very anxious to obtain troops from Malta, where he heard there were 10 regiments. The water at Suez is brackish; Nile water is sent from Cairo. Had for several months an unusual number of clippers, very fine vessels, at Bombay; 500, 1,000, or 2,000 men might remain at Cairo without inconvenience. Lord Elphinstone showed from the first the greatest energy and activity, and sent and received telegrams himself without waiting to consult his council.

6. Mr. Mead states that he was ten years in India. Had been six times up and down the Red Sea. On the last occasion the ship was full of women and children; no death or sickness occurred. Does not recollect on any occasion any death or sickness in the Red Sea. Recollects at the commencement of this revolt, before he left Calcutta, a proclamation published by Nena Sahib, stating, as an encouragement to the revolters, that the Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan had totally cut off the means England had possessed of sending reinforcements through Egypt.

7. The Chairman of the Court of Directors, Mr. Mangles, states that Colonel Fraser, who was employed during the Crimean war to superintend the transport across Egypt of the 10th and 12th regiments of Cavalry, from India, wrote to the War Department, in August last, very strongly in favour of the overland route. Recollected that Lord Elphinstone in his private letters expressed several times his regret that the overland route had not been adopted. He had written on the part of the Court, very early in the day, to the President of the India Board, to ask whether the Admiralty would give some line-of-battle ships to take out troops; and the answer was, that Sir Charles Wood had no ships for us. Says—"We were not (in the first instance) so satisfied as we are now as to the great superiority of screw steamers (over sailing vessels)." Was of opinion that to have sent out troops to India in the very hot season would have cost life; but that as it was a grave emergency, that risk might well have been run, as the rapid appearance of reinforcements in India would have been of such eminent service.

8. Captain Hosean, a commander in the Royal Navy, has served nine years in the Mediterranean; considers Egypt very healthy; that there is an error in regard to the word "monsoon;" it is only a wind blowing periodically in a certain direction; it is just as healthy as any other wind. The south-west monsoon (he says) is not an infectious wind; it is a retarding wind for vessels coming from India to Suez, but it is wholesome, in fact, it purifies all India when it comes. Has been many times to Alexandria; no inconvenience to lay in the harbour of Alexandria; has been two months at a time there; the harbour is of great capacity, the facility of going in and coming out of it, for steamers, is proved by the wonderful regularity of the mail steamers going to and coming from India.

9. Captain Shepherd, a Director of the East India Company, and member of the Committee where all matters connected with shipping and transport of troops to India are managed, has no hesitation in saying, that from the first he was very anxious that troops should be sent overland; that they fixed the period for the ships to be ready, but the troops were not ready under three weeks; has heard the other day that the 94th Regiment, after all their misfortunes in the Bay of Biscay, had arrived at Kurrachee, by Egypt, in 37 days from London. Had his wishes been acted on, troops would have arrived at Bombay 22 days sooner; at Kurrachee, the difference would have been greater. Were the affair to occur again, he would certainly, for the long sea voyage, have recommended screw steamers, in preference to clippers or sailing vessels. A proposal was made, on the 22nd of August, to the East India Company, by Messrs. Croskey and Co., on behalf of the European and American Steam Company, for the conveyance of troops overland, to the effect that there should be a fortnightly despatch from this country, and that 1,000 men should be sent by each conveyance. The reply was, that her Majesty's Government had no intention of sending any considerable number of troops through Egypt.

10. Mr. Allen, managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, states that the company has latterly charged 40*l.* per man to Calcutta, all expenses of every description included therein. The Pacha of Egypt charges the company 5*l.* per soldier and 10*l.* per officer for the use of his railway across Egypt, and for the use of his carriages. The Pacha's ordinary charge for passengers is 10*l.* There are particular charges for different kinds of mercantile commodities. Gold and silver and jewellery form a very large portion of them. The duties levied by the Pacha on silver and gold is 7*s.* 6*d.* per cent. During the last year there were forwarded by the company through Egypt at least a million and a half sterling of silver per month. (The duty payable, therefore, last year, to the Pacha on silver alone must have been about 76,000*l.* The additional transit charge would probably have carried this payment on silver to above 100,000*l.*) Ladies and children pass at all seasons of the year. The Peninsular Company receive from the Government for assisting to forward the mails over 200,000*l.* a year. The company have 45 steam-ships, ranging from 2,600 tons to 700. About two-thirds of these ships are in the Eastern Seas, one-third on this side of Egypt. The 10th Dragoons, in 1854, were a little troublesome at Cairo, but nothing of that sort has

occurred since. The water at Aden is a little brackish, but the troops drink it, and are very healthy. If the authorities had called on the company in the month of July last to send troops for them overland, the company could have done it then just the same as it has been done since; he anticipated no difficulties whatever. The Pacha attributes great importance to the overland transit; is very desirous of facilitating it; does not believe the Pacha consulted the Sultan about it.

11. Dr. Fraser, surgeon, 10th Hussars, states from Suez, 3rd January, 1858, "The temporary hospital I have opened here succeeds satisfactorily."

"At present, however, everything is going on well, especially that which I regard as the most important item; fresh water is delivered with regularity, and in sufficient quantity. I have therefore no fear but that those under my charge will be comfortably provided for, as in almost every other respect we are independent, having such an ample supply of preserved provisions of every kind, to have recourse to if need be. The house, of course, has been thoroughly cleaned, fumigated, and whitewashed, and though of humble appearance, the men are as well provided for in essentials, that is, so far as their comfort and well-being in every respect are concerned, as if the structure were of greater pretensions. It is well ventilated, and in an airy situation." (December 16, 1857.)

Early in this inquiry, a letter was addressed to our chairman, which was laid by him before the Committee. It was transmitted through a member of the Committee, Mr. Bernal Osborne. It appears to your Committee so specially relevant, and so unimpeachable a testimony on the point at issue, that we deem it right to submit it, verbatim, in our Report, as follows:—

"Oaklands, Clonmel, 3rd March, 1858.

"Sir,—I have seen in the papers that you are chairman of a Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire, amongst other matters, as to the practicability of conveying troops to India in the summer, through Egypt and the Red Sea. It appears to me that the question was solved when a large force under Sir David Baird proceeded from India in the year 1801, and landed at Kosseir in May and June; crossed in nine days the desert to Kherie, on the Nile; proceeded down that river, garrisoned Alexandria; and in the following year, 1802, several regiments returned to India by Suez and the Red Sea, in the month of June. That force amounting to 5,000 men, consisted of a troop of horse artillery, six guns, some field batteries, a troop of dragoons, and several regiments of infantry. They had with them guns and small arms, ammunition, camp equipage, baggage, and 126 chests of treasure. The troops generally were very healthy. The march across the Suez Desert from the Lake of Pilgrims, near Grand Cairo, to Suez, was performed in four days with the greatest ease; marching by night and encamping during the day. In June the ships proceeded to India, the wind at that season blowing down the Red Sea. They made a very quick passage.

"There are probably several officers in England, who, like myself, served the whole campaign under Sir David Baird; but I am very willing to give any information on the subject, if the Committee should wish me to do so.

"I have marched through the whole of Oude in June and July, and I found the heat much more oppressive than I did in the Suez Desert.

"Lieut.-General

"Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B., M.P."

"I have, &c.,
(signed) "P. PHIPPS,
"Colonel, E.I.C."

"Most truly does Colonel Phipps observe, that the question was in fact solved by the historical fact which he so graphically relates. And this was when there were no Steam Navigation Company's agents to aid our arrangements, and when no railway existed.

Coming down now to the actual present time, annexed are a series of official letters on the subject, addressed through the Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief. They are from Colonel Pocklington, Deputy Quartermaster-General, appointed in October last to direct and superintend the transit of the troops. This correspondence, continued to the latest date, has been transmitted to the Committee by the Secretary of State for War. It is most explicit and satisfactory. Colonel Pocklington informs his Royal Highness that "No difficulty whatever exists in the transit, small bodies of troops being treated in every respect as ordinary overland passengers. The transit administration evince every disposition to favour our troops, and to attend to their individual comfort, and the security of the stores." In the course of the evidence, it was requested that a comprehensive report might be obtained from Colonel Pocklington for the information of the Committee. Within the interval of about a month it was transmitted to us. Not having been in Egypt during the summer months, he abstains from giving any decisive opinion as to whether the transit during that period "would or would not prove detrimental to the health and stamina of the men." But he says, that during his "six months' experience (autumn, winter, and early spring, of the overland route, I am not prepared to mention a single disadvantage this line possesses as a medium of transport for troops to reinforce her Majesty's army in India."

As the authority of this Report is beyond question, as the facts appear to be most carefully stated, and having been expressly prepared by direction of the War Department for this Committee, we herewith submit it:—

" Alexandria, 7th April, 1858.

" Sir,—In obedience to the instructions of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, contained in your letter of the 22nd ultimo, with enclosure from the War Office, dated 20th March, 1858, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, the report called for respecting the advantages or disadvantages of the overland route for the transport of troops to India.

" I have, &c.,
 " Major-General Sir Charles York, K.C.B., (Signed) " E. H. F. POCKLINGTON,
 " &c., &c., &c., " Col. Dep. Quartermaster-gen."

" Military Secretary, Horse Guards, London."

**"REPORT ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA AS A MEANS OF TRANSPORT FOR HER
HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS."**

" The advantages of the overland route are very considerable, and the trajet most simple.

" A thousand men per week can be conveyed across the isthmus by the Transit Administration of Egypt, without interference with the ordinary passenger traffic.

" Between 300 and 400 men can move at a time, and perform the distance from ship to ship, in twenty-four hours.

" The transit by rail is completed to within almost twenty miles of Suez.

" The last portion of the journey is performed by the soldiers, on donkeys, in about six hours.

" The same activity does not exist as heretofore in the completion of the line of rail to Suez, but it is expected to be finished throughout before the end of the current year.

" There can be no doubt as to the experiment having succeeded, and the chief cause of good order and success arises from the practice of conveying the troops continuously from ship to ship on either side of the isthmus, never allowing them to land for detention in the country.

" Troops, if practicable, should not arrive at Alexandria till corresponding tonnage is available in the Suez Roads to receive them. Moreover, it is highly important that all troops, moving by passenger ships down the Red Sea, should receive "between deck" accommodation accessible at all times for, at the minimum, one-half of the number of men embarked, the same as in transports specially chartered for the conveyance of soldiers. The absence of this has created very natural dissatisfaction, and been a subject of complaint by the troops. No article of baggage accompanying the troops is allowed to exceed 250 lbs. in weight; two such are a camel's load. An occasional package of three-and-a-half to four tons can, on an emergency, be conveyed across the Desert at the present moment.

" Two meals during the transit are furnished to the soldiers, at the cost of the steam-ship company conveying the troops.

" One day's cooked provisions are taken in their haversacks in case of accidents in the Desert.

" For passages across the Isthmus, including disembarkation at Alexandria, and re-shipment at Suez (performed by lighters and steam-tugs), but exclusive of refreshments, the transit Administration of Egypt charge 5*l.*, for each officer, first-class carriage, and 22*l.* of baggage allowed to each; 3*l.* for each soldier, second-class carriage, and 11*l.* of baggage to each.

" First-class carriages hold 24 persons; second-class carriages hold 30 persons. Line of rail single.

" A thousand camels could, at 10 days' notice, be procured for Desert transport.

" A thousand donkeys at Cairo by 48 hours' previous warning.

" During six months' experience (autumn, winter, and early spring) of the overland route, I am not prepared to mention a single disadvantage this line possesses, as a medium of transport for troops to reinforce her Majesty's army in India.

" The limited amount of matériel that just at present can be conveyed, seems the only military difficulty, but on completion of the railway to Suez this will no longer exist.

" The expediency of forwarding troops overland to India in the summer, exposed to the Desert's sun, with the great heat of the Red Sea following, is a matter for consideration, and how far the injurious effects likely to arise from the said exposure would or would not prove detrimental to the health and stamina of the men.

" The last detachment of young soldiers (260 men of various corps) that crossed the Desert on the 27th ultimo, seemed, on arrival at Suez, to feel the effects of that six hours' exposure to the sun.

" To perform the trajet on donkey-back during dark nights would be most tedious, liable to accidents, and inadvisable.

" The advantages of the overland route have been greatly enhanced by the facilities afforded our troops by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, followed by the ready and most obliging co-operation of the director and executive officers of the transit administration, whose prompt attention has been invariable to any suggestion it was thought requisite to offer for the convenience or comfort of her Majesty's troops.

(Signed) " E. H. F. POCKLINGTON,
 " Alexandria, 7th April, 1858." " Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General."

It is well known that on the very day of the arrival at Constantinople of the news of the revolt, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe telegraphed to her Majesty's Government to know if he should apply to the Turkish Government to allow our troops to pass through Egypt on their

way to India. On the 2nd of July her Majesty's Government replied by telegraph, that it was not their intention to send troops by that route. On the 2nd of October Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was directed to ask the formal permission of the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt to pass over the Isthmus, which was immediately complied with by both. Three months, therefore, had already elapsed before detachments were sent by this line, and nearly four months elapsed before we availed ourselves of it for a regiment of infantry.

In the summer of 1854, the 10th and 12th Regiments of Dragoons (1,400 horses, 1,600 men), arrived in Egypt from India, and were forwarded thence to the Crimea. These corps, though their transfer took place during the hot months or monsoon alleged to be so insalubrious, and though they had to remain some time in Egypt, are known to have been remarkably healthy and efficient, and to have continued so throughout their Crimean service. This transit, and all the arrangements for it, were superintended by Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, of the Bombay Army, who was selected for that duty by the then Governor-General, the Marquis of Dalhousie. It appears that while thus employed, anticipating the possibility of additional troops being required from India "during the sultry months of June, July, and August," Colonel Fraser proposed a plan to the Governor-General for effecting that object. Lord Dalhousie not only approved of it, but directed it to be strictly adhered to in the event of any further transit.

The internal means of transport, after disembarkation of troops, also requires notice. Much difficulty and delay are represented to have occurred in forwarding the troops to Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. It is said to have taken a month to push forward 3,000 men by detachments to Allahabad. The reinforcements, therefore, have usually joined the army by dribblets. Six little steamers are mentioned as having been got ready to assist these movements, but of so small locomotive power as to be unable to tow against the stream. There are in India some thousand miles of river navigation; the Indus, the Ganges, and some of their principal tributaries, being, of course, the most important. Such as these are doubtless the best natural highways of all countries. The great towns, many of which are strategic posts, are almost invariably on the banks of rivers. To navigate the majority of them effectively, steamers, we are told, ought not to draw more than two feet of water. It is to be hoped that such vessels have been provided, or are in course of construction, as undoubtedly by this means our military operations would be powerfully facilitated.

Opinions having been very generally expressed and entertained, as has been observed, in the House of Commons, to the effect that screw steamers were not employed in a sufficient proportion for the conveyance of reinforcements to India by the long sea voyage; that the overland route was not adopted for a portion of these reinforcements at as early a period in the crisis as its advantages and facilities justified; and, generally, that the national forces were not expedited to the scene of action with as much promptitude as the painful and momentous character of the revolt demanded:—

On reverting to the statements and calculations brought forward in a preceding page, it will be seen that; had the 16,000 men embarked upon 55 sailing ships been conveyed on steamers, they would have arrived and become available for operations, on an average, 37 days sooner, or at all events considerably sooner, than they actually reached their destinations.

During from three to nearly four months elapsed, as we before remarked, her Majesty's Government directed arrangements or preparations to be made for transporting, by Egypt, a portion of the reinforcements so imminently needed by our army in the East. Reiterated objections were made, that tedious and difficult negotiations were involved; that great injury to the military stores and efficiency of the troops must arise from their disembarkation at Alexandria and re-embarkation at Suez; that the passage of the Desert presented serious obstacles; and that the extreme insalubrity of the transit rendered its adoption altogether inadmissible. The evidence annexed to this report induces your Committee to feel convinced that these objections were either great exaggerations or totally and completely unfounded.

Several thousands of our troops, we must repeat, have now reached India by this line, with extraordinary advantage as to economy of time, and with perfect preservation of health. The first regiment that was despatched by this line passed from Plymouth to Bombay in 37 days. Of the first regiment sent from Malta, the first wing arrived at Bombay in 16 days, the second wing in 18 days. An overwhelming mass of evidence, from numerous reliable witnesses, has been laid before your Committee, attesting the peculiar facilities, especially in periods of emergency, connected with this mode of communication with our great Indian possessions. With only two exceptions, these sources of information were as available to the Government as to your Committee. Many of these witnesses were in official situations, and personally known to members of the Government. We have no evidence to show that her Majesty's Ministers sought for reliable information from any one who might be supposed specially acquainted with the subject. It is obvious that had orders been given to make preparations for this passage on the 1st of July instead of the 1st of October or 1st of November, an earlier arrival in India of some thousand troops must have been effected than actually took place.

Under what circumstances our ships of war should or should not be required to submit to the inconvenience or disagreeableness of assisting to transport in times of war her Majesty's military forces, is one of the topics connected with this inquiry, remaining for observation. Under no Government appears some distinct regulation on this point from high authority more requisite than under ours,—since joint naval and military operations, great or small, on some portion of the globe, seem with us to be almost continuous. The greater the reason, therefore, for the most unreserved mutual co-operation of both branches of our armed forces. On the score of economy, too, a word may be said on this head. About nine millions sterling was the charge for hired transports in the Crimean war. Very large also will be the charge under the same head for reinforcements to India. The latter, indeed, will not figure just now in Parliamentary estimates, but we cannot be certain that English tax-payers may not yet be compelled to contribute in some manner towards them. The greater part by far of these transport charges are inevitable. But in some instances it may surely be hoped that a diminution of them might be effected. Doubtless a naval battle can probably be better fought when the combatant ships have but their fighting crews on board. On the other hand, however, the result of a battle on shore may be hazarded, or the fruits of victory imperfectly gained, partly in consequence of the means of transport in war ships having been unnecessarily restricted.

We have been led to these remarks, in some degree, because of the strong disinclination to admitting troops on board war ships, evinced in his evidence by one of the most justly influential of our official naval administrators, and because we cannot gather from that evidence that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's navy—the greatest navy in the world—have deemed it their duty to render any very adequate support or co-operation to the policy of our authorities in the east, or to the more rapid augmentation of our forces there, naval and military, during the present lamentable crisis in that quarter.

The evidence, however, of Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, on officer of superior practical experience, is of a directly contrary tenor on this question. He is favourable to employing line-of-battle ships for troops, if lower-deck guns be taken out—does not see why troops being on board should upset the crew of a well-disciplined man-of-war.

ON THE FUTURE TRANSPORT OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Hitherto, the reliefs and drafts of British troops for India have been numerically of comparative small amount. Henceforth, we fear, for a considerable period, it must be far different. During the course of the present, the second year of the Indian revolt, augmentations or drafts, to supply losses in the field, and yet more in hospital; the wear and tear from sword and sickness, and the requirements generally of present Indian policy, ought not to be estimated at less than 20,000 men. Anticipating good results from the operations now in course of execution, still the next year will probably demand from us as many as from 10,000 to 12,000, and perhaps for one or two further years as many as from 8,000 to 10,000. Nothing, as is well known, more frequently proves fallacious than political prophecy. Who will pretend to predicate what contingencies may or may not arise during the next two or three years in Europe or Asia? Still we are bound to make provision, as far as our lights enable us, for apparent probabilities.

During the discussions on this subject, there has been no one statement more completely erroneous than that troops proceeding by the long sea voyage are likely to reach India more ready for immediate efficient action than those arriving there by the shorter overland line. The longer troops are on board ship, inevitably without adequate exercise, the more inefficient they will inevitably be, for immediate exertion, after disembarking. And this will be the more certain in warm climates. There are members of your Committee who have seen, even after a six weeks' voyage, hundreds of soldiers fall out on the line of movement, and prove incapable of a five miles' march,—many even fall dead, from exertion being required, without a due period of preparatory exercise.

Now the time occupied by troops from England to India is, by the one line, from 33 to 40 days. From Malta to India, from 16 to 18 or 20 days. Compare these periods with the 83 by steamers, or the 120 days by sailing ships, on the long sea route, and the difference will be admitted to be great.

Again, let us take into calculation that, during the longer route, we shall have, under present circumstances, from 15,000 to 20,000 troops, in effect, *hors de combat*, and beyond power of counter orders,—for a period, annually, of from three to four months. This is a serious consideration. While as to the shorter line, it will be but for the brief period of some 14 days, during the transit from Suez to India, that the troops will be beyond reach of recall, for any unexpected European contingency.

For these reasons, your Committee would therefore earnestly recommend that all regiments for reliefs or augmentation of our eastern army, be henceforth sent overland, from England, Gibraltar, or Malta. From the two latter undoubtedly in preference, because of their greater proximity to India, and because those stations are known to be particularly well adapted for acclimatizing troops for eastern service. With respect to detachments of recruits when not

pressingly required, and when yet of sufficient age and strength for immediate service, it may perhaps be found preferable that they should proceed by the long sea voyage.

Three or four extra regiments being successively kept up in Gibraltar and Malta, the most acclimatised corps of these garrisons might with facility be pushed on to their Indian destinations as required. On this side the Isthmus maritime means are of course always available for constantly maintaining the forces at Malta up to their proposed or necessary strength. Ships of war might (without any transport cost) convey the troops thence, as they now do, to Alexandria.

Two first-class steamers, independent of the four monthly mail vessels, plying between Suez and Aden, would probably be amply sufficient for the transit from Suez; one of these steamers to proceed onward to India, when requisite. It is also to be borne in mind, in regard to the passage between Aden and India, that clipper sailing vessels are deemed as well adapted as steamers for rapidly performing that voyage during some periods of the year. To provide against accidental delays (if it be not already done), a commodious ship should obviously be permanently anchored off Suez, for reception of troops when necessary, fully provided with awnings, water, and commissariat stores. For the completion and continuance of these arrangements, in the most safe and satisfactory manner, Her Majesty's Government have the advantage of the service or advice of Colonels Fraser and Pocklington, both of whom are officers of great intelligence, practically conversant with the subject, and one of whom, Colonel Pocklington, being now, and for above six months back, actually employed in performance of the duties connected with this passage.

We shall briefly recapitulate, then, the following particulars, as bearing on the recommendation which your Committee have deemed it their duty thus to submit. For three days, during the months of June, July, and August, the temperature in passing down the Red Sea is stated to be intensely warm, but not unhealthy; while, on the other hand, on the long sea voyage, ships have to encounter a similar temperature twice under the line, during which they are not unfrequently becalmed. But even this extreme heat is solely referable to summer months, and need not be incurred except in urgent emergency. The length of voyage round the Cape, we must again bear in mind, is, to our principal ports of Indian debarkation, from 13,000 to 14,000 miles; from Malta to Bombay or Kurrachee, the distance being reduced to 4,000 miles; to Calcutta about 5,700. In respect to the power of promptly throwing in military succours for all Eastern contingences, the Malta and Egypt line secures, therefore, an advantage, in point of distance, of from 8,500 to 10,000 miles. It has been very idle to talk of the influence of other Powers, on this matter, over the Pacha of Egypt. That Pacha is an acknowledged hereditary viceroy, scarcely more than nominally recognising the suzerainty of the Porte. The Viceroy reaps a revenue, direct or indirect, from English mercantile and passenger traffic, of perhaps above 200,000*l.* per annum; a profit greatly to be increased by the continuance of what is now proposed; and herein is a sure guarantee for the enduring goodwill towards England of the ruler of Egypt. As to the security of this communication, it rests, of course, on the same basis as does the possession of all our colonies and dependencies—the superiority of England at sea. And at present it may also be observed, as seriously obstructive to rivals, that in Gibraltar and Malta, Aden and Perim,—we, in fact, hold the keys of the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

A considerable time has now intervened since your Committee have been charged with the duty of this inquiry, and yet its interest and importance have scarcely, perhaps not at all, diminished. Great achievements have been accomplished, signally to the advancement of the national fame,—but an extensive hostility to our rule, it cannot be denied, has been evoked,—which throws a gloom of uncertainty over the duration and termination of the conflict. Four months of heroic constancy were inevitably required for the siege and victorious assault of Delhi. No more brilliant feat of arms ennobles British annals; but not one soldier, despatched as reinforcement from England, shared in it. It is true it did not put an end, as was hoped, to the stupendous insurrection; but had it not succeeded, British dominion in the East may have become, it must be feared, beyond restoration. The part borne however, in connection with this achievement as well as others which followed, by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, —in respect to creating and forwarding reinforcements to every point endangered,—can surely never be thought of, without the highest feeling of admiration.

No diligence or exertion in England could by possibility have saved from the perfidy of the enemy, the gallant and lamented General and those who fell victims with him at Cawnpore.—Perhaps the same may almost be said, as to the position of the heroic Lawrence at Lucknow, in whose fall his country have had such irreparable cause of sorrow. These and other grievous losses, however, will, perhaps, be eventually considered as contributed to in no small degree by a previous policy of territorial acquisition, followed so untowardly, with a diminution by many thousand bayonets, of the British forces at the disposal of the succeeding Government of India.

But the early operations of Havelock and Outram, and of our present skilful Commander-in-Chief Sir Colin Campbell, have undoubtedly been retarded and enfeebled by the insufficient energy and exertion of those in England, who were mainly responsible for a more rapid transmission of additional forces in furtherance of the operations of those able chiefs.

Doubtless hitherto, in all ordinary circumstances, it devolved to the gentlemen charged with the administration of the East India Company's affairs, to appreciate the military requirements of India, and to take charge of the forwarding the same to their destinations. And it is but just to state, that in the more than usual responsibilities thus in this instance imposed upon them, they exerted themselves in a manner very highly to their credit.—But this was truly a case of peril and magnitude beyond all precedent, beyond the sphere of routine, and should have called into action the most prominent efforts and deepest consideration of the highest functionaries of the State. The two Government departments immediately connected however with the development of military force, are, of course, that of War and the Admiralty. The Naval Department, it appears, declared an inability to afford any assistance; and what is more alarming as to the distribution of our maritime resources, it was alleged that we had not a first-class line-of-battle ship manned or ready for sea, in the British Channel. That distribution no doubt, however, depends for the greater part on the Cabinet rather than on the First Naval Lord.—Of the Secretary of State for War, whose duties would seem above all others to have been concerned, no proof, we regret to say, has been adduced, to enable us to offer, on this occasion, any expression of our acknowledgment of commensurate or energetic interposition by that department, in the matters under consideration.

We have given details of the evidence which might not perhaps, at first sight, have seemed requisite. But there appeared no other adequate method of rebutting, conclusively, inaccurate statements emanating from the highest official authority.

Your Committee have given the utmost attention to the investigation referred to their consideration. They hope the results may be of some public utility. And they close their remarks with the consolatory reflection, that, if many deplorable bereavements have occurred in this fierce and unforeseen contest,—it will at all events as to the British soldiers and civilians engaged in it, be ever borne in memory, that none of any nation in the world have ever sustained with more firmness, self-devotion, and patriotism, the interests and renown of their country.

The following items are gathered from the appendix to the report:—96 transports were taken up for India, of which 33 were steamers and 63 were sailing vessels; the passage-money being 11*l.* to 16*l.* for sailing vessels and 35*l.* to 50*l.* for steamers. 90 steam and sailing vessels proceeded to India with troops between the 1st June and the 1st December, 1857. On the 29th June, 1857, there were on commission in the Mediterranean 26 steamers, and in England 45. The total number of troops of her Majesty's service which have embarked for India from the 1st July to the 10th September, was—1,074 officers and 25,514 men. The force intercepted per route to China and obtained from the Colonies was 9,263; viz., 4,491 from China, 2,060 from Mauritius, 511 from Ceylon, and 2,201 from the Cape; making a total with the number sent from England of 1,519 officers and 34,777 men. From the 11th September, 1857, to the 18th February, 1858, there were sent 597 officers and 20,109 men. The number of troops of all arms arrived in India was 1,383 officers and 33,646 men. The number of horses despatched from the Cape of Good Hope to India was 1,466.

No. CXVII.—MUTINIES IN INDIA (BENGAL).

Further Papers (No. 6, in continuation of No. 4,) relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.]

On the 22nd October, 1857, the Governor General in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events at different stations in the Presidency of Bengal, forwarded with the letter of the 8th October.

Agra.—A moveable column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, left Delhi on the 23rd of September for the Doab; defeated a body of fanatics and rabble of district of Allypghur, on the 5th of October, taking two guns. Coel is again quietly occupied. On the 7th he destroyed Akhrad, and arrived at Agra, where he had been summoned by the Commissioner, on the 10th, on which day the Dholepore mutineers made an attack on the cantonment. They were defeated and dispersed with great loss; the success was most complete: they were followed up to the Kharee, a great number were killed, all their guns (eleven, if not thirteen) were taken, as well as all their camp equipage and baggage. They had not rallied, and had been driven away from Muttra, as well as from Bhurtpore. Not one remained on the Agra side of the Kharee. Lieutenant Home, of Engineers, was killed by accident in blowing up Malaghur. The Bareilly, Nusseerabad, and Delhi fugitives passing onwards towards Secunderabad. They plundered Hattirass in passing through that place. All had crossed the Jumna except the Neemuch Brigade (which had gone to join the Indore mutineers at Dholepore). Greathed's column left Agra and crossed the Jumna on the 14th, on its way to Cawnpore; the reinforcement of Sir J. Outram at Lucknow being imperative.

Allahabad.—All well. Troops and stores arriving fast, and being pushed on, together with ammunition and money, with all practicable speed to Cawnpore. Colonel Campbell, 2nd Dragoon Guards, appointed second-class brigadier, to command at Allahabad, including Futtehpore. Captain Peel, Royal Navy, commanding in the fort of Allahabad under him.

Azinghur.—A small force of Europeans and Sikhs is being organised at Benares for the protection of the Azinghur frontier.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—All quiet. The following troops have arrived:—The Assistance, with the remainder of Her Majesty's 82nd; 198 men Her Majesty's 38th Foot in the *Thebes*; Her Majesty's 34th Foot, and 144 men Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders, in *Golden Fleece*; and 360 men, Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 1st Royals (sent to Masulipatam), also 102 recruits, East India Company's service, in the *Nile*.

Bareilly.—Nothing known of this place, but a force sent by Khan Bahadoor Khan to attack Nynee Tal had been dispersed by Captain Ramsay. Jung Bahadoor had sent two regiments and 1,500 recruits to Almorah. Captain Ramsay proposed to re-occupy Rohilcund with them.

Benares.—All quiet; great exertions making to collect carriage and stores of all kinds to the utmost extent procurable.

Berhampore.—All quiet.

Bhaugulpore.—All quiet.

Cawnpore.—All well at Cawnpore. Great exertions making to collect supplies and stores, and forward them to Alumbagh. The collection of supplies was progressing satisfactorily; carts and stretchers were being made up. The Cawnpore district was generally quiet and undisturbed, except by a few paltry zemindars and plundering parties. The Nana had retired with a few Cavalry from Lucknow to Futtehpore Chowrassee, and was said to be about to cross to meet the Gwalior mutineers. A body of the Delhi fugitives, hampered with sick, and marching down in separate bodies, from the scarcity of supplies, with some guns, elephants, and treasure, having arrived near Bithoor, where the Nana had been inducing them to join him, Colonel Wilson moved out on the 18th with a small force towards Sheorajpore. They reached the place, drove the enemy out with hardly more than a nominal resistance. They followed them up for two miles, and continued a mile and a half further on with some sowars, but could not overtake them. No guns taken, but some ordnance stores; our casualties are seven or eight.

Delhi.—No direct news but *via* Agra to 10th, which said there was "No news." The King and principal Begum remained close prisoners. A Commission was to sit on the King, not to offer an opinion, but to report. Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed's column had left for the Doab; another column, under Brigadier Showers, had gone out to Humajon's Tomb and the Kootub, where some insurgents had collected, and was to go to Bullbghur. Colonel Burn

had been appointed Military Governor of Delhi, and Colonel Jones, 60th Rifles, of the palace. The city was a desolation. The district quieting down, and arrangements were on foot for its complete re-occupation. Two more of the shahzadahs had been brought in, to be tried by Military commission. Orders were dispatched on the 10th to Delhi, to demolish its defences, sparing all places of worship, tombs, and all ancient buildings of interest; but to blow up or otherwise destroy all fortifications and the gates of the city, so as to make them useless for defence. Orders have gone, that if any promise of his life has been made to the King, or any member of his family, he is to be sent to Allahabad under proper escort, &c. If not, he is to be tried by a special commission, under Act 14 of 1857, and, if found guilty, the sentence to be carried out without further reference to Government.

Dinapore.—All quiet.

Ghazepore.—All quiet.

Goruckpore.—Still in the hands of insurgents.

Gwalior.—Scindia still holds his own, and is in high heart and spirits; had fired salutes on hearing of the fall of Delhi. Rebels said to be going into Bundelcund, there to induce the people to join them; or, failing to do so, to extort money, and go to Calpee. The rebels' camp full of dissension. Latest news says that the Contingent was likely to march on the 15th, via Jhansi, towards Cawnpore.

Hazareebaugh.—A detachment of the 32nd Native Infantry mutinied at Deoghur on the 9th of October, killing Lieutenant Cooper, commanding; Mr. Ronald, Extra-Assistant Commissioner; and a Hindoo subadar: and after looting the town and releasing the prisoners, had moved off eastward. Major English, with a detachment of Her Majesty's 53rd, has gone towards Gya, to endeavour to intercept these mutineers. Another detachment of the 32nd Native Infantry, at Burhait, has also mutinied; but the head-quarters are moving down (apparently quietly) to Raneegunga.

Lahore (Punjab).—There have been disturbances in the Gogaira district. The insurgents appeared chiefly to be composed of plundering and cattle-stealing tribes, and have been defeated with considerable loss and dispersed; but in one of the engagements, Mr. Berkeley, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, was unfortunately killed. All quiet elsewhere in the Punjab. This is from a private source; nothing official has been received on the subject.

Lucknow.—The Balle Guard was relieved on the 25th of September. The force now under Sir J. Outram and General Havelock appears to be occupied in reducing the city, where the insurgents muster very strong. Communication with his depôt at Alumbagh was for some time cut off, and is now open out by coëssid as well as with Cawnpore. Communication to Alumbagh seems pretty safe, several convoys having proceeded and returned unmolested. All the insurgents seem concentrated at Lucknow. Sir J. Outram is very urgent for reinforcements of men and provisions: without the former, the garrison cannot be brought away. It was his original intention, after clearing away and destroying the enemy's works, and providing for the safety of the garrison in every possible way, to retire with the remainder of the force (leaving a body to strengthen the garrison) and sick, to Cawnpore. The insurgent Sepoys held so strict a watch, and inspired such terror among all classes in the city, that Sir J. Outram has been unable to communicate with a single inhabitant of Lucknow since his arrival. A strong demonstration of force was required to cause a re-action in our favour. General Outram considers that the reinforcements should be concentrated at Alumbagh, where there is a fortified walled inclosure, and to which this road (though infested by thieves) is comparatively safe from Cawnpore. The last accounts from Sir James are dated the 13th; a list of the survivors of the garrison has been received, and a list of those killed is promised. Sir J. Outram was himself slightly wounded on the 25th, but not incapacitated from work. A letter dated 7th October, from Sir J. Outram, says force is besieged at Lucknow by the enemy; has grain, gun-bullocks, and horses, upon which they can subsist for a month; but no hospital comforts, and little medicine. The loss since the force crossed the Ganges has been very heavy—246 killed, and 700 wounded and missing; out of the former, 16 officers.

Midnapore.—All quiet.

Mirzapore.—Head-quarters of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, with two guns, left on the 13th, to take up a position to command the Chuttra Pass. The 27th Madras Native Infantry has been ordered to join them on arrival (one wing arrived at Mirzapore on the 17th, with four guns). If Captain Osborne can join them from Rewah, they are to return and make the best of their way to Cawnpore; if not, they are to go on to Rewah and rescue him, then returning and proceeding to Cawnpore.

Nagpore.—All quiet.

Oude (Lucknow).—Maun Sing had joined the insurgents. The Delhi fugitives, a body of rebel fugitives from Delhi, about 5,000, with no artillery to speak of, were said to be making for Nuhdee ferry, to cross into Oude. For news of Lucknow, see under that head. Sir J. Outram had issued a proclamation summoning all the men of the Lucknow corps who had been granted furloughs by Sir H. Lawrence, to Cawnpore, there to do duty, on the understanding that if it was afterwards proved that they had been guilty of mutiny, they must stand the consequences. This has been sanctioned, the proclamation having been issued; but the men are not to be armed nor too readily trusted. No other furlough men but these are to be received at Lucknow.

Patna.—All quiet. Every exertion being made to collect carriage and cattle from the surrounding district.

Rewah.—Captain Osborne's house had been surrounded by a body of armed people, threatening to kill him; the assailants, deterred, apparently, by his defensive preparations, had not attempted to force the house. The Rajah had encamped close to him, but did not interfere. Osborne thinks he cannot. The men appear to act in defiance of him, but Osborne hopes to hold out. The measures taken to help him are reported under the head of Mirzapore. Major Ellis, Political Agent in Bundelcund, had arrived at Kallinger with Lieutenant Remington and the Maharajah of Punna, and about 1,000 Punna troops. On the 7th of October, Koer Sing was still at Banda with about 4,000 men. It was said the Nana had asked them to join him, but that they were most anxious to make their escape.

Saugor.—All well, though the garrison is still shut up in the fort; the thakoors and others in the neighbourhood being up, and the garrison (trustworthy) being insufficiently strong to desperse them.

Trunk Road.—The arrangements for sending the troops up the Trunk Road have progressed satisfactorily. A dépôt has been organized at Raneegunge, and at the various halting-places supplies are collected for the men, with the means of cooking, &c. These smaller depôts are each under charge of a commissioned officer. A large body of rebels had collected near Allahabad: they have not approached the road nearer than four miles. In consequence of this, the parties of Europeans going up by bullock-train had been directed, near that portion of the road, to go in double parties.

Lucknow.—Maun Sing had addressed a letter to Captain Bruce at Cawnpore, inclosing one from Major-General Outram, declaring that he had hitherto supported the Government and protected its servants in his districts; that his only object in going to Lucknow was to rescue the Ranees of the late Rajah Bukhtwar Sing, who had been siezed there by the rebels, and that he could not get away until the rebels opposed the British at Alumbagh, when he seized the opportunity of doing so, making every arrangement to leave Lucknow. A report, however, reached him that the British, having defeated the rebels, were about to disgrace His Majesty's seraglio, and, having eaten the king's salt, he at once marched to protect them. He says he is ready to obey all Government orders, if he is told what is desired. He was informed that he should have known that the British never injured helpless women and children; and that if he was really friendly to the British Government, he would at once move all his men away from Lucknow, and communicate with the Commissioner. This, his vakeel has declared to Captain Bruce, that Maun Sing is willing to do.

On the 9th of November, the Governor General in Council transmitted a continuation of the narrative of events as follows:—

Agra.—All well by the latest accounts. Greathed's column, now under Brigadier H. Grant, C.B., her Majesty's 9th Lancers, who took command on its leaving Agra, reached Mynpoorie on the 24th of October, and occupied the station without opposition. The Rajah fled a few hours before its arrival, leaving behind him a good deal of property, a few guns, some powder, and 2,30,000 rupees—the treasure left there when the outbreak first took place. The column reached Cawnpore on the 26th of October. An expedition sent out from Agra to Futtehpore Sicree was successful; most of the rebels fled, but some occupied the buildings on the heights, and fought desperately; our loss trifling. All quiet towards the north-west, except in Gopa district, where the rising is not quite quelled yet. Indore mutineers fled from Futtehpore side towards Rajpootana.

Allahabad.—All well.

Azimghur.—A party of rebels, who crossed the Jaunpore frontier, were severely handled by the Goorkhas; 250 were killed, 181 bodies counted next day, besides many shot in a tank. A small body of police sowars cut up large numbers, and six standards were taken; our loss trifling.

Banda.—A batch of mutineers, who left this place on the 27th of October, with the intention of crossing the Jumna at Chilla Tara and Calpee, are said to have burnt the records of the Collector's and Dewannee office. Koer Sing left, with a body of mutineers, on the 30th, and another party left on the 21st. They appear to have left with the intention of proceeding towards Calpee.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—The disarmed 32nd Native Infantry have been brought down. Since the dispatch of the last narrative, the following troops have arrived:—Royal Artillery, 612, in *Scotland*, *Sydney*, and *Lady Jocelyn*; Rifle Brigade, 2nd and 3rd battalions, 903, in *Lady Jocelyn*, *United Kingdom*, *Sutlej*, and *Barham*; 42nd Highlanders, 290, in *Australian*; 54th Foot, 352, in *Lady Jocelyn*; 88th Foot, 627, in *Ulysses*, and *Surrey*. Recruits (Queen's), 219, in *Bucephalus*; recruits (Company's), 664, in *Amazon*, *Areta*, and *Adelaide*. The Commander-in-Chief, with army head-quarters and staff, left on the 27th October, for Cawnpore.

Bareilly.—No news. A body of insurgents in Rohilcund said to have been defeated and driven off a second time by the force at Nynce Tal.

Berhampore.—All quiet.

Bhaugulpore.—All quiet.

Cawnpore.—Brigadier Hope Grant's (late Greathed's) column arrived on the 26th October. The column consisted of two companies of Sappers, 260 Europeans, and 320 Native (Punjab) Cavalry, 600 Europeans, and 900 Native (Punjab) Infantry, with 10 Horse Artillery guns, a field battery, two 10-pounder guns, and two 8-inch mortars. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Cawnpore on the 3rd November. Brigadier Grant's force, which crossed the Ganges on the 30th October, is now halted just beyond the Bunnee Bridge, by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Delhi.—The column under Brigadier Showers occupied Dadree on the 15th October, taking six guns, and subsequently, Koonand, capturing five lacs of rupees, and cutting off about 400 of Nabob's troops, on the 20th October. After punishing some Mewattees at Sonah, the column was to proceed towards Bullubghur. The Cashmere troops, under R. Lawrence, joined this column on the 17th October, when this moved towards Jhujjur, the Nawab of which place surrendered himself. Opposition was expected at Jhujjur; but the cantonments were found evacuated: twenty-one guns and much ammunition taken. The Cashmere troops were to occupy Jhujjur. It appears that the King's life has been guaranteed. It does not appear under what circumstances; but inquiries have been made. The King will be sent down to the fort of Allahabad as soon as the road is freely opened. Everything has been prepared for the destruction of the fortifications; but the commencement of the work has been suspended pending further orders, Sir J. Lawrence being opposed to their entire destruction, which would involve an immense outlay, while some sort of wall round the place would be useful hereafter for police purposes.

Dinapore.—All quiet.

Futtehpore.—A battle was fought between this and Cawnpore on the 1st November, near the village of Kudgwa, between the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 500 men, and two 9-pounder guns, under Colonel Powell, her Majesty's 53rd Foot. The enemy had three guns, were in a strong position, and had a numerous force. Their position was carried, two guns captured, and their camp destroyed. Colonel Powell was killed. In consequence of our force being done up by forced marches, it was unable to pursue the enemy, but went into Cawnpore the following day with the wounded. The Banda mutineers appear to have left the Futtehpore district.

Ghazeeepore.—All quiet.

Gwalior.—The 1st Division of the Gwalior force, three regiments and three batteries, marched on the 15th; and the remainder, three more regiments, a battery, and the siege-train, on the 16th. The Infantry of the 5th and 6th companies of the 6th Regiment had remained with the Maharajah, the rebels forming two new regiments in their place. The rebels had utterly destroyed the cantonment and lines, and had marched towards Calpee and Cawnpore. Scindia is reported to have been overjoyed at the victory gained at Agra on the 10th of October (reported in last narrative). Scindia was unable to detain the rebels another day at Gwalior, though, by management, he had been enabled to keep them there a month after they threatened to attack Agra.

Lahore.—All quiet in the Punjab.

Lucknow.—A report from Brigadier-General Havelock, dated Lucknow Residency, 30th of September, detailing his operations from the date of crossing the Ganges to the relief of the garrison on the 25th of September, accompanies this narrative. Events subsequent to the 25th will be reported by Sir J. Outram, who took command on the junction of the relieving force with the garrison. Sir J. Outram reports on the 21st of October that his provisions, on a very reduced scale, would last till the 20th of November; but no bullocks would be kept to move the guns. Major McIntyre reports on the 30th of October from Alumbagh that all was well there; but communication with Sir J. Outram was very uncertain, and at long intervals. Reinforcements had reached the Alumbagh, and large supplies of provisions also; and more were being dispatched from Cawnpore.

Midnapore.—All quiet.

Mirzapore.—All quiet. A body of rebels and mutineers, called 4,000 men, with 100 horse and 16 elephants, was at Robertsgunge on 5th of November, marching westward on the road, followed by the Dinapore men; supposed to be the 32nd mutineers.

Nagode.—Bageergoogur has risen. The Thannadar and other Government servants have been killed. The Jubbulpore road is closed; and it is feared that Myhere will follow.

Nagpore.—All quiet.

Neemuch.—An attack was made from Neemuch on the 25th of October, to dislodge a body of Mundisore mutineers from Jowrah. Our force succeeded in driving them into the fort. The place was evacuated the next day, and is now occupied by us. Our loss was not heavy.

Oude.—See under the head of Lucknow. No news from the province generally. The rebels appear to be concentrated at Lucknow.

Patna.—All quiet.

Rajpootana.—The Karatoni troops treacherously murdered Major Burton and two sons on the 15th of October. Their object and movement not yet known. Jypore somewhat unsettled. Jodhpore mutineers moved to near Samghal Lake, supposed to meditate a flight to Rohilcund, or to join other disaffected Rajpootana troops.

Runeeunge.—At this station, the termination of the railroad, a depôt has been formed, for the purpose of finding means for supplying soldiers with all necessaries for proceeding up the country. It is from this station that they commence their journey, either by dāk carriage, bullock-train, or by land. The head-quarters and six companies of the 32nd Native Infantry arrived here on the 22nd October, and quietly gave up their arms. The men have since been brought down to Barrackpore.

Rewah.—The presence of the Madras column at the Chuttra Pass has had such an effect that Rewah is now quite quiet. Captain Osborne had gone into the camp, and had again returned to Rewah. The column had returned to Mirzapore, and proceeded towards Cawnpore. The Rajah had expressed his regret for what had happened; the Sirdars had given up their prisoners, and thrown themselves on the mercy of the Government. Osborne had pardoned them, disarmed the prisoners, and ordered them off. All this was brought about by the presence of the column at the pass.

Trunk Road.—The arrangements made for the transport of troops, and their comfort, remain very satisfactory. The Commander-in-Chief was interrupted on the 30th on his way up, between Jehanabad and Mohumma, by a body of mutineers who were crossing the road. His Excellency returned to Jehanabad, but proceeded on again the same evening.

On the 21st November the Governor General transmitted a continuation of the narrative of events as follows :

Allahabad.—All quiet.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—The following troops have arrived since the dispatch of the last narrative:—3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, in the *Cressy*; Her Majesty's recruits, 218, in the *Ellenborough*; 2nd Dragoon Guards, 325, in the *Monarch*; 97th Foot, 818, and the 42nd Foot, 178, in the *James Baines*; 20th Foot, 817, and the 42nd Foot, 180, in the *Champion of the Seas*; 19th Foot, 402, in the *Alnwick Castle*; Detachment, 230, in the *William Hammond*; 38th Foot, 386, 1st Royals, 1, 60th Rifles 3rd Battalion, 3, in the steam-ship, *John Bell*; Detachment, 250, in the *Agamemnon*; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 334, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 15, 19th Regiment, 265, 37th Regiment, 76, and 42nd Regiment, 76, in the *Adventure*; Her Majesty's recruits, 231, in the *Octavia*; 23rd Fusiliers, 292, and 93rd Regiment, 47, in the *Melville*.

Benares.—All quiet. Colonel Longden, commanding the force sent towards the Azimgur frontier, found the fort of Atroulea occupied, but did not think it prudent to attack it the first day. The following morning it was found empty, and has been razed to the ground. Colonel Longden returns to the Jaunpore frontier instantly, as it is still threatened by a large force from Oude.

Berhampore.—All quiet.

Bhaugulpore.—All quiet.

Bolundshukur.—General Penny has ordered a force from Meerut for the support of Mr. Sapte, who is menaced in this district by Walleed Khan.

Cawnpore.—The Commander-in-Chief left Cawnpore on the 9th of November, to join the troops in Oude. The Gwalior Contingent, with 20 guns, and above 3,000 men, were at Calpee on the 11th. Another division has since joined. Their artillery is said to consist, altogether, of 8 heavy guns and 30 light guns. Strong reinforcements had been, and were being, pushed on to the support of the Commander-in-Chief. General Windham intended to retain the Madras Brigade, in the event of the Gwalior troops crossing at Calpee, to aid in the defence of Cawnpore; if not, he would push them on towards Lucknow. By the last accounts the Gwalior force was crossing the Jumna at Calpee. Latest intelligence received to-day by telegraph, but without date, from Cawnpore, says that the Gwalior troops have made considerable advance towards Cawnpore, as Koer Singh's men, whom they pushed on first, were close to Abkerpore.

Chittagong.—The three companies of the 34th Native Infantry at this place have mutinied, and are understood to have gone off towards Dacca, with their arms, having plundered the treasury, and released the prisoners from gaol.

Chunar.—All quiet.

Dacca.—Apparently quiet; but, in consequence of the mutiny of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry at Chittagong, the authorities at Dacca have reported their intention to disarm the detachment of two companies of the 73rd Native Infantry at this place. A report just received states that the attempt to carry out this measure was made on the 21st instant, when a fight ensued. The mutineers were beaten and dispersed. Civil Surgeon Green was severely wounded, but no other officer was hit; 13 sailors killed and wounded; 41 of the mutinous sepoys killed, 2 wounded, and 1 made prisoner.

Delhi.—The Jodhpore Legion, with other rebel troops, has joined Jhujjur, and threatened Kanoudu. They are supposed to contemplate a junction with the Mewattees of Goorgaon. Colonel Gerard has marched on the line with a column *via* Goorgaon and Rewaree, to intercept the rebels. This done, the column will be free to march with carriage and stores towards Cawnpore.

Dinapore.—All quiet.

Ghazepore.—All quiet.

Gwalior.—The 5th Contingent Infantry and the two Mehidpore guns left Gwalior on the 4th November to join the rebels at Jaloun. Scindia could not prevent them. Before the mutiny at Gwalior, Scindia asked if he should endeavour to save from ruinous disorder the districts of Kuchmardha and Banda, assigned for the payment of the Contingent. The Ranees of Jhansi took possession of Banda. Scindia, who retained the sovereignty of the district, then sent his agent to take charge of it, and of Kuchmardhar, which was in great disorder. The agent has merely kept the place. Scindia has since asked if he may collect the revenue now overdue, and which the people are all willing to pay. Scindia's proposal has been accepted with thanks, every confidence being felt in his management, and it has been intimated that his Highness may also take charge of any other assigned districts where the authority of Government has ceased for the time.

Hazareebaugh.—All quiet in the district.

Lahore.—All quiet in the Punjab by the last accounts.

Lucknow.—The Commander-in-Chief marched to Alumbagh on the 12th. There was some harmless firing at that place on the 11th. His Excellency has been able to communicate with General Outram. After several skirmishes on the 13th November, ending in the capture of two guns, the fort of Jullabad, on the road to Lucknow from Cawnpore, was taken and blown up. After a running fight of two hours on the 15th at noon, the Commander-in-Chief occupied the Dilkosha Park (Constantia) and the Martiniere. At 3 p.m., the enemy came forward to attack, but after a struggle of an hour was beaten back and repulsed heavily. An advanced picquet having cleared some villages across the canal, our troops took post there for the night. The loss was trifling: Lieutenant Mayne, Horse Artillery and Officiating Quartermaster-General's department, and Lieutenant Wheatcroft, Carabiniers, killed. On the 16th and 17th, after severe fighting, the enemy were driven out of several positions—Secunderabagh, the barracks, and the Motee Mahul; and a junction effected with Sir J. Outram and Sir H. Have-lock. By the last accounts the Commander-in-Chief was removing the garrison, and sick and wounded, to his rear. The list of killed and wounded in this last affair accompanies the narrative.

Mhow.—Two columns of Infantry took possession of the Pettah and the high bank between it and the Fort of Dhar on the 25th October without opposition. Arrangements were made for capturing the fort, and batteries were opened upon it. The breach was practicable on the 31st. The assault was ordered for the following morning, but at 10 p.m. on the 31st, firing being heard at an outpost, the troops turned out, and rushing towards the fort, and up the breach, found it evacuated. It was held during the night by the 25th Native Infantry inside, and by a Cavalry detachment outside. It is said that a body of the enemy, with some women and children, and baggage, on camels and tattoos, have escaped. The Cavalry could not come up with the fugitive enemy (except women). Six of the enemy's elephants going to Mundisore for ammunition were captured, and some villages destroyed in which they were concealed.

Midnapore.—All quiet.

Mirzapore.—The mutineers who proceeded westward from Ghorawul returned to the neighbourhood of that place, declaring their intention of marching upon Delhi *via* Mirzapore. It appears that their reason for doing so was a report that Government had a fortified post in their front on the Beylum. On ascertaining that there was no such post, they again advanced, crossed the Beylum, and entered the Rewah territory.

Nagpore.—All quiet.

Oude.—The Nana Sahib's followers have crossed the Ganges into the Doab, but he himself is said to be still in Oude. The people of Oude are hostile to the British Government.

Patna.—All quiet.

Peshawur.—All quiet apparently. No news.

Rewah.—All quiet at Rewah. Lieutenant Osborne reports that Nepaul Singh and his brother at Myhere are in rebellion. The tehsildars, &c., escaped.

Trunk Road.—A body of rebels are said to be plundering about Ranka, 28 miles south of Chynepore. Lieutenant Graham, with 50 men, is at Chynepore, which is about 70 or 80 miles south-west of Sherghotty. He waits for reinforcements.

On the 10th of December, the Governor General transmitted a continuation of the narrative of events as follows:—

Agra.—A detachment under the command of Colonel Cotton had gone towards Furrakh. The action at Futtehpoore Sicree, reported in the narrative of 9th November last, appears to have caused heavier loss to the insurgents than was first supposed. All is quiet at Allyghur, and there seems to be a great change of late in the manners of the zemindars and others, and letters are received by the magistrate from the thakoors and others across the Ganges. The Mynpoorie Rajah is said to be prowling about in the Etawah district, with a few hundred followers. The jâts were coming in "with a will," for enlistment.

Allahabad.—All quiet. The families of the rescued garrison of Lucknow, and a portion of the sick and wounded, arrived on the 8th instant.

Azimghur.—The rebels having increased, it is said, to about 20,000 men with 16 guns, Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's force has fallen back to Jaunpore, until reinforced from Benares, which he will be immediately. The enemy, however, have apparently considered this move a stratagem, and have not advanced more than ten miles towards Jaunpore. Azimghur was quiet, but the magistrate reports that the police have been turned out of a frontier chowkee by a party of rebels having sepoy with them. Parties of sepoys are reported to be at two or three places in Oude near the Azimghur frontier. A party of sepoys, about 1,800 in number, has for some days been collected at the Bunnee Ghaut on the Gogra, with a nephew of Koer Singh. They are collecting boats, with the intention, it is understood, of crossing the Ghazepore district into Shahabad. Many are said to be wounded. Orders have been given to watch the ghauts on the Ganges, and the Commissioner of Patna has been warned. Ghazepore has been strengthened; other parties are said to be moving down from Lucknow, which is represented as being nearly deserted.

Banda.—A large body of mutineers is still in this district, said to have come from the east; a portion of the men wounded, and some without arms.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—The following troops have arrived since the dispatch of the last narrative:—88th Foot, 222, in the *Calabar*; 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 402, in the *Aliquis*; 2nd Dragoon Guards, 333, in the *Blenheim*; 88th Foot, 207, in the *Cambodia*; 79th Foot, 202, in the *Walmer Castle*; the 7th Hussars in the *Lightning*; and 285 Company's recruits in the *Sir Robert Sale*.

Bareilly.—Nothing from this place; but the reports from Rohilkund are less threatening as regards the chance of an irruption into the Doab. Large forces had come in the direction of the Ganges; but were fully occupied in making the refractory Hindoo zemindars pay revenue. These generally resisted, and large gatherings were again spoken of against Khan Bahadoor, but they can do nothing until we can take the lead. The Hindoos are sending over letters full of anxiety for our approach, on account of the oppressions of the Afghans. The Bareilly troops had a fight with the Budaon allies on the 5th November, and discomfited them; the Hindoos fled almost as soon as the fight began. The Mussulmans, inflated by their victory, may venture across the Ganges, but it is not considered likely.

Benares.—In consequence of the pressure upon the Azimghur and Jaunpore frontier, the European force has been increased at Benares, and Her Majesty's 20th and 97th Regiments, now on their way up, are to be detained there to form the nucleus of a force for service in the field, under the command of Colonel Franks, 10th Foot, who has been sent up to take the command (and who is now at Benares), for the purpose of securing Benares, and proceeding against the enemy.

Berhampore.—All quiet.

Bhaugulpore.—All quiet.

Cawnpore.—Major-General Windham attacked the 1st Division of the Gwalior Contingent, about eight miles from Cawnpore, on the 26th November. It consisted of upwards of 3,000 men, with two 18-inch howitzers and two field-guns. After a sharp fight of an hour and a half they were completely routed, and all but one light gun captured. The Gwalior Contingent attacked Nawabgunge on the 27th. The British troops were obliged to retire into the entrenchment, and on the same night the rebels burnt down the camps of the 34th, 82nd, and 88th Regiments, and on the 28th they attacked the entrenchment. A sortie made against the assailants from the canal was most successful; the 60th Rifles beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their heavy guns. On the right the 64th Regiment suffered severely. Brigadier Wilson was killed, and Major Stirling and Captain Murphy badly wounded. Sir Colonel Campbell hearing of this, pushed into Cawnpore on the night of the 28th, and on the following morning the women and children, and sick and wounded, were brought over the river. The families, and about 500 of the sick and wounded (leaving about 860 of the latter to be protected at Cawnpore for the present), were sent off towards Allahabad on the 3rd. The Commander-in-Chief attacked the rebels on the 6th, and completely routed them, taking sixteen guns, a quantity of spare waggons, ammunition, and baggage, and followed them up fourteen miles towards Calpee. Our loss was insignificant.

Chittagong.—Nothing new. The detailed report of the mutiny of the three companies of the 34th Native Infantry, by the officer commanding, accompanies this narrative.

Dacca.—Nothing new. All has remained quiet since last accounts. A detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment has been sent up to secure the place, and to intercept the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry if possible. The mutineers of the 73rd Native Infantry who were captured have been punished: several, including one native officer, have been hanged, and the remainder sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, and transportation for life.

Dinapore.—All quiet.

Futtehghur.—The Nawab is said by travellers from Furruckabad to be in a state of great terror at his impending fate, and he has, it is said, advised his followers to fly, which many of them are doing. By the latest accounts, however, the Furruckabad troops have occupied Allygunge, near Etah, with some horse and foot, and two guns. This force is throwing out its thannah here and there in re-occupation of the country. This is probably preliminary to an attempt to collect revenue, but its effect is bad on Allyghur. It fans the embers of fanaticism still slumbering in the district, and strikes terror into the loyal subjects. Until

the nests of insurgents at Furruckabad can be put down, there will be no permanent security for the middle of the Doab. The administration is being kept up, however, in Etawah, through influential men, in a wonderful manner, considering the difficulties to contend with; and the comparative quiet and subordination which have prevailed indicates that the country, at least, is not against us. Jussuwnt Rao defeated Ram Pershaud and a party of our ill-wishers near Ghare Ghaut, killing seventeen and wounding a considerable number.

Ghazee-pore.—All quiet.

Goruck-pore.—No news from this place, but Jung Bahadoor is on his way down from Nepaul with about 9,000 men, and is proceeding *viâ* Segowlee towards Goruck-pore. Arrangements have been made for the provisioning and the comforts of his men, and commissariat officers have started to take up their duties with his camp.

Gwalior.—The Contingent, it appears, took the fort of Rampoor, and carried off the petty chieftain, on their way to Calpee. It is said that Lieutenant Tomkinson of the 53rd Native Infantry, who had taken treasure from Orai to Gwalior, remained concealed at Amaon till the Contingent marched that way, when he was betrayed by a Poorbea for 50 rupees, and killed.

Jelpigorie.—Colonel Sherer, commanding 73rd Native Infantry, reports, on the 4th inst., that the 73rd Native Infantry was behaving admirably, and that he was expecting a reinforcement of Goorkhas: when the sailors reached Rungpore he would consider the district safe. Captain the Hon. E. C. Curzon, however, reports from Telogore, on the same date, that, on the requisition of the civil authorities, he was about to march into Jelpigorie with his party of Europeans from Darjeeling, as it was reported that the Dacca mutineers were marching on Jelpigorie.

Jhansi.—News from Jhansi says that the Tehree troops have abandoned the siege and returned to Tehree, on hearing of the advance of Colonel Durand, with the Malwa force from Mhow. All well at Punna and Kallinger.

Lahore.—No news; but from reports received *viâ* Agra it would appear that the rising in the Googaira district is not yet extinguished.

Lucknow.—On the 22nd the garrison of Lucknow executed its retreat from the Residency, covered by the relieving force under the Commander-in-Chief, which then fell back on Dilkosha, in the presence of the whole force of Oude. The women and children, wounded, and State prisoners, the King's treasure, and twenty-three lacs of rupees, with all the guns worth carrying away, were taken to the Commander-in-Chief's camp; many guns were destroyed before giving up the Residency. The Commander-in-Chief left Alumbagh for Cawnpore on the 26th, with all the long convoy attendant upon the rescued garrison, leaving Sir J. Outram, with a strong division, complete in all details except carriage. His Excellency reached Cawnpore (into which place he hurried, hearing that it was besieged,) on the night of the 28th, and on the following morning the families and wounded were crossed over from the left bank. Sir H. Havelock is said to have died on the 25th November, but no particulars received. The dispatches of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, detailing the operations for the relief of Lucknow, have appeared in the gazette of this date, and will be sent home by the mail.

Mhow.—Mehidpore was attacked by the rebel force from Bownuggur on the 8th of November. The Infantry of the Contingent behaved shamefully, refusing to attack when led on by their officers. The Subadar-Major opened his jacket as the rebels approached, and hoisted the green flag. Only a portion of the Artillery stood to their guns, which at last fell into the hands of the rebels. The Contingent then fled; the officers escaping, escorted by a faithful band of thirty of the 2nd Gwalior Cavalry. Lieutenant Mills killed, and Dr. Carey said to be so. On the 11th, Major Orr occupied Mehidpore, which had been evacuated by the rebels the previous day. On the following day the Hyderabad Cavalry went in pursuit; came up with a body of the rebels, who made a stand, dispersed them, and eventually recovered all the artillery and stores taken by the rebels from Mehidpore, as well as two guns they had brought there. The rebels fought obstinately, as the list of our casualties will show; and the affair was most honourable to our men and officers, and as useful as creditable. The force under Major Orr was waiting to press on, and attack the rebels, and relieve Neemuch, which place they were besieging, having nearly all left Mundisore. Neemuch has since been relieved.

Midnapore.—All quiet.

Mirzapore.—All quiet.

Nagode.—Bhowanee Sing, the Subadar of the Dinapore mutineers, and who headed those who burnt down Nagode, is said to have been made prisoner in the action at Kudjwa, and to have been afterwards hung at Futtehpore. Subadar Sewlall Tewarree, 50th Native Infantry, who headed the mutiny in that corps, is said to have been killed in the same action.

Nagpore.—All perfectly quiet in this province.

Neemuch.—More complete accounts of the attack on, and the defeat of, the Mundisore mutineers, near Neemuch, on the 23rd October, accompanying this narrative. They were still uneasy at Neemuch regarding these insurgents, who mustered strong, and had guns; and by the latest accounts, received *viâ* Mhow, it appears they were besieged by them, but the rebels having no heavy guns had done no mischief, and had suffered some loss from the fort guns. They had sent to Mundisore for heavy guns, but Captain Orr's force was pressing on to the

relief of Neemuch. Intelligence has just been received that this has been effected. The rebels were driven away with heavy loss, and the remnants of this formidable insurrection are now occupying the fort and town of Mundisore, numbering about 2,000 men, and much dispirited; our troops behaved admirably, and the loss not heavy considering the work done.

Patna.—All quiet.

Rajpootana.—The feeling is against the Rajah in regard to the Kotah tragedy, and the apathy and indifference he displayed on the occasion are a common topic of conversation amongst the higher classes of the people. There seems to be an uneasy feeling abroad as regards our ability to get reinforcements, but now that Lucknow is relieved and the Gwalior force dispersed, troops will move up from this side, and, with the forces from Madras and Bombay, will show the people that our reinforcements are a reality.

Rewah.—The Rewah troops were defeated on the 23rd of November by the Myhere rebels, who captured the Kunchagapore fort and two guns.

Trunk Road.—The arrangements for the troops on the way up continue most satisfactory, and the men are supplied with every want and with everything that can add to their comfort.

Azimghur.—There are reports of a threatened attack from Goruckpore, by the Burbul Ghaut on the Gogra, but little faith is placed in them.

Cawnpore.—Message from the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor General: "A dispatch has just been received from General Hope Grant, her Majesty's 9th Lancers; narrates that he came up with the fugitives at Serajghaut, when they were beginning to cross the guns over the Ganges. He attacked them instantly with his cavalry and artillery with great spirit, and, after half an hour's sharp firing, took fifteen guns, including one 18-pounder, eight 9-pounders, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 4-pounder howitzers, and 6-pounder native, with all their stores, carts, waggons, large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, hackeries, &c. General Grant estimates the loss of the enemy at about 100. He did not lose a man in the operations; he himself being slightly wounded. I congratulate your Lordship on the happy finish of this particular campaign."

Jelapigorie.—On hearing that Europeans were coming, the 4th troop 11th Irregular Cavalry went off with their horses, arms, and accoutrements. This occurred at 2 A.M. on the 5th December. The cavalry lines being at some distance from the infantry, their departure was neither heard of nor noticed till two hours had elapsed, when pursuit was out of the question. The 73rd Native Infantry was behaving admirably.

Jaunpore.—It is reported that the rebel force on the frontier, which threatened Colonel Longden, has broken up. Five or six thousand are said to occupy the old position, and as many have gone off south, in order, it is supposed, to coerce some talookdar who has not joined them. The remainder have gone off northward, whence they came originally.

On the 24th of December, the Governor General transmitted a continuation of the narrative of events as follows:—

Allahabad.—The first portion of the sick and wounded, about 150 in number, has left for Calcutta; as also a portion of the families belonging to the late garrison of Lucknow. The remainder will follow as conveyance is procurable. Her Majesty's 7th Hussars are to be mounted and prepared for the field at Allahabad, to which place horses and stores are being sent for them from Benares.

Azimghur.—A force is assembling at Jaunpore for the protection of this frontier.

Banda.—Major Ellis expected the Nawab of Banda to wait on him at Kallinger, but he failed to do so. It is said that both the Nawab and Narain Ram are collecting revenue in different pergunnahs of the Banda district. The district of Humeerpore continues somewhat disturbed. The Political Agent at Bundelcund has called upon the Rajah of Chirkaree, urging him to employ his troops for the maintenance of British authority.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—The 70th Native Infantry is about to be sent to China, the regiment having again expressed its willingness and desire to proceed on foreign service. It comes down to Calcutta on the 25th, and embarks for China on the 28th. Seventy elephants have arrived in the *Belgravia* and *Tubal Cain*.

Benares.—Reinforcements have been sent to Jaunpore, whither Brigadier-General Franks, who has been appointed to command the force on that frontier, has also proceeded. Brigadier-General Franks has been instructed not to cross into Oude, or to proceed further than may be necessary to defend the Jaunpore and Azimghur frontiers, until further orders.

Berhampore.—All quiet.

Bhaugulpore.—All quiet at this place.

Cawnpore.—The Commander-in-Chief is preparing a force to proceed towards Futtehgur, and settle affairs at that place. It is also proposed to send another column towards Etawah and Mynpoorie, whence it will communicate with the main column which moves along the Grand Trunk Road.

Chittagong.—A party of 100 sailors, sent down for the protection of this place, had arrived.

Chuprah.—A large body of rebels and mutinous sepoys are said to be collected at Selimpore, near the border of the Sarun district. Brigadier-General Franks is informed of this. A party of rebels, supposed to be the Buraz sepoys, have made an attack on a Sikh outpost

in the Chuprah district. A few Sikhs are said to have been killed, and two made prisoners. The enemy retired again immediately after having set fire to a small part of the village where the Sikhs were posted.

Dacca.—Four more of the mutineers of the detachment 73rd Native Infantry have been punished, one with death, the remaining three with transportation for life. The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment is pushing on towards Sylhet, to which direction it is reported that the rebels from Chittagong are advancing. The Sylhet Light Infantry is also moving down to the southward to meet the rebels. Since this was written, accounts have been received that a portion of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th has reached Sylhet.

Delhi.—It is reported, *vid* Nagpore, that a force which went out into the Rewaree country from Delhi, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, defeated the Jodhpore Legion on the 16th December, near Kurnaul. The rebels fought with great spirit, and our loss was about 70 killed and wounded, amongst the latter Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard mortally. At Delhi, twenty-four of the inferior members of the Royal family were executed on the 20th of November, by order of a Military Committee, before which they were tried. Hakeem Abdool Hug, one of the most influential of the rebels, and foremost in hostility to the British Government, was also executed on the 21st of November.

Futteghur.—No news. A force will proceed immediately from Cawnpore to rout out the insurgents at this place.

Ghazepore.—All quiet.

Goruckpore.—No news. Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. MacGregor, Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad, appointed Brigadier-General and Military Commissioner, and Governor-General's Agent with His Highness Jung Bahadoor, expected to reach Segowlie on the 23rd of December, to meet the Goorkha troops who were to arrive there on the 22nd of December.

Hazareebaugh and Chota Nagpore.—These districts are all settling down, with the exception of Palamow, from which it has been considered necessary to withdraw the detachment. A detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and some guns, under Major Cotter, were sent on from Sasseram towards Chynepore, where Lieutenant Graham with some men of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry was closely pressed. On their arrival they found that the insurgents had left Chynepore, and as Lieutenant Graham was under no restraint, and safe with the Deo Rajah, Major Cotter has returned to Sasseram, to which place he was originally sent to keep the Grand Trunk Road open. A party of Sikhs reached Ourazeed for the capture of Ameer Sing, who escaped, leaving an elephant and some horses. It is thought that he will be caught, as the Sikhs are still in search of him.

Jawnpore.—The rebel force, under Nahada Hossein, the so-called Nazim of Sultanpore, has been completely defeated in two engagements at Kodhooa and Chanda, by the Goorkha troops, under Colonel Puhlwan Sing.

Jelpigorie.—A sower of the 11th Irregular Cavalry was brought in on the evening of the 9th, and, after trial, was on the 11th blown away from a gun in presence of the troops. A report having been received that the rebels were intending to cross the Teesta and march on Jelpigorie, and as it appeared that an attack might be made on them with a fair chance of success, a party of Europeans and Sebundee Sappers was sent out on the 10th. They reached the river's bank opposite the rebels' camp, but the enemy were so posted in the high bank, with a broad river with separate streams in their front, and a dense jungle in their rear, with only one flank open, that had our party attempted to cross they would have been placed in a position of great danger. The expedition returned to Jelpigorie, where, however, all remains quiet as yet; not a single desertion having taken place in the 73rd Native Infantry. Colonel Sherer has requested the Commissioner at Purneah to send him a reinforcement of 50 European soldiers armed with the Enfield rifle. By the latest accounts, the rebels have moved northward.

Lucknow.—Private accounts mention that Sir J. Outram's camp at Alumbagh is healthy. Our force is not attacked; a few shells are thrown in occasionally by the enemy at long range, but inflict hardly any loss. The people in the city are said to be fighting amongst themselves, and the report is strengthened by occasional firing in the city, and their leaving our force comparatively unmolested.

Mhow.—From Indore it is reported that, on the 15th December Holkar's Regular Cavalry, and also two regiments of Holkar's Infantry, were quietly disarmed. These latter corps, like the cavalry, were conspicuous in the attack on the Residency on the 1st July last. This was done in the presence of the Mhow column, which enabled the Durbar to execute the Resident's requisition. The punishment of the guilty still remains to be carried out, but the Durbar has promised that, the disarming once effected, justice shall have its course. Sir R. Hamilton received charge of the agency on the 16th December from Colonel Durand.

Midnapore.—All quiet. 100 seamen are being sent to occupy the station on the departure of the Shekawatee battalion towards Sumbulpore, where their services are required.

Mirzapore.—All quiet.

Neemuch.—The remainder of the Mundisore force, with the Shahzadah himself, are said to have been hemmed in in the Mokundrah Pass, and all taken prisoners. The Kotah Chief's own troops and rebels are said to have effected this capture. The whole country has now turned on the Wilayattees, but the news of the Shahzadah's capture requires confirmation.

Oude.—No news, but that under the head of Lucknow. Bodies of rebels and mutinous sepoys are reported to be collected in different directions on the Azimghur and Jaunpore frontier.

Patna.—All quiet.

Purneah.—A detachment of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers and seamen marched into Purneah, attacked and defeated a party of the mutineers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry at that place, 11th December. On the 10th their advanced guard was surprised near the Purneah Bazar, and shortly afterwards their main body, who retired upon the advance of our men. The same evening, having received intelligence that they were encamped a short distance from Purneah, our party marched, and came upon them at daybreak on the 11th. They attacked our party with spirit, but after losing some men, they made off in a north-westerly direction. Our force was about to start in pursuit on elephants. The Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry is also proceeding to Ombanga in Tirhoot, to intercept these mutineers.

Raneegunge.—Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards marched for the Upper Provinces on the 21st December.

Saugor.—Captain Roberts and a detachment of troops from Saugor employed in keeping open the dāk road from that place to Nursingpore has had several slight encounters with the insurgents in the Nursingpore district, in every case inflicting some loss, and ending in the capture of a noted rebel, named Jungah Sing, who was the terror of the district, besides a number of other prisoners. Two guns and three zumboorucks were also taken. The sepoys and sowars of the 31st Native Infantry and 3rd Light Cavalry have behaved well. Our loss was only one horse killed, and one sepoy slightly wounded.

Further Papers (No. 7, in continuation of No. 5,) relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

On the 19th October, 1857, the Governor General of India in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a narrative furnished by the Government of Bengal of events which had occurred in the Lower Provinces connected with the Revolt of the Native Army of that Presidency.

Week ending 26th September, 1857.

No events of importance in connection with the rebellion have occurred in any part of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week under report, ending 26th September, 1857.

Patna Division.—In the Patna Division, with the exception of portions of the Shahabad and Behar districts, quiet prevailed throughout the districts. The 5th Irregulars reached Sasseram on the 19th, and burned two marrellahs and the railway company's bungalows there. They were joined on the same evening by Ummer Sing, but appear to have remained only a day or two, and to have proceeded southwards with their own followers; Ummer Sing still continuing to infest the neighbourhood. The telegraph wire was cut; and as the dāk from Benares did not come in to Dehree on the 20th, Lieutenant Stanton stopped the dāk, which was proceeding up country. The communication was restored on the 25th through the exertions of the officiating Postmaster-General (Mr. Dove) and a party of signallers, who advanced up the road on the 24th, escorted by twenty-five men of the Police Battalion. On the 25th Lieutenant Stanton also went out with a party of Sikhs in search of escaped prisoners and stolen property in the villages near Dehree, and succeeded in capturing several prisoners and dacoits, and in recovering some plundered goods. In the house of one of the principal men in the village of Etawah some property belonging to Mr. Solano was found; and, as this man was known also to have aided the sowars of the 5th, it was determined to make an example of him by destroying his house, which was accordingly set on fire. Some men of an adjoining village took the opportunity to set fire to other houses in the village, and the whole village was destroyed, which, though not intended, may prove a salutary example, and was not undeserved, as every inhabitant of the place is believed to have been implicated in the late disturbances. The column under Colonel Fischer reached the Soane on the 23rd, but did not cross, information having been received that the Ramghur mutineers, having crossed the ghaut on the 19th and 20th, were marching westward, and were within two or three days' march of the Soane. This information turned out to be incorrect. The party moving in this direction were not the main body of the mutineers. In the Nowadah sub-division of the Behar district some bands of rajwars were reported at the beginning of the week to be still setting the police at defiance. The deputy magistrate had been ordered back to his post by

the commissioner; and the magistrate, writing on the 26th, states, that "the presence of Mr. Worsely, at the seat of his jurisdiction, has had a very beneficial effect. Two bands of rajwars and budmahes have escaped into the hills; a third band is, however, too strong, in his opinion, for him to attack; but as he will, since writing, have received a reinforcement of 52 nujeebs from Patna, I have no doubt this band also will be dispersed shortly. The country about Behar to the north-east is tolerably quiet; the capture of Hyder Alli Khan and 24 of his followers has restored tranquillity." The late Nazir of Patna had, by his exertions, contributed much towards producing this state of things, and had sent in a large number of prisoners. The north and west of this district continued unsettled, and the police, though largely augmented, were unable to cope with the insurgents. With a view to restore order, Mr. Money had directed the joint magistrate to proceed to Jehanabad to inquire into the numerous complaints from that quarter, and, with the assistance of the zemindars and their followers, to put down the disturbances by force. The commissioner, considering this an imprudent movement, as the rajpoots of Jehanabad are a turbulent set who had lately opposed a party of nujeebs under Mr. Lindsay and killed a darogah, directed the recall of Mr. Tayler to the station till he could be accompanied by an efficient guard. Under the erroneous impression that the 5th Irregulars intended to proceed to Urwal, and thence to Arrah, the commissioner had directed the civilians at the latter station to retire to Buxar. Anticipating that some of the zemindars of Shahabad and Behar would have difficulty in paying in their revenue at the treasuries of those districts, the commissioner proposed that the rules in this respect should be relaxed, and was authorised to allow payments to be made in any of the treasuries of his division, in such a manner as might be best suited to the exigencies of the times, being careful to keep the accountant fully informed of any orders he issued to this effect. Complaints had been made of the overbearing and oppressive conduct of some of the Sikh detachment. At Mozufferpore they had refused to pay the bazaar-rates for their supplies, and endeavoured to intimidate the shopkeepers into continuing a system of gratuitous supplies which, it appears, prevailed on the first re-occupation of the district. There is reason to fear that these men have become impressed with the notion that their assistance is indispensable to us; and, if this is not checked, it is likely to become the source of much future trouble and embarrassment. The commissioner's proceeding, in causing the native officer to be informed that he will be made responsible if the misconduct of his men is not checked, was approved.

Bhaugulpore Division.—All continued quiet in this division, but the commissioner was apprehensive lest the success of the 5th Irregulars in their career of plunder might have a bad effect on the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry. Mr. Yule also reported that a rumour of the stoppage of opium advances which had reached him, was likely to cause alarm and discontent amongst the zemindars and ryots. It was explained to him that it was not the intention of Government to depart from the usual course in the matter of these advances, except in one or two of the Behar districts, where the agent had been directed to exercise discretion and due caution in making or withholding the advances.

Rajshahye Division.—Orders were issued for the supply of accoutrements and ammunition for the use of the corps of Volunteer Cavalry which, as reported in a previous narrative, had been raised for the protection of the station and district of Rajshahye. The aspect of affairs at Jelpigorie was decidedly favourable, the extra batta lately granted to the sepoy having made them cheerful and contented. An inquiry had been instituted into the cause of a fire, by which the elephant shed at Titalya had been destroyed. No satisfactory evidence was procurable, though, in the opinion of the magistrate, it was the act of an incendiary.

Dacca Division.—The detachment of sailors sent on the expedition to Assam arrived at Dacca on the 17th September, when a portion of the force exhibited a mutinous spirit by disobeying the orders of their commanding officer, and refusing to go any further, asserting that they had only been engaged for service at Dacca. By the prompt and energetic measures taken by Mr. Carnac, the magistrate, and Lieutenant Lewis, commanding the sailors at that station, the disaffected men, with the exception of two, who deserted, were brought to reason, and consented to go on to Assam, and the steamer proceeded upwards the following morning.

Chittagong Division. Steps have been taken by the officiating commissioner of Chittagong, towards raising levies for the police corps, and the requisite number of men is expected to be collected in a very short time. The measure is stated to have added much to the general confidence. This division having been from the first free from disturbances, no opportunity has occurred for the display of individual acts of fidelity or loyalty; but the Maharajah of Tipperah is stated to have readily responded to a call for assistance from the residents of Tipperah, at a time when fears were, though without cause, entertained, and to have shown every disposition to aid the Government. The officiating commissioner has set about collecting elephants for employment in military operations during the ensuing cold season; all that can be obtained will be sent to the Government keddah, at Dacca, until they can be forwarded on to RaneeGUNGE.

Nuddea Division.—In the Nuddea division nothing connected with the revolt had occurred during the week under report. The Mohurrum was reported to have passed off without any disturbance, and the people continued to be everywhere well disposed towards the Government. In Baraset there had been a further arrest of some followers of the King of Ouda. Everything

remained perfectly quiet in Calcutta. From a report from the Magistrate of Jessore, there is reason to suppose that the rumour which had prevailed at one time of up-countrymen coming to Calcutta, in large numbers, in boats, via the Sunderbunds, was unfounded. All suspicious looking boats were stopped and reported to the magistrate.

Burdwan Division.—The districts of the Burdwan Division showed no appearance of popular movement or excitement during the week.

Cuttack Division.—The public peace also remained undisturbed in the Cuttack Division and the Tributary Mehals. Three Tributary Mehal convicts, who had escaped from Hazareebaugh during the recent disturbances, have been arrested and sent in—one by the Tehsildar of Nyaghur, and the other two by the Rajah of Talchere and Keonghur.

Assam.—Up to the 26th September, no seditious disturbances had taken place in any part of this province. The latest information from Debrohur reports everything quiet in that quarter, and alarming reports had greatly abated. The Naval Brigade reached Gowhaty on the 25th.

Darjeeling, Cachar, Arracan, Sonthal Pergunnah.—In these districts, everything went on as in ordinary times. The Sudder Station of Chota Nagpore was re-occupied by the Commissioner on the 23rd September. Major English's force, which accompanied him there, was about to return to Hazareebaugh immediately, as he did not consider it compatible with his orders to go in pursuit of the mutineers. The greater portion of the public buildings was found to have sustained but little damage at the hands of the mutineers; but most of the records had been destroyed by fire. The subjoined memorandum exhibits the amount of Government treasure known to have been plundered from the Lohardugga treasury:—In cash, 1,35,439 rupees, 13 annas, 10 pie; salaries of Government servants in the Mofussil, 247 rupees; stamped papers, 25,997 rupees; postage labels and envelopes, 611 rupees; opium, 2 mds., 10 seers. The troops and officers had at first to depend on the Rajah of Chota Nagpore and his subordinate zemindars for supplies, the bazaar having been plundered and deserted; but confidence appears immediately to have been restored, and the former inhabitants were returning to their homes and resuming their occupations. The mutineers seem to have been undecided in what direction to proceed, and it is probable, from the contradictory reports received on the subject, that they divided into two bodies. One of these was said to be at Baloomat (fifty-three miles from the head-quarters of the division) on the 21st September, and was then advancing in the direction of Palamow. They had fired several villages on the road, and murdered a number of villagers. The force, under Colonel Fischer, it was expected would intercept them. Previous to this, they had been surrounded at a place called Opaghaut, and their progress arrested by a large body of men, the followers of Bhota Sing, Buraik of Churea, in Chota Nagpore. Again, on the 26th September, a party were said to be plundering and burning villages near Sherghotty, through which place it was reported that they intended to pass. This party was said to have with them elephants and guns, and to be accompanied by several zemindars. Lieutenant Birch, as was reported in last week's narrative, has re-occupied Chyebassa. The Rajah of Serai Kellah welcomed him on his return, and continues in every respect well disposed. He is not, however, powerful enough to oppose the neighbouring chiefs, of whom the Rajah of Borahat and Phakoor of Khursooh are the most prominent in hostility to the Government. The Porahaut Rajah had promised to go into Chyebassa and deliver up to Lieutenant Birch the mutineers who had taken service under him, and the Government treasure which they had plundered; but there was reason to believe that these promises were not sincere, and Lieutenant Birch obtained information, on the 21st September, that he was making preparations to attack Serai Killah. The Commissioner seemed disposed to think that our re-occupation of Ranchie and Dorundah would have the effect of keeping this rajah to his allegiance; but his demeanour and conduct did not justify this expectation; and, on the circumstances being represented to the Government of India, it was determined to send a wing of the Midnapore Shekawatee battalion, under the command of Colonel Forster, to assist Lieutenant Birch in re-establishing the authority of Government. The latest intelligence from Maunbhoom is not satisfactory. The conduct of the zemindar of Pachete continues to wear a suspicious and hostile aspect; and the Commissioner is of opinion that his apprehension and confinement had become necessary. A large body of Sonthals had assembled near Jyepore for the purpose of committing depredations; but, upon the appearance of Captain Montgomery's small detachment of Sikhs which moved out against them, they dispersed and fled into the jungles. They had, however, re-appeared in great force, and it was reported that a body of not less than 6,000 had assembled, had plundered some villages, and perpetrated several murders. Under these circumstances, it was deemed advisable to comply with Captain Oakes' application for an additional force to enable him to put down the Sonthals effectually, and to establish order throughout his district. Accordingly, the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Bowsee, has been ordered to move into Maunbhoom. The gangs of Sonthals and others who plundered Golah, Chitterpore, and other villages of the Ramghur estate, have ceased their depredations since the column, under Major English, marched through Ramghur; but as they have committed several murders, and accumulated an immense quantity of plunder, Major Simpson has been directed to proceed against these men with a detachment of Sikhs of the police battalion. The amount in cash and bank notes which was in the Maunbhoom treasury, at the time when it was plundered by the mutineers,

is estimated at 90,844 rupees, 3 annas, 8 pie. The value of the stamps stolen or destroyed cannot be exactly ascertained; but it is approximately put down at 16,000 rupees. Up to the close of the week all continued quiet at Sumbulpore; but great sickness prevailed among the detachment of the 40th Madras Native Infantry which had been sent to protect that station. The late Rajah of Oodeypore, Dheraj Sing, who, after the expiration of his term of imprisonment, was deprived of his raj, and kept at Chota Nagpore upon a subsistence allowance, took advantage of the temporary abandonment of the place by the Government officers to go to Oodeypore and proclaim himself. The Commissioner has ordered him to come into the Sudder station. The deputy-magistrate of Santipore brought to the notice of Government that several coal boats had sunk in the river within a short time, when scarcely any other description of boats had met with any accident. As the crew and churundars are all up-country men, he was disposed to suspect that there is some tampering going on with them on the part of the rebels. This communication has been forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine for his information. Intimation was received from the Government of India, Foreign Department, that Major Herbert had been directed to grant a pass to every member of the King of Oude's establishment moving beyond Calcutta. This was communicated to the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police and the Commissioners of Nuddea and Burdwan for their information and guidance. Lieutenant Baker, in command of the sowars attached to the Bengal Police Battalion, having ascertained from the native officers of the corps that the latter had themselves lost confidence in the men, and doubted whether the majority of them would prove faithful if brought against the 5th Irregulars, towards whom the force was marching, reported the matter to Captain Rattray, who recommended that they should be disarmed. He was accordingly authorized, on the 19th September, to disarm and dismount all, or as many as he thought proper. Eighty of them were disarmed under this order when the ressalah reached Sherghotty, where Captain Rattray joined the force proceeding up the Grand Trunk Road. How to dispose of the horses at this place became a question for which no solution could be found, and the men, therefore, were not dismounted. Apprehending danger from the men being left behind with their horses, and only twenty-five Sikhs to control or check them, the Lieutenant-Governor desired that some arrangement should be made for depriving the men of their horses, or for more effectually preventing their using them and repossessing themselves of arms. Eventually, the men rejoined Captain Rattray, and accompanied him to Baroon. A portion of them have since done good service in an encounter with the rebels near Dehree, and Captain Rattray has been allowed to exercise his discretion in restoring their arms to such of them as he considers trustworthy.

On the 29th October, the Governor General transmitted a continuation of the narrative of events as follows:—

Week ending 3rd October, 1857.

Nearly the whole of the territory subject to the Government of Bengal remained undisturbed.

Patna Division.—The only exceptions in the Patna Division were some portions of the Shahabad and Behar Districts, which were kept in a state of ferment by the presence in the neighbourhood of Ummer Singh and the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry. Some alarm was also caused by rumours which had reached the authorities that the Ramghur mutineers intended to proceed *via* Sherghotty to Gya, in neither of which places was there a sufficient force to oppose them, and it was supposed that they had taken this route in communication with Judhur Singh, who, with a party of rebels, had taken up a position in the west of the Behar District, and had been previously instrumental in crossing the 5th Irregulars over the Soane. The people of the Burakur Hills were, moreover, reported by the Commissioner to be assembling for the purpose of destroying what they had formerly spared of Lieutenant Peile's works. There was a rumour prevalent that Koer Singh intended to return to Behar with the mutineers of the 50th and 52nd Regiments, which tended to keep up the unsettled state of feeling among the people. For the purpose of reducing the Shahabad District to order, the Commissioner proposes sending up the Naval Brigade, despatched for service in the Patna Division to Buxar, and to make use of the detachment of Sikhs which now garrisons Buxar, in enforcing his authority in the interior of the district. Captain Sotheby's Brigade would be at hand as a support in case of need. But the orders of the Government of India, in regard to the employment of these seamen, have not been lost sight of, and it is quite understood that they are not to be called out except with the entire concurrence of their commanding-officer in the safety and advisability of the measure. Two mountain-howitzers, lying at the Patna opium godown, will be sent up to Buxar with the brigade. Colonel Fischer, with his brigade, was at Dhoondwa on the 29th September. The direction in which he moved from thence has not been reported. On the 28th a party of Sikhs and Sowars, under the command of Lieutenant Baker, surprised Ummer Singh's village of Sarohie, and brought away a large quantity of grain and other plunder, with some ammunition. Ummer Singh was reported to be still at Kachina, twenty miles distant from Dehree. Among the prisoners captured were a jemadar of the 49th Regiment, a havildar of

the 37th, a sepoy of the 7th, and another sepoy, all of whom were hung on the 30th. The sowars, who had been disarmed, but were allowed to take part in this expedition, were reported to have behaved so well on this occasion, that the Lieutenant-Governor authorized Captain Rattray to give them another trial. A portion of the 12th Irregulars are reported by the magistrate of Sarum to have joined the Nizam of Goruckpore. 'This rebel would seem to be daily gaining strength, and it cannot be concealed that this circumstance threatens real danger to the districts to the north of the Ganges. The attention of the Government of India was again drawn to this subject on the 3rd October. Major Nation, Commandant of the Behar Station Guards, having been consulted as to the best means of rewarding a detachment of the Nujeebs, for good conduct while engaged under Mr. Lindsay, in an attack on a party of the rebels, proposed money rewards. This was deemed objectionable by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Commissioner of Patna was requested to suggest some other plan in communication with the commandant. It was remarked that the promotion of the deserving men as supernumeraries to the next higher grade would perhaps be the most suitable way of recognizing their good service, and if there was no objection to this he was desired to submit a nominal list of the men, with a memorandum of their present position and pay, and that of the grade to which they would be promoted. An urzee received from Maharajah Kisoore Chund, of Bettiah, by transfer from the Supreme Government, in which apprehensions were expressed regarding the security of his life and property, owing to the depredations committed by the mutineers in Goruckpore, was suitably responded to, and the opportunity was taken to announce to him the discomfiture of the rebels at Delhi, and the relief of Lucknow. This announcement had also been made to the Commissioner of Patna, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, for general information. The Supreme Government in the Foreign Department forwarded a translated copy of an urzee from Maharajah Mohessur Buksh Singh of Shahabad, detailing the services he had rendered to the British troops during the disturbances in Arrah, and offering to advance a lac of rupees to Government, on account of the future revenue of his zemindaree. A communication of a similar tenor having been received from the same person by this Government, and referred to the Commissioner of Patna for report, the Supreme Government were informed that, on receipt of Mr. Samuells' reply, a copy of the same would be forwarded for their information. The Executive Engineer of the Dinapore Division submitted a report on the subject of the armament of the entrenchment at Bankipore, for which he considers 8 pieces of field ordnance (viz., 6 guns and 2 howitzers), with 500 rounds of ammunition for each gun, and 350 rounds for each howitzer, would be sufficient. A copy of this communication was forwarded to the Supreme Government in the Military Department on the 2nd instant. The Government of India in the Military Department intimated that, in compliance with a suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief had been requested to convey the thanks of Government to Lieutenant Thomson, of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, for the good service rendered by him and the detachment under his command, in the safe conduct of Government treasure from Gya to Calcutta. In none of the districts of the Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, and Nuddea Divisions, did anything occur during the week in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere.

Bhaugulpore Division.—The Supreme Government in the Military Department transferred for disposal a letter from Mr. W. A. Kerry, of Dewangunge Purneah, bringing to the notice of Government that, if required and considered advisable, a thousand men or more could be enlisted as soldiers from among the Purbutteahs, who, in Assam and Sylhet, have proved obedient and faithful soldiers, and would, he believed, continue such, unless any difficulty were to arise between the British and the Nepal Governments. A report on the subject has been called for from the Commissioner of the Division.

Rajshahye Division.—In connection with the scheme for establishing Station Guards, the Officiating Judge of Rungpore has suggested that, instead of raising a new corps for the purpose, it would be better to fill the ranks of the present police with Goorkhas, who might readily be hired in the Hill Districts bordering on Darjeeling. The Commissioner of the division has been authorized to give the experiment a trial.

Presidency.—Everything has been perfectly tranquil in Calcutta during the week under report. The Supreme Government have, as a temporary measure, sanctioned the entertainment of an additional European police force in Calcutta, to the extent of 60 men on 50 rupees each. From a report from the Commissioner of Police on a petition from certain dealers in arms, &c., it appeared that the petitioners willingly made over their property to the police in July last, and that the arrangements which have been made for the custody of their goods do not interfere with their sale, or with their being properly looked after and kept in good repair. It has, therefore, not been considered necessary to interfere with the Commissioner's arrangements.

Assam.—In Assam, the Commissioner has authorized, pending the sanction of Government, certain arrangements for drilling the Garrow Police Force in Gowalparah for two months in the year, and the employment of an additional police force in that district of 50 men on 4 rupees each. A tabular statement in the prescribed form has been called for.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The advance guard of the mutineers entered Chuttra on the evening of the 29th, and the main body on the day following. Their halt there enabled the

detachment of Her Majesty's 53rd, under Major English, and a party of Rattray's Sikhs, under Lieutenant Earle, each about 150 strong, to come up with them; and on the morning of the 2nd October an engagement took place, which resulted in the complete defeat and dispersion of the enemy, who fled, leaving in the hands of the gallant little band of victors, 4 guns and a large quantity of ammunition, besides several boxes of treasure, their camp equipage, and the whole of their plunder. The loss in killed and wounded on our side was considerable, as our troops had no artillery with them, and had to charge the guns which they captured in succession. The enemy were upwards of 600 strong, and about 150 are believed to have been killed and wounded. In this district, Soomda Saiee and Oodunt Saiee, both prisoners, released by the mutineers from the Hazareebaugh jail, were collecting men, with the supposed intention of attacking Sumbulpore. Captain Leigh had offered rewards of 250 rupees for the apprehension of each of these individuals. In the Singbhoom District, the Porahuat Rajah was still contumacious, and had not delivered up either the mutinous sepoys or the treasure they took with them from Chyeabassa. Captain Dalton was disposed to pursue a conciliatory course towards him, and to blame Lieutenant Birch for the severe measures he had adopted. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, entirely approved of the proceedings of the latter, which the conduct of the Rajah had not only justified, but rendered necessary: leniency under such circumstances would have been a mistaken policy, and not so likely as prompt and vigorous measures to effect the desired result. The Rajah had addressed the Commissioner, offering to deliver up to him the treasure he had taken from the mutineers.

General.—The Lieutenant-Governor had received from a zemindar a document, purporting to be a copy of a perwannah issued by the collectorate of a district, requiring all zemindars to furnish returns of the number of bullocks procurable for slaughter, with a remonstrance against its tenor and purport; and on inquiry it was ascertained that the issue of perwannahs of this character had originated in a requisition from the Commissariat Department, and that all the Executive Commissariat Officers had been directed, by a circular from the Commissary-General's office, to make the same inquiry through the local civil authorities of the several districts of their division. Requisitions of this sort are so opposed to the religious prejudices of the Hindoos, that had the Lieutenant-Governor or the higher civil authorities been aware of what was proposed to be done, such objectionable perwannahs would never have been issued, and the information required could have been obtained by other means. Some retainers of the ex-King of Oude, who had been arrested by the Joint-Magistrate of Barraset, have been ordered by the Governor-General in Council to be made over to Major Herbert, who will give them passes to resume their journey, if it be thought proper to do so. Several intercepted letters have been handed over to the Supreme Government in the Foreign Department during the week. As the Supreme Government, from a recent communication, appeared to be under the impression that the Lieutenant-Governor had neglected to enforce the orders prohibiting the departure of women and children from Bengal towards the North-West Provinces, an inquiry was made into the facts of the case, from which it was ascertained that no women or children had been suffered to proceed up the country in any of the river steamers, except in one instance, under the express sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department, without the knowledge of, or communication with, the Lieutenant-Governor. This prohibition against European women and children proceeding to the north-west continues in force, but the operation of the orders of the 10th September regarding the removal of women and children from the Behar districts have been suspended. Immediate notice of this modification of the orders referred to was given to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore. There appeared to be generally an indisposition to act on the order, and some difficulty might have been found in enforcing it.

On the 9th November, the Governor General of India transmitted the continuation of the narrative of events as follows:—

Week ending 10th October, 1857.

Patna Division.—The districts of the Patna Division were undisturbed during the week ending on the 10th October, with the exception of some portions of Shahabad and Behar. The interior of the Shahabad District was tolerably quiet, but the inhabitants of several villages in the neighbourhood of Arrah were guilty of outrages, and had resisted the police when sent out to investigate or to apprehend the offenders. To prevent a recurrence of such disturbances the magistrate intends making a tour through the whole district as soon as Captain Sotheby arrives at Buxar with a detachment of the Naval Brigade. The state of the Behar District was reported by Mr. Money, on the 7th instant, to be still very unsettled, particularly in the north and west, where Judhur Singh, with a band of Bhojpore men, was committing a great deal of mischief. He had attacked villages, killing and wounding those who opposed him, had proclaimed our rule at an end, and was making grants to his followers of lands and whole villages which do not belong to him. In spite of these disturbances, as the latest day for the receipt of revenue approached, large sums were sent into the sudder station for payment into the treasury—the collections amounting during the last five days to

half a lakh per diem. Some of the zemindars who had been unable to collect their rents, sent in gold coins and sicca rupees, which have since been replaced by Company's rupees. The opium advances had commenced in all but the western pergunnahs, in which it has not been considered safe to make advances. A party of the Ramghur mutineers, and some of Koer Singh's men, having taken up a station in the village of Akberpore, were attacked on the 3rd instant by the Sikhs and sowars under Captain Rattray, who dislodged them and drove them with some loss into the jungles towards Rhotas. On the 6th instant Lieutenant Stanton set out with a detachment of Her Majesty's 93rd Regiment to reinforce the party at Chuttra, under Major English, and to escort the guns, ammunition, and treasure taken from the Ramghur mutineers; but a letter having been received from Major English on the march, in which he stated that, finding himself strong enough to move, he had proceeded to Hazareebaugh, the detachment of the 93rd returned to Sherghotty. On a requisition from Lieutenant Stanton, orders have been issued by the Commissary-General for the immediate despatch of elephants to facilitate the crossing of the Soane. The Deputy-Magistrate at Sasseram having received a considerable sum of money on account of Government revenue, was authorized to cash pay-bills which are due.

Bhaugulpore Division.—In a letter dated the 10th instant, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore reported that all had been quiet in his division during the preceding week. On the 9th, however, a detachment of the 32nd Native Infantry, stationed at Deoghur, suddenly mutinied, and, after murdering the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Ronald, and Lieutenant Cooper, in command of the detachment, plundered the bazaar of Deoghur and moved off to Rohinee. From Rohinee they proceeded to the westward on the morning of the 10th, with the apparent intention of following the route of the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, and proceeding towards the Soane, *via* Kurruckdea, Nowadah, and Gya. The head-quarters of the corps left Bowsee on the 10th, on their way to Raneegunge. The immediate cause of the mutiny of the detachment stationed at Deoghur is believed to have been that the sepoys were under the impression that they were distrusted, a rumour having reached them that Europeans were coming to disarm them. The magistrate of Monghyr has reported that the very high price of grain still causes a great number of felonies in the district, and that, in the northern parts of it, there has been no grain crop; from which he anticipates that the present high price will continue for some time.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Everything has been quiet in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. A sword was presented to Ennus Khan, Woordie Major of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, in token of the appreciation of the good services rendered by him in bringing to punishment the three men concerned in the murder of Sir Norman Leslie, on the 12th of June last; money rewards, to the extent of 300 rupees to each man, were also given to several troopers, for their good services on the same occasion. The unexpended portion of the sum originally offered by Mr. Yule as a reward for the conviction of the persons guilty of the murder has not been disbursed.

Rajshahye Division.—This division has remained undisturbed throughout the week.

Burdwan Division.—Nothing has occurred within the week in the districts of the Burdwan Division to disturb the tranquillity which has all along prevailed in it. The arrival of the right wing of the Shekawattee Battalion in Bancoorah has tended not a little to increase the confidence and contentment of the people in that part of the country. At the recommendation of the Commissioner, the removal of the telegraph office at Raneegunge from its present site to the immediate proximity of the railway terminus, and the Joint Magistrate's cutcherry has been suggested to the Supreme Government.

Nuddea Division.—The Nuddea Division, including the city of Calcutta, has been perfectly tranquil during the week. Mr. Skinner, the Joint Magistrate of Magoorah, has explained the circumstances under which he issued a circular which the Lieutenant-Governor considered calculated to excite panic among the people to whom it was addressed. He asserts that no panic was thereby created, and this is also the opinion of the Commissioner. The Government of India in the Military Department have been requested to forward the arms and ammunition required for the sub-division of Magoorah, in a country boat under charge of the burkundauze guard dispatched by the magistrate of Jessore to escort them.

The Dacca and the Chittagong Divisions.—The districts in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions have been perfectly quiet during the week. The offer of Mr. Courjon, a zemindar of Tipperah, to make over to Government four or five elephants, on condition of an equal number of fresh elephants, when next caught at Chittagong, being returned to him hereafter, has been accepted, and the Commissioner has been directed to convey to Mr. Courjon the thanks of Government.

Cuttack Division.—In the Cuttack Division, and in the Tributary Mehals, tranquillity remained unbroken during the week, but considerable uneasiness was felt in regard to the state of affairs at Sumbulpore. A reinforcement of three companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry left Cuttack for Sumbulpore on the 10th instant, and fifty men of the Orissa paik companies have also been dispatched thither by the Commissioner for the purpose of being employed on station duties, so as to leave the regular troops more at liberty for military operations. A detachment of the 5th Madras Native Infantry arrived in Cuttack from Berhampore (Ganjam) on the 10th.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The Sonthals, who had been committing depredations in the district of Maunbhoom, particularly at Jyepore and its neighbourhood, were reported by the Principal Assistant Commissioner, on the 10th instant, to have left the district since Captain Montgomery went after them with a party of 100 Sikhs, and to have proceeded towards Pergunnah Golah, in the Hazareebaugh district. A telegraphic message from the Principal Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, dated 9th instant, reported serious disturbances by Choars, Sonthals, and others, at Gower. The thannah was stated to have been burnt, and the police to have fled. Captain Dansey, posted at Doomree to do duty under Mr. Ward, also reported, in a letter dated 3rd instant, that a large body of Sonthals plundered two villages near Doomree the day before. These Sonthals had also plundered Paigunge, and shown themselves to Captain Clerk's detachment of the 93rd Regiment. A large body of them were surprised by Brigadier Berkeley's column, not far from Doomree, on the 4th, when a few were killed and some taken prisoners. Two successful attacks were made by the detachment of troops under Lieutenant Graham's command against a gang of Sonthal marauders at Nurainpore and its vicinity. Major Simpson, while out with a party of Rattray's Sikhs, surprised Benga Manjee's Sonthal village; and as the Manjee, with a large number of followers, had recently committed a most atrocious murder at Mandoo, and plundered several villages, his house was burnt down. Two landholders, implicated, by confessing prisoners, as the instigators of these crimes, were apprehended. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore has been requested to cause the law to be put in force against these two men. Lieutenant Birch has submitted detailed reports of his proceedings in Singbhoom. He appears to have been very successful in restoring peace and re-establishing authority throughout the district, though unsupported by troops. The advance of a force to Chyebassa, however, subsequently became necessary in consequence of the defiant conduct of the Porahaut Rajah; and the main body of the Sikh volunteers, who were acting under Captain Oakes, were ordered to be sent to his assistance. These were expected to proceed to Chyebassa on the 3rd instant. The Rajah of Porahaut, whose defiant conduct is alluded to in the above paragraph, and who was declared a rebel for having attempted to raise the Coles, has since implored forgiveness for past offences, disarmed his followers, and expressed his willingness to give up the rebels, with the treasure they brought with them from Chyebassa. With the exception of the Pachete zemindar, all the landholders in the Maunbhoom district are stated to be well disposed towards the Government. A khellut was received from the Supreme Government for bestowal on Chuckudhun Sing, Rajah of Seraikillah, in Singbhoom, for his conspicuous loyalty and valuable services during the recent disturbances. The articles have, for the present, been retained in this office; and, in the meantime, the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom has been desired to communicate to the rajah in what manner it is proposed to reward his good conduct. The Principal Assistant Commissioner at Purulia having intimated through the Commissioner of Division that he had no cash in his treasury, the Commissioner of Burdwan was requested to remit to him 10,000 rupees, which has been accordingly done. Detailed reports have now been received of the successful attack made on the Ramghur mutineers at Chuttra on the 2nd instant. From these it appears that the engagement was not without heavy loss on our side, the total number of our killed and wounded amounting to 56 men, of whom 46 were Europeans and 10 Sikhs. Two of the principal mutineers, named Jyemungul Panday and Nader Alee, subadars, having been taken in the jungles, were tried under Act 17 of 1857, and hung. The confessions of these men, it is stated, go far to implicate several of the jagheerdars, lalla, and relations of the Rajah of Chota Nagpore, in the proceedings of the mutineers. This defeat of the mutineers, Captain Dalton says, has been very favourable to the thorough re-establishment of the authority of Government in the division.

Assam Division.—It having been ascertained that Kundorpeasur Sing, the Sarung Rajah of Assam, had been holding interviews at night with certain disaffected native officers of the 1st Assam Light Infantry, and attempting to raise the men of the old Assam Militia to assist him in taking possession of Assam, and seditious letters having been found in his possession, supposed to be written by Muniram Dutt, his agent in Calcutta, he was quietly arrested by the local authorities, and has been sent down to Calcutta, and a warrant has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor for his confinement in the Alipore jail.

Arracan Division and Darjeeling.—Everything continues quiet and orderly in the province of Arracan, and at Darjeeling. A telegraphic message from the magistrate of Monghyr, intimating that the *Chunar*, being unable to tow the *Alpha*, had left her and gone on to Patna; and that the *Alpha* was lying sixteen miles below Monghyr wholly unprotected, was referred for report to the Superintendent of Marine, who was requested to state what arrangements he would propose to make in respect of the *Alpha*. A follower of the ex-King of Oude, known as Rajah Eusaf Alli Khan, otherwise called Resaldar Sahib, having absented himself from the premises occupied by the ex-King's family and suite, contrary to prohibition, the Commissioners of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Nuddea, and Burdwan Divisions, have been requested to direct the magistrates of the districts in their respective divisions, to look out for the individual in question, and, if he be found, to watch his movements, and report on the subject to Government. A letter to the same purport has been addressed to the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police. Three more intercepted letters have been forwarded to the Supreme Government during the week.

On the 16th November, the Governor General in Council transmitted a continuation of the narrative of events as follows:—

Week ending 17th October, 1857.

Patna Division.—In the Patna Division, the districts of Behar and Sarun were kept in a state of alarm during the week; the former by the movements of the two companies of the 32nd Native Infantry, which mutinied at Deoghur, and the latter by a threatened incursion of the Goruckpore rebels. The other districts have been undisturbed, but dacoities on a large scale are reported to have occurred in some of them. The detachments of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment had been ordered by the military authorities to proceed from Hazareebaugh towards Gya for the protection of that city, but some mistake appears to have occurred in the transmission of this order, and Major English halted at Sherghotty for further instructions. This delay, and the rapid marches of the mutineers, made it appear likely at one time that the latter would reach Gya before the reinforcement had arrived. It was anticipated that the mutineers would follow the same route that the 5th Irregulars had taken, and precautions were adopted to prevent some of the acts of mischief these had committed. Runners were placed along the roads leading to Nowada to give early intimation of their approach; 150 prisoners were sent into Gya from that out-station, and preparations were made for forwarding these and others from the Gya jail to Patna, should that city be threatened before the troops arrived. The opium advances had cleared the treasury. The records were moved into the fortified house, which the residents were prepared to defend, with a garrison of 90 men. The direction taken by the mutineers, however, soon after they left Deoghur, was such as to make it appear to be their intention rather to cross the Soane to the south of the Grand Trunk Road. They were at Khuruckdea on the 12th, Noradah on the 13th, Dhunwar and Kinsnee on the 14th, Karrunnah on the 15th, Singhai on the 16th, and Dangra on the 17th. Notice was sent to Captain Rattray of their movements, that he might, if possible, intercept them; and Major Simpson was directed to send as many of the Sikhs he had with him at Hazareebaugh as he could spare to Dehree, to reinforce Captain Rattray. In the hope of putting an end to the depredations of the rebel Joodhur Sing, who was still plundering and harassing the whole of the district around Urwal, a party of 42 nujeebs was sent out by the Commissioner to effect his capture. This expedition unfortunately failed in its object. On reaching Joodhur Sing's house at Kumminee, they found it surrounded by lofty mud walls, loop holed, and the place garrisoned by 60 or 70 men, armed with guns and matchlocks. The attempt to force an entrance into the building was repulsed with the loss of one man killed and three men wounded. An attempt to set fire to it also failed, and the assailants were finally compelled to fall back and retire to Urwal, having succeeded only in capturing Joodhur Sing's uncle and nephew, whom they found in the village; but who, it is believed, had taken no part in the atrocities committed by their relative. It is proposed to attack this rebel again shortly, and the commissioner has written to the officer commanding at Dinapore for assistance. The Shahabad District generally is becoming more settled. The magistrate has taken advantage of the arrival of the Naval Brigade at Buxar to proceed with the Sikh detachment into the interior of the district. Ummer Sing, with a considerable number of rabble followers, still remains in the neighbourhood of Rhotas; and, as he has small parties posted all along the road to Sasseram, it will be difficult to surprise him. An expedition undertaken by Captain Rattray against a large body of these rebels assembled at Akberpore, at the foot of Rhotasgurd, under a command of a noted rebel named Dilawar Khan, and which consisted principally of sepoys who had mutinied, was successful, two of the enemy having been killed and the rest dispersed. As the sowars were reported to have behaved uncommonly well on this occasion also, Captain Rattray has been permitted to restore to them their carbines and ammunition. The Judge of Shahabad has declared the properties of both Koer Sing and Ummer Sing to be forfeited to the Government; and steps are being taken for their resettlement. In the Sarun districts great fears were entertained of an inroad, on the part of the Oude rebels, who, with Mohamed Hossein at their head, have seized on Goruckpore, and were believed to be fast augmenting their numbers. The Suttooe Rajah is reported to have joined them; and this has emboldened many minor zemindars who had hitherto stood aloof to follow the bad example. On the 13th, Mahomed Hossein was said to be advancing on Chupra with 4,000 men and 6 guns; but up to the close of the week had not moved in that direction. The commissioner had ordered one of the Goorkha regiments to advance for the protection of the exposed frontier. This regiment left Segowlee accordingly for Sewan on the 17th October. The Naval Brigade has also been ordered to Chupra, and the Patna ferry-boat was stopped on its way to Allahabad, for the purpose of crossing the brigade over the river. The retention of this vessel on the Gogra till the arrival of the *Jumna* has been since sanctioned by the Government of India. The Commissioner having reported the withdrawal of the European guard from the opium godowns at Patna, and pointed out that a fortified post like those godowns, containing property worth upwards of a million sterling, ought not to be left entirely in the hands of the nujeebs, a reference has been made on the subject to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Bhaugulpore Division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Notwithstanding the recent mutiny of the two Companies of the 32nd regiment at Deoghur, the districts of the Bhaugulpore division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs are reported to have remained perfectly quiet. A letter from the Joint Magistrate at Raneeungee, containing particulars of the mutiny and murders committed by the Deoghur mutineers, was forwarded to the Home Department for the information of the Government of India. The deposition of Mr. Ronald's bearer, which accompanied this report, probably gives a true account of what occurred. The head writer of Mr. Ronald's office states that, in plundering the Treasury, and in other acts of mischief committed at Deoghur, the Nizamut guard took a very active part. These have joined the mutineers, and accompanied them in their march. Mr. Grant is reported to have arrived safe at Bhaugulpore. A great part of the Deoghur records have been left unarmd. The head-quarters of the 32nd regiment remained steady and obedient to their officers up to the end of the week, under report. On the 17th, they reached Nangolea, a place seven miles distant from Soorie. A seditious letter, which was received in camp at this place, advising the regiment to be off at once, as preparations were being made to disarm them at Soorie, was immediately made over to Colonel Burney by the men of his regiment. Mr. Wood, Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, stationed at Rajmehal, was empowered to hold the trial of one Chummun Sing, a resident of Maldah, accused by the pilots of the river steamers of endeavouring to prevent them from taking charge of steamers by threats, and arrested and made over to Mr. Brown, by Captain Sotheby of the Naval Brigade. The trial, however, did not take place, as the prisoner died of dysentery in the Hajut Guard on the 9th instant.

Rajshahye Division.—The tranquillity of the districts of the Rajshahye division remained undisturbed during the week, but the magistrate of Rungpore has reported that at Jelpigorie there were still a few sepoy of the 73rd Native Infantry who seem ill disposed, some of them having been heard to express regrets that they had not joined Koer Sing.

Burdwan Division.—The districts of the Burdwan division have been all quiet during the week. Some apprehension was naturally enough felt at Soorie on account of the approach of the head-quarters of the 32nd regiment, who, as stated above, reached Nangolea on the 17th, and were expected at Soorie on the day following. In the Bancoorah district, the probabilities of danger were considered so remote that the joint magistrate has reported having dismissed the extra burkundauzes temporarily employed there in addition to the regular police.

Nuddea Division.—All remained perfectly tranquil in the Nuddea division and in the city of Calcutta during the week. In connection with the scheme of reorganizing the local police corps in the Mofussil, the Commissioner of Nuddea has been authorized to raise 100 men at the Sudder station of each district in his division, selecting recruits from the classes from which zemindars and planters choose their retainers. The Governor-General's agent at Moorshedabad having reported that when the 63rd Native Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry were disarmed at Berhampore, all the disciplined troops in the service of the Nuwab Nazim were also disarmed, with the consent of his Highness, and their guns, muskets, and ammunition made over to Colonel Hannynghton, the officer commanding at Berhampore, was informed that the precaution was a very proper one, and the promptitude with which it was carried out was creditable both to the Nuwab and himself. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved the proceedings of the magistrate of Jessore, in reference to the twelve nujeebs attached to the Dacoity Commissioner's office in that district, who were denounced by Pairag Dobay, but whom the magistrate after investigation has ordered to be released on each man furnishing two securities of 100 rupees each. One Surjoo Persaud Bazpie, who is not a nujeeb, but was under trial in the same case in which the nujeebs were concerned, has also, at the recommendation of the magistrate, been released on approved security.

Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.—The districts in the Dacca division, including the town of Dacca, have been perfectly quiet during the week, as have also the districts of the Chittagong division. The Commissioner of Chittagong has selected 45 men for the new police corps of that district, and expects to be able to enlist a greater number soon. The magistrate of Tipperah having applied for an European non-commissioned officer to drill the local corps raised in his district, has been told that no such officer is procurable at present.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The principal Assistant Commissioner at Maunbhoom, on hearing that the 32nd Native Infantry were on their way to Purulia, and possibly that a portion of them had mutinied, reported that he had no further need of their services. The vacillation of purpose or ignorance of the real state of his district betrayed by him in making a sudden and urgent call for troops at one moment, and again suddenly desiring to dispense with their services, rendered it difficult (as he was told) to act on his recommendation, and the Lieutenant-Governor felt unable to countermand the march of the 32nd regiment without further and fuller information, which he was directed to submit through the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for that officer's opinion on the subject. A sum of 15,000 rupees was sent in to the Commissioner of Burdwan by the zemindar of Pachete, with a request that it might be accepted as an offering from him to Government, evidently under an idea that a gift of this kind would best secure him against the consequences of his late improper conduct. The Commissioner has been directed to return the money, and to insist on the zemindar's immediate obedience to the orders of Government and of its officers, which he has neglected to comply with up to the present moment.

Assam Division.—In reporting that there is no longer any cause for apprehending an outbreak in Assam, or any necessity for declaring martial law in that province, Colonel Jenkins records his opinion that this happy result is owing principally to the judicious measures adopted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, commanding the 1st Assam Light Infantry, and to the exertions of Captains Bivar and Reid. He expresses also great obligation to Major Richardson and Lieutenant Chambers, of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry. The Naval Brigade dispatched for Assam arrived at Debrooghur, and were landed on the 2nd instant. Accommodation has been provided for them in the Principal Assistant's cutchery, close to the fortified square.

Darjeeling.—Everything has been quiet at Darjeeling during the past week. The conveyance of some ammunition required by the officer commanding at Darjeeling for the use of the convalescent depôt at that place, having been entrusted by the Governor-General's agent at Moorshedabad to a party of men furnished by the Nawab Nazim, and the ammunition having been safely delivered over to Mr. Deputy Magistrate Perry at Kiasengunge, the Governor-General's agent has been authorized to make a present of 70 rupees to the men who went in charge of the same. A further report from the Deputy Magistrate of Santipore of the loss of three more coal-boats in the river has been communicated to the Superintendent of Marine, with reference to previous communications made to him on the subject.

On the 24th November, the Governor General in Council transmitted a continuation of the narrative of events as follows:—

Week ending 24th October, 1857.

The Deoghur mutineers continued their march unopposed, and at their leisure, through the districts of Behar and Patna, but did not visit Gya, at which station Major English, with his detachment, arrived on the 22nd. The mutineers were on that day at Jehanabad, whence they proceeded to Urwal, and on the 24th crossed the Soane. In the meanwhile, two other companies of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, which were on their march from Burhait to join the head-quarters at Soorie, had mutinied. This detachment had got as far as Rampore Haut, where, on the 17th October, they suddenly made off, with the exception of ten men, who remained with their European officers. The direction they took, *via* Noni Haut, which they were reported to have plundered on the 21st, seemed to indicate an intention of following the same route as that taken by the 5th Irregulars and Deoghur detachment of their own regiment, and had it been found practicable to pursue them immediately, it is impossible that they should have escaped. Deeply sensible of the disastrous effects of these repeated progresses of unchecked mutineers, through one of our richest and most valuable districts, of the sufferings that must thereby be inflicted on the people, and of the humiliation to which the authority of Government was subjected by them, the Lieutenant-Governor considered it his duty strongly to urge on the military authorities the necessity of making an effort to pursue and punish these rebels, if it were at all possible to withdraw a party of sufficient strength from the troops hurrying up to Lucknow. In compliance with this requisition, two companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and a detachment of the Yeomanry Cavalry were promised for this service on 23rd October. Immediate preparations were made for supplying this force with carriage and supplies on the road, and Lieutenant Boddam, who is well acquainted with the country, was ordered to hold himself in readiness to accompany the party. As the mutineers had obtained six days' start, it was hardly expected that the pursuing column would come up with them; but the pursuit could not fail to have the effect of hurrying them on, and keeping them in some alarm, and thus in some degree of mitigating the calamitous consequences of their march, and it might even, perhaps, embolden the people themselves to resist and attack them. The head-quarters of the 32nd regiment reached Raneegunge on the 22nd October, and of their own accord delivered up their arms to their commanding officer. Their conduct on the march through the Beerbhoom district, is reported by the magistrate to have been very orderly, not a single complaint of oppression or outrage having been made against them. On the 19th October, the Commissioner reported that 500 men had entered the Sarun district from Goruckpore, and plundered Babooram's factory, near Dorowley. In his letter of the 20th, Mr. Macleod's factory at Guggoah was also stated to have been plundered and destroyed, not however until after the Christian assistants of the factory had succeeded in effecting their escape, owing to the rebels not finding a boat to cross a little river which intervened between them and the factory. Of the subsequent proceedings of the insurgents in this district up to the end of the week, no report has been received, but they probably retired after doing this mischief, as in a telegram from the Commissioner, dated the 26th October, all was reported to be well in Chupra. To prevent as far as practicable any further depredations, the Commissioner has been instructed to do all he can with the Goorkhas and the Naval Brigade, acting for the present upon the defensive only, and above all things to protect the sudder station of the district. As it was essential to the movement of the Ghoorka corps that British officers should be attached to them, the military authorities at Dinapore, at the Commissioner's request, appointed certain officers belonging to regiments which had mutinied to do duty with these troops in Chupra. In reporting this to the military depart-

ment, the Lieutenant-Governor made it a request that the proceedings of the Commissioner in the matter, though not in strict accordance with rule and usage, might not be censured in consideration of the urgency of the case, and that the officers ordered by the military authorities to Chupra might be allowed to remain there till those appointed by Government joined their posts. The rebel, Joodhur Sing, preparations for attacking whom were being made by the Commissioner, has effected his escape from Urwal, but a neighbouring talookdar named Toolseeram, who was a prisoner in the Gya jail, and whose family Joodhur Sing has outraged, has undertaken to bring him back dead or alive, and for that purpose has been set at large for two months on the security of his talook.

The Bhaugulpore Division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore Division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have not been disturbed during the week, with the exception of those portions of the former which the Rampore Haut mutineers passed through on their march. The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore has reported that the price of rice is still very high in the districts of his division, and is expected to rise still higher, which will cause great suffering among the poorer classes, unless rail and ferry fund works are carried on, on an extensive scale, so as to give them remunerative employment.

Rajshahye Division.—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Rajshahye Division during the week, in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere. The Commissioner reports that by the latest accounts received from Jelpigorie there are still some disaffected characters among the men of the 73rd Native Infantry. A report received from the magistrate of Rungpore, however, states that up to the 22nd October, the troops there were steady and well behaved.

Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions, and the City of Calcutta.—Everything has been perfectly tranquil in the districts of the Burdwan and Nuddea divisions, and in Calcutta, during the week under report.

Dacca Division.—On the 24th October, the magistrate of Dacca reported the existence of a feeling of uneasiness among the sepoys of the detachment of the 73rd Native Infantry stationed there, but this has since subsided. It appears that their fears were excited by idle stories given out by evil-minded persons, that the sailors were coming to disarm and destroy them. The magistrate has explained to the men through their native officers that such fears are utterly groundless, and they have been directed to seize the first man attempting to impose on them with similar stories, that he may be brought to punishment.

Chittagong Division.—The districts of the Chittagong Division have been perfectly quiet during the week, and the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry, stationed at Chittagong has been behaving in an orderly manner. The Commissioner reports that about ninety men have been entertained for the new levy, one-half of whom are Rajbunsees or Burmah mugs; and that an attempt to induce the native Christians to enlist has not succeeded.

Cuttack Division.—In the Cuttack Division and the tributary mehals, the public mind has remained in a satisfactory state, nor has anything occurred to give rise to anxiety, except towards Bamnughatty in Mohunbhunge, the rajah of which place is again apprehensive of an outbreak among the Dhurrooas, and has been authorized by the Commissioner to take every necessary measure for the protection of his territory.

Chota Nagpore Division.—In none of the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division can order be said as yet to be fully re-established. In Maunbhoom, the zemindar of Pachete, Nil-money Sing Deo, was reported by the Commissioner to be arming his retainers, and making preparations of defence. It was ascertained, too, by the magistrate of Raneegunge that a number of workmen had been summoned from Calcutta to the residence of this zemindar at Kassepore, and had taken advances for the manufacture of arms on his account. It has also been discovered by the magistrate of Howrah, that some tents have recently been purchased for this zemindar, and orders given on his behalf for the manufacture of a considerable number of spear heads. In Singbhoom, notwithstanding that the people generally seemed to be resuming their avocations, and the salt, and other traders, returning to their business, it was still uncertain what line of conduct the Porahaut Rajah would pursue, or what might be the effect of his intrigues on the Cole population of that district. In both of these districts it was felt that the closest attention of the authorities was called for, and military operations were contemplated which, would render it still more essential that constant and rapid communication between Government and the local officers, and those officers, and their immediate superiors, should be established and kept up. Unfortunately, however, at this very juncture, the communication between the out-stations and the head-quarters of the Chota Nagpore Division has been rendered to a considerable extent difficult and uncertain, and the Commissioner's attention is necessarily directed to important transactions in the Lohardugga and Hazareebaugh districts. Under these circumstances, it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor advisable that the districts Singbhoom and Maunbhoom should be placed temporarily under the Commissioner of Burdwan. This arrangement has been carried out accordingly. The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore had sent out messengers to procure intelligence of any large bodies of armed men that Soorunder Saiee might be collecting; with the exception of fifty men at Khinda, and the same number in another place, none were discovered. Nevertheless, from the reports of these messengers, and the fact of the Ghurooteeahs having assisted rather than endeavoured to oppose the progress of Soorun-

der Saiee through the district, it is gathered that the general feeling towards the Government is not good. It is possible, however, that the neglect of the Ghurooteahs to give the information of Soorunder Saiee's progress may have been the result of fear, as they are a timid race of people. Soorunder Saiee is at Sumbulpore, and his brother, Oodunt Saiee, at Khinda, and it is suggested that the tranquillity of the district will, in a great measure, depend upon the decision of Government with reference to these two persons. Thirty men of the Sebundee Corps, whom the tehseeldar of Boad had brought with him to Sonopore, in pursuit of convicts, were detained by Captain Leigh, and three more companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, with fifty paiks and two mountain howitzers were expected to arrive in a few days. The presence of so considerable a force in Sumbulpore, will, no doubt, have the effect of restoring confidence in the power of Government. The revenue, the payment of which had almost entirely ceased, is gradually coming in, and the attendance at catcherry is larger than usual.

Assam, Cachar, Darjeeling, and Arracan.—The peace of the province of Assam continued undisturbed up to the 24th October, and the public mind appears to have been restored to its former confidence. Cachar, the Arracan provinces, and Darjeeling have also remained quiet.

General Subjects.—The right wing of the Shekawatee Battalion arrived at Purulia in October, and it was then found that, owing to the disturbed state of that and the Singhbhum district, the requisite provisions could not be supplied. The Commissioner of Burdwan was directed accordingly to use every effort to send what was required from Ranegunge, and it may be mentioned as an evidence of the completeness of the arrangements there that, within five hours of the receipt of this order, fifteen elephants were on the road to Purulia with full supplies for a month for the whole of this force. A copy of a communication from the supreme Government in the Foreign Department, directing the adoption of vigilant measures for preventing the subjects of foreign states, especially military adventurers from Europe, from penetrating into the interior of the country, or proceeding anywhere beyond the presidency capitals, where suspected persons can be kept under strict surveillance, has been forwarded to the authorities for their information and guidance.

Week ending 31st October, 1857.

Patna Division.—The insurgents of Goruckpore having formed exaggerated notions of the forces assembled at Sarun to oppose them, have committed no further inroads into that district. On the western frontier of the Chumparum district, however, the retainers of the Chuckledar of Peerorona were reported to be plundering the village and oppressing the people, and to be deterred from crossing the boundary only by the two companies of Goorkhas who guarded the ghaut at Bagha. One of the Goorkha regiments, and the Naval Brigade under Captain Sotheby, joined by that under Lieutenant Radcliffe, have arrived at Sewan. The command of the military forces on the Sarun frontier has been assumed by Colonel Templer. The Deoghur mutineers were believed at first to intend going to Goruckpore, but they were subsequently seen at Roop Sadar on the 27th October, and on the 29th at Dhunsolee, sixteen miles below Buxar; and it was then supposed they would cross the Karmannassa and enter the Ghazeepore district. No precise information has been received during the week regarding the movements of the Rampore Haut mutineers. They were reported by the darogah of Kurruckdea to have been at Chuckaye on the 24th, and by the deputy magistrate of Burhee to have been at Kurruckdea on the 27th, but the direction they took on leaving the latter place was not known. The forces sent in pursuit of these mutineers were reported by Lieutenant Boddam, who has joined them, to have reached Patrole on the 31st October. Lieutenant Boddam has been directed to remain with this force till the arrival of Mr. Wilson; and some difficulties having been experienced on the line of march for want of sufficient carriage, the Commissioner of Burdwan has been directed to send up six elephants as soon as practicable. The *Jumna* steamer, being unable to enter the Gogra, has been sent to lie off the Sonpore ghaut during the fair.

Bhaugulpore Division, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.—All the districts of the Bhaugulpore Division, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, have been perfectly quiet during the week; but in Saruth Deoghur, numerous dacoities and petty plunderings were reported to have taken place, which were eventually put a stop to by the approach of Lieutenant Boddam and the troops marching in pursuit of the Rampore Haut mutineers. The Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division having reported favourably on Mr. Kerry's proposal to raise a corps from among the Purbatteahs inhabiting the country to the north of Purneah, has been directed, in communication with Mr. Kerry, to enlist men of that tribe, as station guards, for the District of Purneah.

Rajshahye Division.—The districts of the Rajshahye Division remained quiet and orderly, and the troops at Jelpigorie were stated to have been steady and well-behaved during the week.

Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions, and the City of Calcutta.—All has been perfectly tranquil also in the districts of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions; and with the exception of the murder of a chowkedar on the night of the 31st October by some seamen of the ship

Holapur, who were undergoing their trial before the Coroner, the city of Calcutta likewise remained undisturbed, although filled with soldiers and sailors. An intimation has been received from the Military Department, that the head-quarters of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, which had been disarmed at Raneegunge, has arrived at Barrackpore.

Dacca Division.—In the districts of the Dacca Division the public mind has remained quiet and undisturbed, and the uneasy feeling which had before existed among the troops stationed in the city of Dacca has in a great measure subsided.

Chittagong and Chota Nagpore Divisions.—There has been no appearance of popular movement or excitement in any of the districts of the Chittagong Division, and the news from the Chota Nagpore Division has been very satisfactory.

Chota Nagpore Division.—In the District of Singbhoom, the Coles have peaceably commenced to gather in their harvest, and nearly all their head men have recognized the authority of the Senior Assistant-Commissioner, and paid their respects to him. The arrival of 100 Sikhs of the detachment under Captain Montgomery, has been also reported; and Dr. Hayes having accompanied the detachment, the presence of an European surgeon in the district has afforded much gratification to natives of all classes, several of whom have placed themselves in his hands for surgical assistance. In the Maunbhoom District, Colonel Forster has arrived at Purulia with a wing of the Shekawatee battalion, and has reported that throughout his march to that station he found the country perfectly quiet and tranquil; the only disaffected character in the neighbourhood being the Zemindar of Pachete, whom a small detachment of troops with a couple of guns would, he thinks, soon reduce to obedience. Even in the Sumbulpore District, though some conflicting reports were received by the Senior Assistant-Commissioner of an assemblage of armed men at Khinda, the village of Odant Saies, and of their having proceeded thence in the direction of Kolabera, the Ghurootees of which had principally assisted Soorender Saies with men during the recent disturbances, order has been so far restored that the revenue has commenced to be paid in. Captain Leigh imagines that the Ghurootees of Kolabera, having got alarmed as to what may be the result to himself of the share he has had in the recent transactions, is making preparations for self-defence, and he has dispatched spies to Kolabera to bring him accurate information on the subject, besides summoning the Ghurootees to appear before him at the sudder station, as Soorender Saies has done already. The Principal Assistant-Commissioner at Hazareebaugh has reported to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, that he has credited to "Profit and Loss," in the accounts of his Collectorate, a sum of 50,308 rupees, and 1 maund 20 seers of opium, recovered by the force under Major English from the mutineers at Chuttra.

Assam and Darjeeling Divisions.—In Assam the agitation which had of late troubled the public mind had entirely subsided; and at Darjeeling everything remained quiet.

Arracan Division.—In the Arracan districts also, everything was quiet and orderly during the week. The Commissioner of Arracan had previously received a report that a conspiracy was on foot among the convicts in the Kyouk Phyou Jail; but he was subsequently informed, by the Magistrate of the district, that the jail was perfectly quiet and tranquil. The officer commanding the Arracan battalion, has sent an European officer to Kyouk Phyou to assume command of the detachment posted in that place, with a reinforcement of 10 men, the largest number that could be spared from Akyah.

On the 10th December the Governor-General of India in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of BENGAL, as follows:—

Week ending 7th November, 1857.

WITH the exception of the tract of country passed over by the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment, and some portions of the Chota Nagpore division, the territory, subject to the Government of Bengal, remained tranquil and undisturbed during the week ending on the 7th instant.

Patna Division.—On the 2nd instant the Burhait mutineers were attacked by Major English, near Nowada, and several of them killed and wounded. The rest succeeded in effecting their escape, and forded the Soane at Urwal on the night of the 5th instant, their pursuers not coming up to the spot till about ten hours after. Mr. Money, who was with Major English's force, had sent a message to Mr. Wake to intercept them at the Soane; but Mr. Wake failed to do this, by crossing to the right bank of the river, instead of waiting for the mutineers on the opposite bank. After effecting the passage of the Soane, the mutineers were reported to have marched in the direction of Peeroo. The Deoghur mutineers were last seen crossing the Grand Trunk Road at Motanee, 36 miles from Dehree. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief saw them pass, and counted the elephants and horses they had with them. They were supposed to be moving towards Bidieghur. In the Shahabad district, the rebel Ummer Sing was reported to be moving about the hills between Rhotas and Kuchoochar,

and to be daily strengthening the former place. All was quiet in the districts to the north of the Ganges, though it was reported that Reethram Sing, the nephew of Koer Sing, contemplated visiting Selimpore shortly, at the head of a considerable force, and thence to invade the district of Sarun. The military arrangements on the Sarun frontier were reported by the Commissioner to be efficient. The Ghoorka regiment which was stationed at Moteharee had advanced, under the orders of Colonel Templer, towards Bettiah, whence it would be able to support the regiment at Sewan in case of need; and Jung Bahadoor was stated to have placed 100 additional men, from one of his frontier thannahs, at the disposal of Mr. Raikes, for employment at Moteharee. The Sonepore fair passed off quietly. At first no traders were to be seen on the spot; but, on hearing that European gentlemen had pitched their tents there, they soon flocked in in considerable numbers, and Mr. Macleod succeeded in purchasing 50 horses and 553 bullocks on behalf of Government. The Commissioner, having found reason to believe that the party feuds prevailing at Patna might possibly be productive of disturbances, summoned before him the principal parties of the two factions, and informed them that if the peace of the town should be endangered by their feuds, he should not hesitate to arrest the whole of them, and keep them in custody until the country became quiet. He also adopted the precautionary measure of placing the *Jumna* steamer immediately below the opium godown and landing her men to garrison it, with the assistance of 30 Sikhs dispatched from the jail.

Bhaugulpore Division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Nothing particular occurred in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division during the week under report; but much scarcity prevailed in some of them, especially in the districts of Monghyr, on account of the failure of the grain crop, and this has given rise to numerous felonies.

Rajshahye Division.—The only incident in the Rajshahye Division which requires to be particularly noticed, is the conduct of a sepoy of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry at Jelpigorie, who loaded his musket when on sentry duty, and called out that he would shoot the jemadar, or any European officer he might meet. Upon being seized and his musket taken away from him, the man ran and jumped into the river; but was afterwards secured, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to transportation for life. With the view of counteracting any evil influence which the men of the regiment who were expected to return from furlough might exercise upon their comrades, Colonel Sherer, it has been reported, has commenced enlisting a number of Goorkhas for the 73rd Native Infantry.

Nuddea Division.—The Commissioner of the Nuddea Division submitted a translation of an anonymous Bengalee letter, received by dāk, by one Tarucknath Roy, a zemindar in the Baraset district, calling on him and other zemindars to hold in readiness a supply of provisions for 8,000 to 10,000 sepoys coming down to take possession of Bengal. This letter was forwarded to the Supreme Government. A petition was received from one Azeemooddeen Mundle, of Sultankatee, stating that he had employed two moolahs for the purpose of praying to God for the success of the British arms, and that he had been assured in a dream that the British rule in India would last for ever.

Dacca Division.—The districts of the Dacca Division continued undisturbed throughout the week, and the detachment of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, quartered in the city of Dacca, were orderly and well-behaved. An intimation was received from the Commissioner, that the Magistrate of Dacca has completed his arrangements for dispatching a guard-boat, with a suitable escort, to take charge of the arms and ammunition required for the Dacca Volunteer corps. A communication was received from the Government of India in the Home Department, forwarding for disposal a translation of a letter published in the "*Bhaskur*" newspaper, regarding the state of affairs in Mymensing. The letter did not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be worthy of attention.

Chittagong Division.—The districts of the Chittagong Division were as quiet as usual. For the purpose of securing a proper supervision of the recruits raised for the local corps in this division, the Commissioner authorized the temporary appointment of Duffadars in the proportion of one to every twenty recruits, on a salary of 8 or 9 rs. each, and this was approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Cuttack Division and the Tributary Mehals.—In the Cuttack Division the public peace of the three districts and of the tributary Mehals remained unbroken during the week under report, and the only cause of anxiety felt was in respect to the state of affairs in Sumbulpore. The apprehensions which had been entertained by the Mohurbhunge Rajah of the occurrence of disturbances at Bamnughotty, were ascertained to have no foundation. An application was received from Rajah Gudadhur Narain Bhunj, of Killah Kinjore, in Zillah Cuttack, for a passport, for a retinue with which he proposed to proceed to Coasipore in Purluea, for the purpose of celebrating his marriage with a relative of the Zemindar of Pachete. The Lieutenant-Governor did not comply with his request, and the Government of India were informed accordingly.

Chota Nagpore Division.—In the Chota Nagpore Division, the state of affairs in the Sumbulpore district was reported to be unsettled, and the Commissioner of Cuttack mentioned that men in large numbers were said to be collecting again for the avowed purpose of setting up one of their leaders on the raj; so many as 1,400 men were said to have assembled at Khinda, a village of Oodunt Saice's. Lieutenant Stanton also reported that in the neigh-

bourhood of Palamow the Coles had commenced plundering. The khelat, intended for the Rajah of Serai Killah, has been kept back, pending the receipt of a further communication from the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum, who reported, in a letter dated the 20th ultimo, that the representations before submitted regarding the Rajah's having successfully detained the mutineers at Chyebassa, and of his ability and readiness to prevent the plunder of the treasure, were based on incorrect information, the Rajah having done little or nothing, and the greater portion of the treasure having been lost.

Assam Division.—The Chairman of the Assam Company having represented that the sepoys at Deroghur and other stations still continued to evince a turbulent disposition, and that some of the hill tribes were reported to have threatened a descent upon the plains, the Commissioner of Assam was requested to report whether there was any foundation for the apprehensions which the Company seemed to entertain. He has mentioned in his weekly report, dated the 7th instant, that he is aware of nothing likely to interfere with the continuance of peace in that province. The Sarun Rajah having stated that he was able to swear to the signature of Munseeram, and was prepared to do so if called upon, an intimation to that effect was made to Colonel Jenkins.

Arracan Division, Cachar, and Darjeeling.—The districts of the province of Arracan were quiet and orderly during the week, and in Cachar and Darjeeling the public peace remained undisturbed.

General Subjects.—Captain Rattray having asked for 9,018 rupees, 15 annas, 10 pice, for paying the men of his corps for the months of August and September, the Collector of Behar was requested to send him 10,000 rupees if he could, and the Collector of Burdwan to have an equal sum ready, that it may be sent up in case Mr. Money should be unable to make arrangements for dispatching the remittance from Gya. The following troops passed up the Grand Trunk Road, by bullock-train, during the month of October, viz.:—A detachment of Royal Engineers; Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Her Majesty's 23rd Welch Fusiliers; Depot Company; and Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment (three companies). The greatest satisfaction appears to have been expressed by the officers generally with the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops, the supply of provisions, &c.

Week ending 14th November, 1857.

During the week ending on the 14th November, the public peace remained unbroken throughout the Lower Provinces of Bengal, except in some places in the Chota Nagpore division, and in Tuppah Beloonjah, in the district of Behar.

Patna Division.—The rumours of contemplated disturbances in the city of Patna have died away. They appear to have originated entirely from the desire of one party of intriguers to injure another, and the precautions taken by the Commissioner to prevent any breach of the peace, seem to have put an end to them. Some of these measures were still in operation at the end of the week. The opium godown continued garrisoned by a party of about forty Sikhs, and the steamer *Junna* lay just below it, with the *Patna* laying about a mile further down, off one of the principal ghats. It was reported by the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty that Baboo Bhan Pertab Sing, a relative and adherent of Umeer Sing, had crossed the Soane from Rhotas, towards the end of October, with a number of rebel sepoys, and plundered the zemindars of Tuppah Beloonjah, returning the next day to Rhotas. In forwarding this report, the Commissioner urged the expediency of driving out the band of rebels under Umeer Sing, then infesting Rhotas, and a copy of this representation was forwarded to the Government of India, with the remark that an expedition against these insurgents would doubtless appear to the Governor-General in Council a work of considerable importance, and well worthy of being undertaken, as soon as still more important affairs should permit of its being undertaken with the assistance of European troops and guns. On the 12th of November the Magistrate of Shahabad reported that that district appeared to be resuming its former state of tranquillity, and that Umeer Sing was stated to have been wholly deserted by his rabble, and to have joined the 32nd mutineers in Chynepore. This latter intelligence was communicated also by the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty, who reported by telegraph that the two detachments of the 32nd had been joined by Umeer Sing and his party, adding that large bodies of mutineers and rebels were said to be collecting in Palamow and Bridyghur, and among the hills south of Rhotas. The Banees of Tikaree was reported, upon good authority, to have been raising men armed with firelocks. She was known to have four cannons mounted on one of the gates of her fortress, and three jingals, and was said to have others concealed. It was also reported that she was making powder, and increasing her stock of arms. These proceedings seeming to be of a suspicious character, the Commissioner called upon her to submit an immediate explanation of her conduct, and without hinting that he suspected her of any disaffection to the State, but affecting to believe that her preparations were directed against a Begum with whom she is at enmity, warned her against resorting to any violent measures. The fight at Dunchooah, on the 6th instant, when Captain Rattray came up with the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment, was a very obstinate one, the enemy being strongly posted, and defending their position with great vigour. Their loss amounted to sixteen men killed, and fifteen, including a subadar, severely wounded, besides others wounded in a less degree. The loss on

our side was also heavy, consisting of eight men killed, including Lieutenant Boyd, and seventeen wounded. On the morning after the encounter the party of Sikhs, with Mr. Wake, joined Captain Rattray, and a pursuit was commenced but soon abandoned, intelligence having been received that the sepoys had, by a tremendous march of upwards of forty miles immediately after the engagement, placed themselves entirely out of the reach of their pursuers. Mr. Wake had returned to Arrah, and Captain Rattray to Dehree. In the districts to the north of the Ganges, the insurgents were reported to have assembled in large numbers under Reet Bhunwar Sing, a relative of Koer Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowla Rajah, who has remained faithful to Government, but they lost heart on the advance of the Sewan brigade to Mirwah, and are said to have dispersed. On the 11th November, a telegraphic message was sent to the Commissioner, authorizing the march of the brigade and the Goorkhas still further on, if necessary, towards the Goruckpore district; but an intimation having been subsequently received from the Government of the Central Provinces, to the effect that that Government was not in a position at present to co-operate in that direction, the Commissioner of Patna was cautioned, on the 13th instant, not to allow the force to advance too far, and on no account beyond Selimpore. The principal leaders of the rebels in Goruckpore at present, are Mahomed Hoessein and Mosurruff Khan; the latter a prisoner released from the district jail. They were reported to have thirteen guns with them, of which two are at Medo, two at Burrail, and the rest at Goruckpore. The fighting men with Mahomed Hoessein have been computed at 5,000 or 6,000 in number, besides a rabble equally numerous. There are also about 700 mutineers with Reet Bhunwar Sing, but many of these people were reported to be deserting their chiefs in consequence of the arrival of the European troops and the Goorkhas on the frontier. A Brahmin having been detected in the camp of the Naval Brigade with seditious letters, one of them intimating that if the Magistrate of Chuprah could be killed it would probably be a good means of exciting a disturbance, was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The proposition of Shah Kubeer-ood-deen that he should be permitted to raise a body of 200 or 300 men for the purpose of apprehending Umeer Sing, which was referred to Lieutenant Stanton and Mr. Baker for their opinion, has not been supported by either of those officers. They both object to the duty being entrusted to any private individual; and one of them, Lieutenant Stanton, does not think that it would be advisable to supply arms to a body of men thus raised, as they would not succeed in getting possession of Rhotas if they met with the slightest resistance, and might lose a portion of their arms, which would fall into the hands of the enemy. If a military force should not be available for the service, they recommended a party of sowars being raised under the immediate superintendence of the officers of Government. The Commissioner submitted a report from Mr. Wake, explaining that he did not succeed in preventing the mutineers of the 32nd Regiment from crossing the Soane, in consequence of having to wait at Arrah for the orders of Captain Rattray, in compliance with the instructions he had received from Mr. Samuella. It appears, however, that Mr. Wake had misunderstood the instructions of Mr. Samuella, who had merely directed him to take the necessary measures in communication with Captain Rattray. The districts of the Bhangulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Nuddea, Dacca, Chittagong, and Cuttack divisions remained perfectly tranquil throughout the week under report.

Bhangulpore Division.—The number of felonies in the district of Monghyr was still on the increase, owing to the great scarcity which had been prevailing in it for some time. A hundred Europeans, trained under the superintendence of the officers of the Calcutta police, were sent up on the 12th instant for employment in the district of Purneah.

Rajshahye Division.—The accounts from Jelpigoree were satisfactory. The sepoys of the 73rd Regiment, whose conduct was noticed in the last narrative, having named one jemadar and four other sepoys, as privy to a plot in which he was implicated himself, the men thus pointed out have been expelled from the corps and from cantonments, and dispatched through the police, thannah by thannah, to their homes. About 120 Goorkha recruits had joined the regiment, and eighty more were shortly expected. The Commissioner intimated his opinion that the number was too small for checking any disposition to revolt on the part of the old sepoys, and that Colonel Sherer should be authorized to raise 500 of them. In the Pubna district considerable excitement was caused by a rumour that a regiment was about to march through it, and many persons removed their women, carts, and cattle into the interior, and provisions were hardly procurable for some days in the bazaar. The alarm was increased, it seems, on the receipt, by the judicial magistrate, of a requisition from the officer commanding a detachment of her Majesty's Royal Horse Artillery for bread and meat for the detachment, which it was stated would reach Pubna on the 13th instant. The detachment was proceeding up by steamer, and the name of the Pubna station had evidently been erroneously inserted in the notice for that of Comercolly in the Pubna district, where the steamers touch for coal. Mr. Ravenshaw has used every endeavour to re-assure the people.

Burdwan Division.—It was intimated to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division that his report on the services performed and the offers of service tendered by the Maharajah of Burdwan, in connection with the present disturbances, had been perused by the Lieutenant-Governor with much satisfaction.

Nuddea Division.—In anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, the

Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the expenditure of 40 rupees per mensem on account of the pay of the 10 extra barkundazes temporarily entertained by the deputy magistrate of Cutwa for the purpose of watching all suspicious boats passing down the River Bhagiruttee.

The Town of Calcutta.—The streets of Calcutta being full of soldiers and sailors, the Commissioner of the Calcutta police reported that he had attached, to each of his police sergeants, a number of extra European constables to assist them in keeping the peace. The Government of India, in the Military Department, having requested the return to the arsenal of the two 6-pounder guns which were lent to the Commissioner of police in August last, and the Commissioner having thereupon strongly urged the necessity of his keeping them at present for drilling the parties of European seamen, now being organised for service in the interior of the country, the permission of the Military Department has been solicited for their being retained by Mr. Wauchope.

Dacca Division.—The sailors on duty at Dacca, having been removed into the Mitford Hospital under the orders of the Commissioner, and Mr. Forbes, an English resident of Dacca, having represented to Government that the arrangement was an objectionable one, the Commissioner submitted an explanation, at the requisition of Government, satisfactorily showing that the arrangement which had been made was the best and the only one that could have been made under the circumstances, and that it was adopted in consultation with the magistrate of the district and the officers commanding the detachment.

Chittagong Division.—The Commissioner of the Chittagong division was authorized to grant certificates in lieu of passports to the up-country cloth merchants settled at Chittagong, to enable them to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of making their annual purchases, without being stopped or molested on the road. In passing a bill for the pay of 62 men enlisted at Noakhally, in the new police corps raised for that district, it was intimated to the Commissioner that these levies should not exceed 200 men for each of the districts in the division, and that upon that number being completed, a return should be furnished to Government showing from what classes the recruits have been drawn. The joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noakhally was informed that the arms and ammunition for the district had been delivered to Synudeen Chuprassie, the person deputed by him to receive them. In submitting his weekly report of the state of the district, the joint-magistrate mentioned a rumour of the advent of two strange priests in the district, who were said to be inducing persons to become Christians. He intimated his intention of ascertaining the particulars of the matter without delay.

Cuttack Division.—An intimation was received from the Supreme Government approving of the Lieutenant-Governor's having refused to grant a passport to Rajah Guddadhur Narain Bhung, of Killah Kinjore in Cuttack, for a large number of followers to accompany him to Purlaea.

Chota Nagpore Division.—Towards the end of October, disturbances of a serious nature were reported by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to have broken out in Palamow. A large number of Cheroes and Khywars, the aborigines of Palamow, were stated to have assembled and plundered the towns of Shabpore and Chainpore, and a body of Boghtahs, about 500 strong, led by two brothers named Petumber Sahee and Lillamber Sahee, Illakadars of Tuppa Chujmoo Lameca, to have pillaged Lesliegunge and other villages, and committed some murders. At the attack made on Chainpore, the insurgents, who were about 2,000 in number, were said to have been driven off by Thakooras Rughooburdial Sing, against whom, on account of old enmities, their movement was stated to have been mainly directed. At Lesliegunge the Government thannah, Abkaree cutcherry, and a few horses belonging to private individuals, were burnt; but on hearing of the advance of Lieutenant Graham with a small party of troops, the Boghtahs, it was reported, lost heart and dispersed. The various zemindars, Lieutenant Graham wrote, had to all appearance kept entirely aloof from these outrages. The Commissioner learnt subsequently, however, that the insurgents had not dispersed, but had only retreated into the jungles and hills of Sirgoojah; and a further letter from Lieutenant Graham of the 10th instant, reported the assemblage, for purposes of plunder, of from 2,000 to 4,000 men, headed by Petumber Shah at Ranchee, twenty-eight miles from Chainpore. Lieutenant Graham, having a small force of only 50 men, was quite unable to go in pursuit of the insurgents, and the Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, asked for and obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government to employ the Shekawattie Battalion in that quarter. In the Sumbulpore district, Soorunder Sahee, having escaped on the night of the 31st October from the station where he was at large on parole, and his sympathizers having collected together in several places, Captain Klocker, the officer commanding the detachment of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, located at Sumbulpore, was directed by the Senior Assistant Commissioner to proceed against Khinda and Kolaberah, where the rebels had mustered in large numbers. Captain Klocker commenced his march on the 5th instant, successively visiting the villages of Jhinghaty, Sanson, Cuttnobagah, Somasingah, Kurreesapallee, Kolaberah, Saher, and Khinda, returning to Sumbulpore on the 9th, after having burnt down the houses of the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah at that place, and of Soorunder Sahee and Odoot Sahee, at Khinda, both of which he found deserted, but perforated with loopholes for firing through in every direction. It was believed that the rebels had dispersed, no assemblage of armed men having been met with anywhere except at Jhinghaty, where their number was

concealed by the dense jungles in which they remained hidden, and where five or six of them were killed, including a near relation of the Ghorotea of Kolaberah. Since then no events of any importance have occurred in the district. The exact whereabouts of Soorunder Saiee and Oodunt Saiee, and of their other two brothers, has not yet been discovered, but it is reported that they are still endeavouring to collect men. The zemindar of Pachete has been secured without bloodshed, having surrendered himself to Colonel Forster on his approach towards his camp, with a wing of the Shekawattee Battalion; possession has also been taken of his fortress, with all the stores, arms, and warlike ammunition contained in it, among which were found four pieces of artillery, which have been spiked, and many maunds of gunpowder recently manufactured, which have all been blown up. The Commissioner having reported the result of an inquiry, made by Captain Davies, into the conduct of certain zemindars of the Lohardugga district, who were suspected of having taken part with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion, in acts of rebellion against the State, was told that the trials of these persons should be proceeded with without any unnecessary delay, and that it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that, if their guilt should be established, nothing short of capital punishment would be adequate to the crimes charged against them. The conclusion of the trial of the Chyebassa mutineers was reported. Of the 100 prisoners surrendered up by the Borahat Rajah, 43 were condemned to death and were hanged, 26 were sentenced to transportation for life, 5 to fourteen years' imprisonment, 19 to imprisonment for seven years, 3 for two years, and 2 acquitted; the remaining two (who are released convicts, and were yet in gaol at the time of the mutiny) being under trial before the Commissioner for joining in the plunder of the Treasury, &c., after their release. Seven persons were tried in the Hazareebaugh district, under Act XVI of 1857, during the month of September last, who were all sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each; and three persons were tried in the Lohardugga district, under the same Act during the month of October, of whom two were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and one to imprisonment for seven years.

Assam, Arracan, Cachar, and Darjeeling.—Everything remained quiet in the Provinces of Assam and Arracan, and at Cachar and Darjeeling. A letter was received from the Governor General's Agent on the north-eastern frontier, stating, in reply to the representations submitted by the Chairman of the Assam Company, regarding apprehended dangers on that frontier, that, in his opinion, there was not the slightest ground for supposing that the peace of the province was likely to be disturbed. An intimation received from the Military Department, that the Commissary of Ordnance had been directed to forward, by the first opportunity, one 12-pounder howitzer of three cwt., with carriage, and 200 rounds of ammunition, to the officer commanding the 2nd Assam Light Infantry at Gowhaty, was communicated to the Governor General's Agent, north-east frontier.

On the 22nd December, the Governor General of India in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal as follows:—

Week ending 21st November, 1857.

The peace of the districts of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Nuddea, Dacca, and Cuttack divisions, of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and of the Provinces of Assam and Arracan, remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 21st November.

Patna Division.—In the Patna division Ummeer Sing was reported to have been deserted by all his followers, with the exception of about seven or eight men, and to have hidden himself in some cave in the hills south of Sasseram; but the banditti collected together in the vicinity of Rhotas were still doing mischief. On the 20th November a party of about fifty sepoy, led by a subadar, was stated to have attacked a village near Akbarpore; but in this instance, the villagers appear to have successfully repulsed the enemy, wounding the subadar himself, and three of his men. For the purpose of dislodging the rebels from Rhotas, and of affording greater security to the Grand Trunk Road beyond the Soane, the permission of the Supreme Government has been requested to the march of the Shekawattee Battalion through Dorunda and Palamow to Rhotas, which, if authorized, will also enable the Lieutenant-Governor to collect together the greater part of Captain Rattray's corps, which seems to be in a rather disorganized state, from having been for so long a period broken up into small detachments, and scattered all over the country. On the north of the Ganges the detachment of Goorkhas stationed at Bagha had captured nineteen of a party of rebels armed with firelocks, swords, &c., who had crossed into the Chumparun district at Tribanee Ghaut, near the Nepal frontier. The country, however, was quiet and tranquil, but the western frontier was still threatened by the insurgents at Goruckpore. The officers who have been appointed to do duty with the Goorkha regiments have been permitted by the military authorities to select horses at cost price out of those purchased by Mr. Macleod on account of Government.

Chittagong Division.—On the night of the 18th November the detachments of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong mutinied, plundered the treasury, released the

prisoners from the gaol, killed one of the gaol burkundauzes, burnt down their own lines, fired the magazine, and then left the station, carrying off with them three Government elephants, and the whole of the treasure they found in the collectorate, with the exception of about 340 rupees in cash and the stamps, Government securities, and records, which they left untouched. None of the European residents were injured. The mutineers set out in the direction of Tipperah, which it was supposed they intended to attack; but at Seetacoond they left the high road, and, taking to the hills and jungles of independent Tipperah, were, when last heard of, making their way towards the north of the high road, with the intention of avoiding our territories, and were endeavouring to make their way along the verge of the hills. Intimation was sent by the Tipperah authorities to the Maharajah of Tipperah, warning them of their approach, and directing him to take proper steps to stop their progress in that direction. All the boats on the Fenny had also been seized to prevent them from crossing over to Tipperah. The ladies, children, and non-official residents of Commillah left that station, and steps were taken for the removal of the treasure to Dacca, at which station intelligence of the mutiny was received on the 21st November. The Commissioner of Dacca reported that he was prepared to intercept the mutineers with a party of seamen, in pinnaces, in the event of their attempting to cross the Megna.

Chota Nagpore Division.—From information furnished by Lieutenant Stanton to the Home Department it was ascertained that the insurgents in Palamow had been plundering in the neighbourhood of Runka district, about twenty-eight miles from Chynepore, where Lieutenant Graham, having only some fifty men with him, was waiting for further reinforcements. Affairs in the Sumbulpore district begin to assume a very serious character. On the 12th November the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals intimated that the zemindars of Gangpore Bamrah, Behrakole, Raigurb Ruttunpore, and Binputti, were stated by the tehseldar of the Khund Muls to have assembled their palks with the intention of proceeding to that district, and, apparently, for hostile purposes. A rumour had reached the superintendent of the murder of two European gentlemen, whom he supposed to be Doctor Moore, an assistant-surgeon, and Mr. Hanson, an apothecary in the Madras service, both of whom had been ordered to Sumbulpore in consequence of the great sickness prevailing, and were on their way to join that station. It appears, from a letter received from the Senior-Assistant Commissioner, that on the 15th Dr. Moore wrote to him for an escort from Rampore, a place four marches from Sumbulpore, and the residence of the Rajah of Behrakole. In this letter Dr. Moore mentioned that Mr. Hanson was with him. The senior assistant sent out twenty-five Sebundies on the 17th to bring the officers into the station, but having heard, on the following day, that the gentlemen had been attacked after leaving Rampore, and that the rebels were prepared to resist the party of Sebundies he had sent out, Captain Leigh had determined to go out himself, with a stronger party of the 40th Madras Native Infantry. Nothing certain was known of the fate of Dr. Moore and Mr. Hanson up to the end of the week under report. Urjoun Sing, late Rajah of Porahat, having been permitted to leave Ranchee on parole, had arrived at Porahat. He is said to have lost a son, and to be so greatly affected by his loss as to be unable to attend to any business. The people around him were doing all they could to dissuade him from returning to Chyebassa; but he himself still professed his readiness to go, and excused himself for the delay by pleading sickness and grief for the death of his son. Lieutenant Birch had sent him a safe-conduct, as he had anxiously applied for one, and had promised to grant him a private interview.

On the 7th January, 1858, the Governor General of India in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 28th November, 1857.

Patna Division.—Some of the districts of the Patna Division were still in an unsettled state during the week ending on the 28th November. Towards the south, in the direction of Rhotas and Akbarpore, Ummeer Sing and his followers were still a source of alarm to all the neighbourhood, and villages on both sides of the Soane were being pillaged by the insurgents. On the 17th November a party of sepoys and others crossed the Soane, and burnt down the bungalow of the Bengal Coal Company, at Boodwa, setting fire to their coals, and destroying much property. The necessity of dislodging Ummeer Sing from Rhotas was again brought to the notice of Government, both by the Commissioner of Patna and the Deputy-Magistrate of Sasseram, who were told, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor was already in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject. On the north the principal thing to be apprehended was the overflow of the Oude rebellion, but the fears on this score were yet premature. A letter from the Hutwa Rajah mentioned that Mahomed Hossein was advancing, with an army of about 5,000 men, to conquer the district of Sarun; and that his advance guard had entered Bugrah, and plundered it. This, it was afterwards ascertained, was a very exaggerated report, and other accounts mentioned that Mahomed Hossein had no more than 1,000 fighting-men with him, and was in a dispirited state of mind, on account of

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the defeat and capture of Moahuruff Khan, his principal adviser and friend, in an engagement with the Rajah of Bunesa. Such being the state of things, the Commissioner strongly urged the expediency of our making an advance into the Goruckpore district, if only to regain our prestige in that quarter, and to encourage and confirm in their fidelity the zemindars who were still friendly to our rule. It was pointed out by Mr. Samuells that the recovery of the district, now comparatively an easy task, would shortly be rendered much more difficult by the influx of the rebels from Oude, who were already pouring into it in considerable numbers. The Commissioner's representations have been submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department—the question of the reconquest of Goruckpore being one beyond the sphere of the Lieutenant-Governor to decide upon. On the 24th November a telegram was sent to the Commissioner of Patna, informing him of the mutiny at Chittagong; and another, on the day following, intimating that the native troops at Dacca had resisted an attempt made to disarm them. He was requested to direct the district officers to be on the alert, as it was apprehended that the troops at Jelpigoree might follow the example of those at Dacca and Chittagong, and the whole body of mutineers then march westward, through the districts to the north of the Ganges, towards Oude. The Supreme Government were at the same time informed of the defenceless state of Tirhoot, and requested, if practicable, to order up a detachment of European troops, with guns, to the sadder station of that district; and it was intimated that arrangements might easily be made for sending up such a force in time to secure their arrival at Mosufferpore, before the mutineers could arrive there from the eastward. The troops might return to Dinapore after the mutineers should have got west of Tirhoot.

Bhaugulpore Division.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore Division remained undisturbed during the week, but a large number of dacoities and other felonies were reported to have occurred in the southern part of the district of Monghyr, which were attributed to the scarcity that has prevailed in it for some time. On the 24th November a telegram was sent to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, informing him of the mutiny at Chittagong; and another on the day following, apprising him of the detachment of the 73rd Regiment at Dacca having resisted an attempt to disarm them, and gone off, probably to join the Chittagong mutineers. These events, it was remarked, might bring matters to a crisis at Jelpigoree, and he was directed to warn the Purneah authorities to be on their guard. The latest account of the sailors going to Purneah was, that they landed at Caragolah Ghaut on the 26th November. They were expected to reach Purneah by the end of the month. For the better security of this part of the country the Supreme Government also consented to the proposition of Mr. Yule, the Commissioner, that the detachment of her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers at Monghyr should proceed to Purneah. Mr. Yule has himself accompanied the troops, who were reported to have left Monghyr on the 27th November.

Rajahmhye Division.—All was quiet in the districts of Rajahmhye Division up to the end of the week, but it remained yet to be seen whether the recent mutinies at Chittagong and Dacca would have any effect in disturbing this tranquillity. An intimation of the outbreak at Chittagong was made to the Commissioner of Rajahmhye at the same time that the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore were informed of that event, and he was directed to impress on the local officers subordinate to him the necessity of being on the alert, as there was much reason to fear that the example of the Chittagong mutineers would be followed at Dacca and Jelpigoree. The latest news from Jelpigoree represented that the sowars of the Irregular Cavalry stationed at that place had evinced a good disposition on all occasions, and were on the best of terms with their own officers and with those of the 73rd Regiment, taking part cheerfully in the cricketing, which had commenced; while it was observed that the men of the 73rd Regiment always kept themselves aloof. It was expected that the Goorkha recruits and the Cavalry would be sufficient to keep that regiment quiet until reinforcements could be sent up, if they should display anything of a mutinous spirit. The two parties of seamen destined for the defence of Rungpore and Dinapore left Calcutta on the 26th and 27th November, in the steamers *Koel* and *Koladyn* respectively. The Commissioner of the Division was directed to have carriage, &c., ready for them at Bugwa. The Joint-Magistrate of Pubna was authorized to entertain forty extra burkundauzes at 4 rupees each, and four jemadars at 8 rupees each, for the protection of the station of Serajunge, and for watching the ghauts.

Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions.—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere. In Nuddea a sepoy was tried for desertion, and sentenced to imprisonment in transportation for life, with labour and irons.

Dacca Division.—Intelligence of the mutiny at Chittagong reached Dacca on the 21st November, and the principal civil and military authorities at once assembled to consider what precautions should be taken to prevent the sepoys at Dacca from following the example. The officers of the regiment were at first opposed to any attempt being made to disarm them, but eventually acquiesced in the opinion of the rest of the officials, that this was a necessary measure, and it was resolved promptly to carry it into execution. Accordingly, at daybreak on the following morning, the Naval Brigade and volunteers assembled, and, setting out from the quarters of the former, proceeded to the several public buildings at which guards were

stationed, and disarmed them, in succession, without any resistance. On arriving, however, at the lines in Lall Bagh, which is a strong position, they found the main body of the detachment and the Artillery prepared to oppose them; and on the advance of the party, fire was opened upon them. A smart engagement ensued, which lasted about half an hour, the guns being charged by the sailors and taken in gallant style, and the sepoys driven out of the barracks, leaving forty-one dead on the ground. Some more were shot or drowned in attempting to escape, and seventy or eighty are believed to have been wounded. On our side fifteen were severely, and three slightly, wounded. Of the former, three have since died of their wounds. Dr. Green, the civil surgeon of the station, and Lieutenant Lewis, who commands the sailors, were amongst the wounded. After being routed, the sepoys are reported to have broken up into small detached parties, and to have gone off in different directions. The accounts received of their movements have not been very precise or certain; but they would appear to have reunited immediately on leaving Dacca, and to have proceeded in a body in a north-westerly direction, apparently towards Jelpigoree, the head-quarters of the regiment. On the 25th November it was reported by the magistrate of Mymensing that a party of 150 sepoys passed that station, having committed some depredations on their route, but without attacking the station. The magistrate having no force at his disposal was unable to pursue or to intercept them. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the defection of the sepoys at Dacca, arrangements were made for despatching a force from Calcutta, for the protection of every station which might be threatened, and, if possible, for the pursuit and capture of the fugitives. This force consisted of three companies of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, and a party of 100 seamen, which left Calcutta on the 26th November, in the troop-boat *Dalla*, in tow of the steamer *Koel*; and of a second party of seamen which started on the following day. The ultimate destination of these two marine brigades was Rungpore and Dinagopore. Up to the close of the week the apprehensions of the inhabitants of Dacca had not been altogether allayed. Some uneasiness was also felt throughout all the districts of the Dacca division regarding the movements of the Chittagong mutineers. At Burrisaul the European residents were stated to be employed in fortifying a house for their defence, and the natives to be sending away their wives and families into the interior of the district, and burying their valuables underground. The magistrate of Backergunge was informed that these precautions, as regarded his district, were now unnecessary, as the mutineers were known to have entered into independent Tipperah.

Chittagong Division.—The Chittagong mutineers crossed the Fenny and entered the independent territories of the Rajah of Tipperah on the 22nd November, intending, it would appear, to proceed thence to Sylhet or Munipore, and afterwards work out their way either to Nepal or westward. They were reported to have made the hill-men their friends by a liberal distribution of their money, and so many as 1,200 people were said to have engaged themselves in opening roads, cutting jungles, and procuring provisions for them. Some apprehensions were entertained lest they should be joined by the subjects of the Rajah of Tipperah; and it was even reported that the hill tribes were not well affected towards the rajah, and might coalesce with the mutineers to put him down; but no doubts were entertained concerning the good faith of the rajah himself, beyond some vague suspicions based on the circumstance of his having a relative of Koer Sing in his employ. The measures taken for the capture of these fugitives consisted—firstly, in the Rajah of Tipperah having directed his retainers and ryots to check their progress, and close the passes against them, if practicable; secondly, in the Commissioner of the division having called upon Ranee Kalindee and Keojosye, the two principal hill zemindars in that direction, to call out their men and follow up the mutineers, and either oppose them or shut them up in some of the dhallas through which they would have to pass; and, thirdly, in the dispatch of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment to Dacca, with instructions to proceed after them towards Sylhet, or via Serajgunge and Dewangunge, in the direction of Bugwa, according to the nature of the information that may be received at Dacca by the time the detachment reached that place. A reward of 50 rupees was offered by the Commissioner for the capture of every sepoy; and the Commissioners of Dacca and Chittagong, and the Judge of Tipperah, have been requested to adopt measures for giving full publicity to the proclamation published in the *Gazette* of the 10th July last, regarding the apprehension of mutineers and deserters. Of the prisoners who were liberated from the Chittagong gaol, 30 were reported to have been brought in. The minds of the people at Chittagong continued still unsettled, and fears were entertained of the return of the mutineers. The ladies of the station were placed on board of vessels lying in the port, while a temporary fortification was being erected for the protection of the male Christian inhabitants, who had formed themselves into a volunteer corps. The respectable native inhabitants also were reported to have formed themselves into a volunteer corps for patrolling the streets at night; and the commissioner had detained the brig *Megna*, to be available in case of need. The Commissioner very strongly noticed the good feeling evinced by the native population towards Government through the crisis; but the station being a frontier one, and quite defenceless, he urged the necessity of sending down some European troops to protect it. In furtherance of this object, and at the recommendation of the Local Government, the Supreme Government authorized a detachment of 100 sailors being sent to Chittagong. The Commissioner has been informed accordingly, and the Superintendent of Marine requested to make

every arrangement necessary for carrying out the measure. An intimation has also been received from the Military Department, that instructions for the supply of arms, tents, &c., for this party of seamen had been issued by the Government of India.

Cuttack Division.—The public peace remained unbroken in the three districts of Cuttack division, and in the Tributary Mehals, during the week under report. The Rajah of Killahcoojung was tried by the magistrate of Cuttack, and convicted of having in his possession, in contravention of the provisions of Act XVIII of 1841, 20 maunds of gunpowder, besides half a maund of sulphur, and 3,550 bullets. The personal attendance of the rajah in Court was insisted upon, and he was fined 500 rupees. It was not proved that any hostile designs were entertained by him. It was supposed that he was only holding himself in readiness, in case anything should necessitate his acting on the defensive. A Mahomedan lady of the Pooree district was also charged with having clandestinely removed five cannons from her house, the inference being that she was going to aid the enemies of Government. After some search, the cannons were discovered in the Chilka Lake. The case was under inquiry. It was believed that the lady got frightened on hearing of the case decided against the Rajah of Coojung, and was only trying to get rid of the cannons to avoid coming into a similar scrape. The Magistrate of Balasore having applied, through the Commissioner of Cuttack, for the temporary entertainment of an extra burkundauze establishment, for the purpose of guarding the gaol of that district, the application was submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The disturbances in the Palamow district assumed a very serious aspect during the week under report, nearly the whole of the country having apparently risen in arms. Lieutenant Graham was besieged by a large body of the insurgents at Chainpore. Colonel Forster, with the whole of the Shekawatee regiment, had before this been ordered to march into Palamow to put down this revolt; but as it was obvious that a considerable time would elapse before he could arrive there, the Military Department were induced, at the request of the Local Government, to authorize the two companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry to proceed from Sasseram, where they were located, *via* Akbarpore, to Lieutenant Graham's relief. The Local Government also called upon the Deo Rajah to contribute his resistance, and co-operate with the English troops. The Deputy-magistrate of Sasseram was directed to inform Lieutenant Graham that the object of these movements was not to wage war with the insurgents, but to rescue him and his party from their power, and that he must endeavour to fall back upon the force sent to his aid. The Supreme Government sanctioned an extra police establishment, at a cost of 741 rupees per month, for the district of Sumbulpore, for six months, and subject to a report at the expiration of that period.

Assam, Arracan, Cachar, and Darjeeling.—The provinces of Assam and Arracan remained undisturbed during the week, but the mutiny at Chittagong has caused a little uneasiness in the minds of the people in the latter. In Cachar and Darjeeling everything remained perfectly tranquil. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the arrangements made by Captain Agnew, political agent at Gawalparah, for drilling the Garrow police of that district for six weeks every year, at a monthly cost of 44 rupees; and the expenditure of 61 rupees and 6 annas, already incurred on that account, has been authorized. The Inspector of Gaols has been furnished with a copy of a letter received from the Military Department, intimating that, in compliance with the recommendation of this Government, the Government of India had directed the officer in charge of the arsenal to forward by an early opportunity 36 muskets, with the necessary proportion of accoutrements and ammunition, to the Magistrate of Kamroop, for the use of his gaol-guards.

Week ending 5th December, 1857.

Patna Division.—The districts of the Patna Division remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 5th of December; but considerable alarm prevailed, and even at Patna the people were reported to be sending away their women, children, and treasure into the interior. The reported preparation of the Goruckpore rebels to enter the Behar districts, and the reported approach of the Dacca mutineers and sowers of the 11th Irregulars from the eastward, were the cause of this panic. The Commissioner of Patna pressed for more troops for the protection of Tirhoot, and was informed that the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry had been ordered to proceed immediately to that district, but that no further military aid could be afforded in that direction at present. The Yeomanry Cavalry were then at Gya, and the civil authorities were directed to use every exertion, by furnishing elephants and supplies along the road, to expedite the march of the corps to its destination. It was determined by the commissioner that Poosah would be the best place for them to take up a position at. Under any circumstances they were not to be stationed further to the eastward than Durbundah. A copy of a letter from the Supreme Government, stating that a large additional force would shortly be sent into the plains by the Nepalese Government, and that this force would be directed, in the first instance, against the rebels at Goruckpore, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna for his information. It was also intimated to that officer that the force was expected to cross the frontier at Segowlee on or about the 19th of December, and that he must be prepared to afford promptly any assistance that might be required.

Bhaugulpore Division.—All remained quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore Division and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the week. Mr. Yule left Bhaugulpore on the 29th of November, with a detachment of the 5th Fusiliers from Monghyr, and arrived at Purneah on the 1st of December. Before proceeding to Kishengunge, which he was desirous to do, as being the point from which the several roads leading into the district could be most effectually watched, he thought it advisable to communicate with the officer commanding the 73rd Native Infantry at Jelpigoree, lest his sudden arrival might have any bad effect on the men of that regiment. Hearing, however, that the Dacca mutineers had already crossed the Berhampooter, and were marching direct on Jelpigoree, and that a European force from Darjeeling had already arrived at Titalya, he determined to advance at once. While at Kishengunge he learnt that 50 sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry had deserted from Jelpigoree on the night of the 4th of December, and gone off in the direction of Dinagore. Of the 200 Purbuteahs enlisted by Mr. Kerry in the north of Purneah, 107 were reported to have marched into the station. The Sonthals who at first had declined to take service as sepoy, were reported by the commissioner to have latterly shown some disposition to enlist; 23 had already joined as recruits, and more were expected to come in as soon as the paddy crop was ripe.

Rajshahye Division.—No disturbances occurred anywhere within the Rajshahye Division during the week under report; but considerable excitement was felt in almost all the districts, and especially in those towards the east, in consequence of the movements of the Dacca and Chittagong mutineers. After leaving the neighbourhood of Mymensing on the 25th of November, the Dacca mutineers were seen near Jamalpore on the 27th, and at Dewangunge and Bhowanigunge on the day following. At the latter place they attempted to cross the Berhampooter, but failed, owing to the darogah having carried off all the boats to the other side of the river. Eventually, however, they succeeded in crossing the river on the 30th of November at Chilmaree ghaut, south of Bugwa, and about fourteen miles north of Dewangunge. They then proceeded to Buxeegeunge, and were said to be proceeding still in a northerly direction towards Jelpigoree. On the 5th of December, the Magistrate of Rungpore reported that they left Denohattee on the 2nd, and were supposed to be going to Bhootan. They were plundering the shops and bazaars in every direction, and had shot a police burkundauze near Chilmaree ghaut. A detachment of the 73rd Regiment, with a troop of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and some Goorkha recruits, had gone out from Jelpigoree to intercept them. Captain Curzon's party, composed of Europeans and Goorkhas, had come down from Punkabarry, and arrived at Jelpigoree on the 6th of December. At Dinagore everything was quiet, and there was scarcely any cash in the hands of the collector to tempt the mutineers to attack that station. All was quiet, also, at Jelpigoree; the men of the 73rd Regiment, on being told of the mutiny of their comrades, having evinced no apparent sympathy for them, and having readily joined in the expedition which went out to attack them. At Rungpore the authorities were prepared, as far as the means at their disposal would admit of it, to resist the mutineers if they visited the station; but it was not expected that they would do so, as they had avoided attacking the stations at Mymensing and Jamalpore. The ladies and children, however, had been removed from both the Rungpore and Dinagore stations. Mr. Ravenshaw, with his party of European gentlemen from Pubna, reached Serajunge on the 29th November. Very considerable alarm was felt at that station among the native population previous to their arrival, but their presence served, in a short time, to restore confidence. The European residents they found assembled at the house of Mr. Barry, which was further garrisoned by a party of European sailors, with two four-pounder guns, all quite prepared to give the mutineers a warm reception.

Burdwan Division.—The districts of the Burdwan Division remained as tranquil as usual. Troops had been going up by rail from Howrah almost daily during the week, and the magistrate of that district reported that the effect of the prohibitory measures adopted regarding the supply of liquor to the men had been most satisfactory.

Calcutta.—With the exception of a few disturbances in the streets, caused by drunken soldiers and sailors, the city of Calcutta remained perfectly quiet and tranquil. There was one street row on the night of Sunday, the 29th November, in which a fight took place between several hundreds of sailors and soldiers at Bow Bazar. The Marine Police, recently organized by the Commissioner of Police, were brought out on this occasion, and they soon succeeded in clearing the streets, and taking the ringleaders into custody. In another street row which took place on the evening of the 2nd December, one of the police inspectors was severely injured by some of the 79th Highlanders, who were captured and made over to their regiment, which left Calcutta the next morning.

Dacca Division.—All was quiet in the districts of the Dacca Division during the week under report. There was some panic felt in the Furreedpore district, owing to the propagation of a rumour to the effect that the Government had authorized the compulsory enlistment of recruits for the army, and that men had arrived there from Calcutta to carry out the scheme; but the Joint Magistrate had taken prompt measures to disabuse the minds of the people on this point. At Sylhet, no satisfactory intelligence had been received up to the last day of the week regarding the movements of the Chittagong mutineers. Mr. Allen, who had been directed by the Local Government to undertake the duty of directing the movements of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment on their reaching that place, had arrived

there himself from Cherra Poonjee; and the head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry had also been removed thither, with two six-pounder guns brought from Silchar; but it was doubted if the mutineers would visit that place at all, and the people of Sylhet had evinced no sympathy for them. The detachment of the 54th Regiment started from Dacca on the 4th December, for Chabutpara, a little above Bugwah Bazar. The Magistrate of Backergunge having proposed to entertain an extra guard and police force for the security of his station, was informed that as Burrisaul was no longer in danger from the mutineers, there appeared to be no further necessity for adopting any extraordinary measures for its defence.

Chittagong Division.—Very little accurate information was received of the movements of the Chittagong mutineers, in consequence of the roads through the hills being little known. The accounts which were furnished stated that, after crossing the Fenny at Ramghur Ghaut on the 22nd November, they proceeded to Odeypore, and thence towards Agurtollan, the present residence of the Rajah of Tipperah; that they were stopped at Sunkhola, on the 2nd December, by a number of men sent by the Rajah to prevent their further progress in that direction; and that they thereupon turned to the west, entering the Company's territories again at or near Mogra, and making their way thence towards Singar Hill, which lies about one and a half day's journey to the north of Commillah, and would bring them on the direct route to Sylhet. By the latest accounts received, they were still continuing their march towards Sylhet, but keeping along the edge of the hills. The accounts received further stated, that they were travelling with little or no baggage, and were not pressed for provisions, with which they were abundantly supplied by the people, paying liberally for all they took. The Kookies were aiding them, by carrying their baggage, and cutting a path for them through the jungles. They were, however, stated to be very much disheartened, and not in a condition to proceed by forced marches, and it was expected that the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, which left Dacca for Sylhet, on the 4th December, would still be in time to intercept them. The three Government elephants, which were taken away by the mutineers, have been recovered. A good number of the prisoners also—about 110 in number—had returned, or were caught and sent in, and more were being brought in daily; and Government treasure had been recovered, to the extent of above 10,000 rupees.

Cuttack Division.—The public peace remained undisturbed in the districts of the Cuttack Division and in the Tributary Mehals. The Commissioner of Cuttack reported the dismissal of one subadar, two havildars, and one naik, of the Orissa Paik Companies, for insubordination, and attempting to excite discontent and insubordination among the men of the corps. Mr. Cockburn's proceedings were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Chota Nagpore.—The state of affairs in Palamow had not improved; Lieutenant Graham was strongly posted within the walls of the Thakoreea Rughoobur Dial Sing's residence, but he was surrounded by the rebels, who were laying the country waste on all sides. On the 21st November the number of the insurgents was reckoned at about 2,000, but they had increased to double that number by the 26th, besides a reserve body of 2,000 men, said to be posted a mile in the rear of his position. Up to the 30th, however, no fighting had taken place, and on that date the insurgents were reported to be falling off. Lieutenant Graham having expressed an unwillingness to retire, lest it should serve to encourage the rebels, and endanger the lives of some 300 or 400 women and children, who were assembled for protection in the Thakoreea's house, has been peremptorily directed to fall back, when he can, on the party sent to relieve him, advancing again hereafter, upon the arrival of the Shekawattees in that quarter. On the 27th November, Messrs. Grundy and Malzer, employed by the Coal Company at Palamow, were reported to have been attacked at Rajarah by a party of about 5,000 Bhogtaha, from whom they narrowly escaped with their lives. It was stated that there were about 40 sepoys among the assailants, and that many of the rebels were armed with matchlocks. Major Colter's detachment, which was ordered to proceed to the relief of Lieutenant Graham, crossed the Soane six miles south of Akbarpore on the 30th November. A letter was also received from Colonel Forster, dated the 1st December, reporting that he had received the orders directing him to proceed to Palamow, and would lose no time in commencing his march. The Commissioners of Chota Nagpore and Patna have been directed to furnish the latter with every information and assistance in their power. In the Sumbulpore district, bodies of men are reported to be again assembling in different directions. For several days the Calcutta and Bombay mails were obstructed on the road west of Sumbulpore; and two dák houses were burnt down by the rebels. Captain Leigh urged the necessity of further assistance being sent to him, but the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was of opinion that there were troops enough at Sumbulpore already to put down any disturbance in that quarter. The report of the murder of Dr. Moore was confirmed, but the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals had received intelligence of the safety of Mr. Hansom, who had escaped into the jungles when attacked, and was afterwards kindly received and protected by the Rajah of Rerahcole. The suspicion of the Rajah of Rerahcole having been concerned in the attack made upon them, appeared to be without foundation; on the contrary, on the arrival of the travellers at his place, the rajah had warned them of their danger, and endeavoured to dissuade them from proceeding further. The allegation that he and the Rajah of Bamrah had lent their paiks to the insurgents was being inquired into. The district of Maunbhoon was

perfectly tranquil during the week. In the district of Singbhoom the conduct of Urjoon Sing of Porahat was still unsatisfactory. He had not, as directed, presented himself at Chyebassa, and was reported to be entirely in the hands of his dewan, for whose capture a reward of fifty rupees had been offered on account of previous delinquency, and who was said to be attempting to raise the Coles. The Senior Assistant Commissioner had proceeded on an expedition against the rebels at the head of a party of Sikhs, from the detachment stationed at Chyebassa, and after capturing Juggo Dewan, who was tried under Act XIV. of 1857, and capitally punished, he attacked the stronghold of Urjoon Sing himself, and took possession of it, not however till Urjoon Sing had succeeded in effecting his escape into the neighbouring jungles. After these proceedings, the people of the country were reported to have submitted with cheerfulness and alacrity. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore submitted a report from Mr. George, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, on the results of an expedition undertaken by him with a detachment of the Bengal police battalion, under Lieutenant Earle, to the scenes of the disturbances following on the mutiny in the vicinity of Goloh, Gomes, &c. Several of the rebels, it appears, were hunted down and killed, and some villages burnt to the ground; but the greater portion of the rebels found refuge in the hills east of Goloh, and on the Soogoo hill.

Assam.—A party of sepoy, numbering, it was erroneously supposed, between 400 and 700, were reported to have arrived at Karaibari thannah, in the Gowalparah district, on the 30th November, from the direction of Mymensing. It was further stated that beyond plundering the thannah, and capturing the jemadar and a burkundauze, they committed no other acts of outrage. These were the Dacca mutineers, on their way to Jelpigoree. The Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, submitted the translation of some further letters of Muneram Dutt, intercepted by Captain Holroyd.

Darjeeling.—All was quiet at Darjeeling, but the Superintendent thought that the news of the Dacca mutineers being *en route* to Jelpigoree, would probably cause some excitement in the Morung.

On the 20th January, 1858, the Governor General of India in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 12th December, 1857.

Patna Division.—On the 5th of December the Central Government telegraphed that they had received intelligence that upwards of 2,000 sepoy were about to cross the Gogra, near Burlea Ghaut, with the intention of passing into the district of Shahabad. About the same time the Magistrate of Ghazepore also sent a rubocaree to the Magistrate of Shahabad, communicating intelligence to the same effect, and mentioning further that the sepoy had two guns with them, and had collected 200 boats for crossing the river. This intelligence getting abroad, gave rise to considerable alarm throughout the district, particularly as it was coupled in the minds of the people with the long-floating rumours of Koer Sing's return. Measures were at once taken by the Commissioner to meet the threatened attack. The steamer *Patna* was ordered up to Buxar with all speed, and Lieutenant Batt was requested to place two guns on board, and a party of seamen, and to cruise off Bhojepore. Captain Rattray was instructed to call in his detachments at Burhee and Sherghotty, and that at Gya also, if necessary, and to hold himself in readiness to march to Arrah, if called upon to do so by the Commissioner. It eventually turned out, however, that the story about the 2,000 sepoy, and their contemplated invasion of Shahabad, had no foundation. Ummer Sing, having heard of the approach of British troops in the direction of Palamow, was reported to have fled from Rhotas, to a village named Rugooburgam. Shah Kubeer-ood-deen reported that he was doing all he could to catch him, and was directed to make it generally known that a reward of 1,000 rupees had been offered for his capture. A reward of 300 rupees was also offered for the capture of Surnam Sing, another ringleader of the rebels in those parts, who had recently attacked the Telcup indigo factory, and murdered three of the factory servants, and one police burkundauze. In the district of Behar the warlike preparations of the Ranees of Tikaree were said to be progressing steadily, and it was reported that the fort at Tikaree was garrisoned by 1,000 matchlockmen, and about 100 sepoy. The Ranees was also stated to have bought up all the sugar-cane crops on her estate, to feed the elephants of the rebels, whom she expected shortly from the north-west; and to have made arrangements for storing grain in large quantities. The Commissioner of Patna reported the results of an expedition undertaken by Lieutenant Burlton, in charge of a detachment of Goorkhas doing duty on the Goruckpore frontier, to Bhurrowlee in Goruckpore, for the purpose of recovering some cattle and hackeries which had been left there on the flight of the owners, and seized by the rebels. The object of the expedition was successfully accomplished; 170 very fine bullocks, 6 horses, and thirty carts, being brought away, besides 4 of Mohammed Hoosein's men as prisoners. Unfortunately, while on their return, the party came across the Baboo of Seraik (a faithful subject of Government), who was riding home from a visit to his brother,

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at the head of a small party of armed followers, who, on being challenged, instead of replying, ran off; and the baboo himself, being carried by his horse into the midst of the Goorkhas, was taken for an enemy, and shot down, one of his own men being also wounded. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that orders had been issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, for the immediate supply of percussion or flint muskets, and powder and lead sufficient for the preparation of 100 cartridges per man, for the Goorkhas doing duty on the Goruckpore frontier; and that the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army had been requested to direct Colonel Rowcroft to send to Allahabad in future for all arms and ammunition he might stand in need of. An intimation was received from the Home Department, that the Government of India was unable to send any troops from Dinapore for the defence of Tirhoot.

Bhaugulpore Division.—In the Bhaugulpore division no disturbance occurred; but considerable alarm was felt throughout the Purneah district, in consequence of the mutiny of the sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry at Madareegunge and Jelpigoree on the nights of the 4th and 5th of December, and for two or three days the bazaar and town of the sudder station were partially abandoned by the natives. Mr. Yule, while waiting for the mutineers, with his small party of Europeans, at Kishengunge, obtained information of their having passed to the southward, and taken to a road leading direct to Purneah. No time was to be lost, and he determined at once to return to the station, which he did on the night of the 9th, accomplishing the distance, 40 miles, with the aid of his elephants, between sunset and sunrise. He arrived only just in time, for the next morning the sowars made their appearance, and, being ignorant of Mr. Yule's movements, were entering the town for the purpose of plundering it, when they were met by a party of the Europeans going out to intercept them. After exchanging a few shots, the mutineers retired, and could not be brought to engage. It was found that they had retreated only a few miles from the station, and arrangements were made for pursuing and attacking them. With this object a night-march was made, and at daylight, on the 11th, they came up with the mutineers just as they were about to proceed on their march. The latter, on observing their pursuers, charged boldly, but were beaten back, and eventually fled towards the north, but not until several (afterwards ascertained to be 13) were killed, and many more wounded; one man, taken prisoner, was hanged. On our side no casualties of any kind occurred. A noted budmash, who had acted as guide and spy to the sowars, was found with them and apprehended. In the Monghyr district much want was reported to prevail among the poorest classes, and the numerous burglaries and robberies which had occurred were attributed to this cause. All was quiet in the Sonthal pergunnahs.

Rajshahye Division.—The movements of the 11th Irregular Cavalry through the districts of the Rajshahye division had been very rapid. The accounts which were received described them as riding for their lives across the country and through the corps, and committing only such petty depredations as were necessary for providing themselves with food. They had also carried off some ponies and elephants to facilitate their march. The whole body were reported to have crossed the River Nagore on the western boundary of Dinapore on the 8th of December. Their subsequent course through the district of Purneah has been noticed above. All the available European and Goorkha troops at Darjeeling, namely, 100 of the former, and about 300 of the latter, had been sent down to Fankabarree, and thence on to Jelpigoree, where they arrived on the 6th of December. No further fears were entertained either at Jelpigoree, or in any of the neighbouring districts. On the 9th of December two sowars belonging to the 11th Irregular Cavalry were captured and blown away from guns at Jelpigoree. The 73rd Regiment were silent spectators of the scene, and manifested no sympathy with their late comrades. The detachment of seamen sent up for employment in the districts of Rungpore and Dinapore arrived at Bugwah, on the 10th of December, in the *Koladyne*, and in the Dacca elephant-boat, which, with a large native boat, was towed up by the steamer. The Dacca mutineers were reported to have entered Bootan on the morning of the 8th of December, at a place named Choorabander. A party of sepoys stationed at Choorabander, to whom they made overtures, had refused to join them.

Burdwan Division.—The districts of the Burdwan division remained undisturbed during the week; but a letter was received from the Commissioner of the division, dated the 10th of December, reporting that rumours had reached him, from several different quarters, of attempts being made to excite the Sonthals in the neighbourhood of Midnapore to rebellion; and as the Shekawattee battalion, which had hitherto operated as a check on the disaffected of that neighbourhood, were about to be withdrawn, he thought it very advisable that an European force should be sent there to prevent mischief. It was determined, therefore, to locate a body of 100 European sailors in the station of Midnapore; and the Superintendent of Marine was directed to raise such a force, in communication with the Commissioner of Calcutta Police, whose Marine Police have on previous occasions furnished valuable recruits for service such as this. An application was at the same time made to the Military Department for the supply of arms and ammunition for the use of the party.

Nuddea Division.—All was perfectly tranquil in the districts of the Nuddea division.

Dacca Division.—The steamers *Koladyne* and *Koel*, with the troop-boat *Dallah*, carrying troops and two parties of seamen, arrived at Dacca on the third instant. The detachment of

the 54th Regiment immediately proceeded, in the *Koel* towards Sylhet, and were at Lakha on the 8th of December. But the movements of the Chittagong mutineers gave no certain clue as to their ultimate intentions, and no decisive measures had, therefore, been taken, up to the end of the week, for intercepting them. On the 6th of December they were reported to be at Beesgong, in the Luskerpore thannah of zillah Sylhet, but it was yet uncertain whether they would go to Sylhet or Munipore. At Sylhet, Mr. Allen had taken every precaution for the protection of the district; he had also written to Captain McCulloch, at Munipore, to warn the Munipore Government to be prepared to attack the fugitives, should they find their way into his territories.

Chittagong Division.—The districts of the Chittagong division were perfectly quiet; the latest information received at Tipperah, of the movements of the Chittagong mutineers, was that they were still shut up in the Tipperah hills. Of 202 prisoners released from the Chittagong gaol, 107 had been recaptured.

Cuttack Division.—The peace of the districts of the Cuttack division remained unbroken during the week; but Mr. Inspector D'Rozaire, of the Electric Telegraph Department, employed at Russulpore, telegraphed, on the 10th December, to the Calcutta office, that there were symptoms of disaffection among the people on the Calcutta and Madras line, and requested that arms and ammunition might be sent down to him without delay.

Chota Nagpore Division.—Affairs in Palamow were reported to have taken a favourable turn. After the attack which was made on the house of Mr. Grundy, the insurgents returned again for a time to their encamping-ground at Chainpore; but the main body moved off on the 29th November, apparently in the direction of their homes. Subsequent to this, however, they were heard of as being in force in the Palamow fort, and as having stopped the ghauts to the eastward, to prevent the approach of troops from Dorundah. By the latest accounts the principal Chairo zemindars had withdrawn from the insurrection, and this defalcation had diminished and disheartened the insurgents, who were reported to be deserting in numbers. Major Cotter's detachment arrived at Shahpore on the 8th, and was joined by Lieutenant Graham on the same date; and it was stated that the zemindar of Luckna, who had been selected by the insurgents as their chief, had been made a prisoner, besides others of less note. On their retreat, the rebels were reported to have burned Moonka, where there is a thannah, and destroyed the house of Bikarie Sing, who had been of great assistance to Lieutenant Graham and his party. The Deo Rajah was, on the 12th of December, expected to be ready to set out with his followers to join Lieutenant Graham. Lieutenant Graham was very anxious to be allowed to detain the troops sent to reinforce him, and was confident that with their assistance he would be able very soon to reduce to order the whole of the disturbed district. The stringent orders of the Military Department precluded the entertainment of this proposal, and the presence of the detachment of Her Majesty's 13th at Saaseram was also at the time very desirable. At Sumbulpore the state of affairs was becoming more and more serious. Large bodies of men were still assembling in different directions, and committing excesses of every kind. The dak between Calcutta and Bombay had also been stopped, and two dak-houses burnt; and all traffic and communication between Cuttack and Sumbulpore were suspended. The rebels had met Captain Leigh's party on their return from Joojoomara, and killed three sepoy, wounding three others and five camp-followers. It was Captain Leigh's firm conviction that the insurrection would not be effectually put down unless more troops were sent to his aid. The Commissioners of Chota Nagpore and Cuttack also urged the necessity of strengthening Captain Leigh, remarking particularly on the paucity of officers at Sumbulpore; and Mr. Cockburn mentioned having already written to the Agent in the hill-tracts of Orissa, and the Agent to the Government of Fort St. George at Ganjam, for the transfer of a body of Sebundies for service in that district. He had also taken measures to send up therest of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, under the personal command of Major Bates, and along with them the artillerymen and guns stationed at Cuttack. Anticipating that the troubles in this quarter were likely to be serious, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested to the Supreme Government, on November 30, the expediency of sending more troops to Sumbulpore, if any were available, and of appointing an officer of experience to undertake the chief direction of affairs in that district; and on the 5th of December the Home Department, acting in accordance with that suggestion, directed the Government of Fort St. George to adopt immediate measures for strengthening the force at Sumbulpore, if practicable, without weakening the column destined for Nagpore, and to depute such an officer there as the Local Government had recommended. In the meanwhile, however, the services of Colonel Forster being no longer immediately required in the direction of Palamow, became available for employment in Sumbulpore, and, with the sanction of the Military Department, he was accordingly ordered to proceed thither; the permission of the Home Department being at the same time asked for, and obtained, to his being vested with the chief authority in both civil and military affairs. The further intelligence received regarding the attack on Drs. Moore and Hanson, left the fate of Dr. Moore no longer doubtful. Dr. Hanson was reported to have returned with Captain Leigh to Sumbulpore; and the thanks of the Government were conveyed, through the Commissioner of Cuttack, to the Rajah of Rebracole, for the service rendered by him to that gentleman. The Rajah of Bamrah, regarding whom there is some cause for suspicion, although he professes

attachment to Government, has been directed by the Commissioner of Cuttack to take measures for arresting Sorunda Saiee, Oodunt Saiee, and Sraikissen Bera, one of his own zemindars, who has joined the rebels, as the best way of proving the sincerity of his protestations. The district of Maunbhoom was quiet. In Singhbhum, Urjoon Sing, of Porahat, was still at large; but there is no reason for supposing that he has with him the sympathy of the Coles; on the contrary, they had all been flocking in to the Assistant-Commissioner, and renewing their declarations of allegiance, and affording him every information regarding the rents of their respective villages. Some villages which had been entirely deserted were being re-occupied rapidly, and several of the illakadars and zemindars had presented themselves to the authorities. The whole country, in fact, seems settling down. A party of armed men had, indeed, been seen proceeding from Mohurbungunge towards Porahat; but these were understood to have been sent by the Rajah of the former place to escort back his daughter, one of Urjoon Sing's wives, to her father's house. The zemindar of Pachete had been placed in the Burdwan jail, and a report was received from the Commissioner on the steps he was taking for conducting his trial, and stating that he had secured several documents found in the fortress of Cossipore, clearly establishing the zemindar's guilt.

Assam, Arracan, Cachar, and Darjeeling.—The peace of the provinces of Assam and Arracan, and of the districts of Cachar and Darjeeling, remained undisturbed; but the Governor-General's Agent, north-east frontier, reported that Captain Agnew, the Magistrate of Gawalparah, had tried a burkundauze, of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, for tampering with the guard attached to the office of the Superintendent of the Survey, with a view to induce them to join the mutineers; and that the man had been convicted of the offence, and hanged.

Assam Division.—The party of armed sepoys who had appeared at Karaibari from the direction of Mymensing, as noticed in the last Narrative, were reported to have gone off in the direction of Cooch Behar or Bootan, after having killed a burkundauze of the Gawalparah Police, and plundered Bugooah and another neighbouring village. Four recruits of the new Ramroop Regiment were tried for desertion by the Deputy Commissioner of Assam under Act XVII. of 1857, in consequence of there not being present a sufficient number of officers to form a court-martial. They were sentenced each to imprisonment for six months.

On the 23rd of January, the Governor General of India in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal.

Week ending 19th December, 1857.

Patna Division.—In the Patna Division, the only actual disturbance which occurred during the week ending on the 19th December, was caused by the crossing of the Gogra by a small body of rebels at Goothmee, a post on the Sarun frontier, which was held by a detachment of 55 Sikhs, under a native officer. This party seems to have been surprised and panic-struck, and, under the impression that a large force was upon them, they fled, without offering any resistance to the enemy, who succeeded in burning down their lines, and it was feared would carry off or destroy the ammunition they had abandoned. A portion of the Naval Brigade, with 2 guns and 200 Goorkhas, was immediately sent forward from Myrwa by Colonel Rowcroft to drive back the insurgents. But the latter did not await their arrival, but recrossed the river and fled as soon as the reinforcement made its appearance. The greater part of the ammunition stored at the post was recovered. The Ranee of Tikharee had evidently given up the hope, if she ever entertained any, of a rebel army coming down from the North-west, and was reported to have filled up the new embrasures in her fort, hidden many of the guns, and discarded some of her men. Rajah Hetnarain, moreover, had given the strongest assurances that nothing beyond the defence of her own fort was ever intended by the Ranee. The Magistrate of Behar, however, still recommended the diversion of some European troops from the Grand Trunk Road for the purpose of taking possession of the fort. He was informed in reply, that the Government would take the earliest opportunity of furnishing him with the means of pacifying his district, and that arrangements were being made for the dispatch of a party of 100 European seamen of the Indian Navy for employment at Gya. In reply to a representation regarding the unprotected state of his district, the Magistrate of Shahabad was informed that orders had been issued to Captain Rattray to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Arrah, to render such assistance as might be required; and that arrangements were being made for enabling that officer to call in detachments, and bring together as many as possible of his corps, which would be stationed at Arrah. Mr. Wake was at the same time requested to submit, through the Commissioner, any scheme that appeared to him desirable for strengthening the local police, which, he was informed, would receive the Lieutenant-Governor's favourable consideration. Everything was quiet in the district of Chumparun. Two Goorkha regiments of the additional force coming down under the personal command of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, arrived at the Budder station of Chumparun on the 15th December, and a third on the 19th. As it was

understood that the Goorkhas would require everything in the shape of carriage and supplies, Mr. Richardson, the Collector of Chuprah, was directed to go over at once to superintend the collection of the same, making over the charge of his office to his assistant or deputy. The Commissioner of Patna was informed that Brigadier Macgregor had been invested by the Supreme Government with power to make requisitions to both civil and military authorities for anything that might be required for the Goorkha troops, and to draw on his own receipt for advances from the Civil Treasuries to any amount. The Government of India having forwarded to this office a copy of a letter received from the Resident at Nepal, regarding the resort of pilgrims every year from India to Nepal on the occasion of the Sheo-rattee festival, and the probability of the mutineers taking advantage of the opening of the passes on that occasion to seek an asylum in that country, the Commissioner of Patna was requested to devise, in concert with the Magistrates on that frontier, some plan by which the roads leading to Nepal from the districts of his division might be effectually watched.

Baughulpore Division.—Everything remained quiet in the districts of the Bhaughulpore division throughout the week, although alarm to some extent still existed in Purneah, particularly in that part of the country through which the deserters of the 11th Irregular Cavalry had marched after their defeat on the 11th of December. Mr. Yule, with his party, had endeavoured to cut off the sowars by crossing the Koosie before them, which he succeeded in doing but they evaded him by entering the Nepal Morung, and it was supposed they must have found means of crossing the river somewhere within those territories.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—The Sonthal pergunnahs remained unbroken.

Rajshahye Division.—The districts of the Rajshahye division also remained perfectly tranquil during the week. The Moulvie of the 73rd Regiment at Jelpigoree, was reported to have been using mutinous language, and was suspected of having been in correspondence with the Dacca mutineers. The result of the investigation into his conduct was not communicated. Two up-country men were apprehended at Bograh, who, from their own account, had been at Moorsshedabad at the time of the expected disturbance and the disarming of the troops at that place, and had proceeded thence *via* Dacca, to Chittagong, and then returned again to Dacca, being present at both those places when the troops mutinied; when taken they were proceeding to Jelpigoree. They described themselves to be natives of Tirhoot. Steps were being taken to procure further information regarding them. Two men had also been seized in the Rungpore district, who were supposed to be stragglers from the party of the Dacca mutineers which had entered Bootan.

Burdwan Division.—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Burdwan division during the week, in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere.

Calcutta.—The peace of the town of Calcutta remained unbroken during the week. The Commissioner of the Calcutta police reported having directed all punch-houses and liquor-shops to be closed every day at 5 P.M. Two European sailors, tried for stabbing a police chowkedar, and murdering another, were acquitted by the jury of the Supreme Court, in opposition to the clearest evidence, and the summing up of the presiding judge in favour of a conviction. For some time past, one of the European sergeants of the Calcutta police had, at the request of the military Secretary to the Governor-General, been employed every night in patrolling round the Government House, to prevent the sepoys sentries on duty being assaulted by Europeans, which, before this was done, had become a matter of almost nightly occurrence. The Government of India in the military department having requested that some inquiries might be instituted into the particulars of a case in which a native was charged with having stolen a medal from a soldier of the 79th Highlanders, and upon being convicted, was sentenced by the magistrate to six weeks' imprisonment only; a report on that and another similar case was submitted by Mr. Hume, and forwarded to the military department.

Dacca Divison.—The districts of the Dacca division remained undisturbed during the week. At the commencement of the week, the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry were still in the Tipperah Hills. The direction in which they were marching, however, left it no longer doubtful that it was their intention to make their way to Munipore; and this supposition was confirmed by reports brought in by spies who had visited their camp, who stated that all the inquiries of the fugitives related to the roads leading thither. On the 15th of December they descended from the Tipperah Hills, and attacked and plundered the police thannah at Hingajeah, and the moonsiffs' and putwarries' cutcheries at that place. The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Foot, being much encumbered with tents and baggage was advancing very slowly, and was not expected to reach Sylhet till the 19th. Under these circumstances, it being evident that this force would be unable to overtake the mutineers, if the conjecture as to the route they would follow was correct, Mr. Allen determined at once to send out the head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion to Perbatghur, a place sixty or seventy miles from the station, near which the mutineers could not avoid passing, if they continued their march towards Cachar and Munipore. The battalion started accordingly on the 15th, and expected to reach Perbatghur in three marches. Two of the mutineers were captured by the police of Noakhally and the villagers, and on being interrogated, stated that on leaving Chittagong, the detachment had intended to proceed to Delhi; but hearing

that the road to the north-west had been closed by Europeans, they were then marching eastward, in the hope of reaching Manipore, and obtaining the protection of the rajah of that country.

Chittagong Division.—The districts of the Chittagong division were perfectly tranquil. Up to the 19th December, 14,163 rupees 4 annas 10 pice had been recovered of the sum plundered from the Treasury, and 146 of the prisoners released from the gaol had been recaptured. The party of seamen sent to Chittagong arrived at that station on the evening of the 6th of December. The arrangements reported to have been made for their accommodation were approved. The Commissioner was directed to take measures for victualling them, in communication with the Superintendent of Marine, as had been done in the case of all the other Marine brigades, and not through the Commissariat Department; it being desirable that all the expenses on account of these brigades should be shown in the accounts of one department.

Cuttack Division.—The public peace remained unbroken in the districts of the Cuttack division and in the Tributary Mehals; but the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals reported that endeavours were being made to incite the Sonthals of Mohurbhung to rebellion, by a person described as having come from the west, who was said to be assembling the people at feasts, and endeavouring by such means to ingratiate himself and get them to listen to his proposals. The magistrate of Balasore had deputed the most intelligent of his darogahs and the mooktear of the Rajah of Mohurbhung to investigate the matter on the spot, and was vested with the powers of a commissioner, under Act XIV. of 1857, to enable him to deal promptly and decisively with any cases that might arise.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The latest accounts from Palamow stated that the insurgents had fallen back, the seizure of Dabee Bux Roy, by Lieutenant Graham, having resulted in the breaking up of the rebellion. Captain Dalton, however, thought that the insurgents had not dispersed, but had only retreated after doing all the mischief they could with impunity, and that they were ready for another outbreak whenever an opportunity might occur. He also mentioned that two proclaimed rebels, Gunput Roy and Bissenath Thakoor, were still lurking in the hills and jungles bordering on Palamow, and intriguing with the retreating insurgents for the purpose of exciting them to make forays into the district of Chota Nagpore. The Surburakur of Sirgoojah had come forward with 800 fighting men to uphold the authority of Government in Palamow. The Deo Rajah had also started in that direction; and Lieutenant Graham, under the altered circumstances of his position, was authorized, at the suggestion of Captain Dalton, to hold on, with the assistance of the friendly chiefs, till the arrival of the Madras Rifles in that direction enabled him to resume the offensive. At Sumbulpore, the rebels continued their depredations, and there was an almost total cessation of business in the Junior Assistant Commissioner's office, owing to the absence of suitors and other parties. On the 16th December, Colonel Forster was directed to proceed to that district, with as little delay as possible, taking the road *via* Raneegunge, Hazareebaugh, and Chota Nagpore. The Rajah of Bamrah was reported to be endeavouring to capture some of the ringleaders of the insurrection, and the Commissioner of Cuttack had deputed his assistant Baboo Burmanund Doss, and Lieutenant Blunt with 63 paiks and 100 matchlockmen, to assist him. The Madras troops at Sumbulpore being still very sickly, and unfit for much active service, Captain Leigh applied for 200 Sebundies, and the Commissioner of Cuttack reported having authorized the enlistment of two companies of Sebundies for special service at Sumbulpore, and made arrangements for Captain Bird to take charge of them. This was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and reported to the Government of India. The districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom remained undisturbed during the week. Baboo Juggodanund Mookerjee, Pleader of the Sudder Court, having applied for permission to visit the zemindar of Pachete, at Burdwan, and correspond with him through the public authorities, was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accede to his request.

Assam.—The transient excitement which the news of the disturbances at Dacca and Chittagong had caused in Assam had passed off, and confidence was restored in that province.

Cachar.—Everything was quiet at Cachar, and the measures taken by the superintendent for preventing the Chittagong mutineers from marching through the hills, or debouching into the plains of that district, being reported to Government, were approved. The superintendent was at the same time informed, with reference to his application for more troops, that there were none at present available which could be sent to his assistance; but that the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to consider any plan he might propose for strengthening his frontier.

Darjeeling.—At Darjeeling everything was as quiet as usual.

Arracan.—Everything continued quiet in Arracan; but much uneasiness having been felt by the merchants and residents of Akyab, lest there should be an outbreak in that quarter, measures were taken for dispatching an European force to that station, consisting of 100 European seamen, with three officers, and two small field-pieces. This party left Calcutta on December 12.

On the 6th of February, 1858, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 26th December, 1857.

Patna Division.—The districts of the Patna Division remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 26th December, 1857. The headquarters of the Bengal Police Battalion arrived at Arrah on the morning of the 23rd December. The state of Shahabad, as reported by the Magistrate, was not altogether satisfactory. The portion under the immediate control of the Magistrate was quiet, but the ryots were withholding their rents, anticipating perhaps that the standard of rebellion might yet be raised again; while in the sub-division of Sasaram disaffection was more openly prevalent, and outrages on life and property were being perpetrated with impunity. The rebel sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry having crossed over into the Nepal Terai, and afterwards moved off in a westerly direction, it was proposed by Mr. Dampier that Major Richardson should move to Bela Moch Puckownee, on the Nepal frontier, with the view of intercepting them. But Major Richardson, anticipating that the rebels were more likely to attempt to cross the Ganges at Barh than to make for Chumparun, took up a position with the main body of his corps at Simree, on the road between Mozufferpore and Durbungha, leaving one troop, with 50 Sikhs, at Pooeah, for the protection of the stud. Accounts received from Goruckpore mentioned that Mushruff Khan had attacked and plundered Gopalpore, the Rajah of which place had fled across the river; and that there were 1,000 insurgents at Gopalpore and Burhee, about an equal number at Bansee, nearly 1,500 at Tumkoot Pudrownee, 1,000 at Myrwa, and 500 or 600, with 10 guns, at Goruckpore: 500 sepoys were also stated to have arrived at Goruckpore recently, some of whom were with arms, and others without them. The rebels, moreover, were reported to be pressing carts for immediate service.

Bhaugulpore Division.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore Division remained undisturbed during the week. The alarm lately caused in the district of Purneah by the deserters of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, was decreasing. All was quiet also in the Sonthal pergunnahs.

Rajshahye Division.—The tranquillity of the districts of the Rajshahye Division remained unbroken. On the 19th December, Mr. Gordon, reporting from Jelpigoree, stated that the Dacca mutineers were still in Bootan, but that he expected shortly to be able, with the assistance of the Sooleah, to drive them out of that country.

Burdwan Division.—There was no appearance of popular movement or excitement in any of the districts of the Burdwan division during the week. A party of 100 seamen left Calcutta on the 23rd December for Midnapore.

The Town of Calcutta.—The town of Calcutta was perfectly quiet.

Dacca Division.—The districts of the Dacca Division were perfectly quiet during the week. The Supreme Government in the Military Department having sanctioned the supply of 100 Enfield rifles, with 240 rounds per man, for the sailors on duty at Dacca, a copy of the orders issued by that department to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca for his information. An anonymous petition, purporting to be from the Christian inhabitants of Moleykonda, and other places in Dacca, and advancing the charge of disaffection towards the State against one Gurreeb Hossein Chowdry, a zemindar in that district, having been submitted to Government, was forwarded to the Magistrate of Dacca for disposal.

Chittagong Division.—The districts of the Chittagong Division remained undisturbed during the week. Up to the 26th December, the money recovered at Chittagong amounted to 14,696 rupees; and the number of prisoners recaptured was 150.

Cuttack Division.—The peace of the three districts of the Cuttack Division, and of the Tributary Mehala, remained unbroken, but considerable excitement existed in the tracts adjoining the Sumbulpore jurisdiction. In the town of Cuttack, two men, apparently from the north-west, but who stated that they had come from Purulea, were taken up on suspicion in consequence of their having been reported to have been making inquiries in regard to the number of troops and guns at that place, and charged with having used threatening language. They were said to be dressed in disguise, and as having plenty of clothes, and 42 rupees in cash with them. They were called upon to give security for their good conduct. The Pahn, a low class of jungle men, all thieves and bad characters, had been enticed away from the Atmullick Tributary Mahala, and had gone to Sumbulpore, it was supposed, for the purposes of plunder. With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the title of Rai Bahadoor, a khillut of a double-barrelled rifle, and a pension of 313 rupees per annum, were conferred on Pergunat Juggat Pal, of Peturea; and to several other individuals named, a double-barrelled gun was presented. The thanks of Government were also conveyed to Maharajah Juggunath Sahie Deo of Chota Nagpore; his three nephews, Lall Opendarnauth Sahie, Lall Mohendernath Sahie, and Lall Mookoondnath Sahie, and his cousin, Thakoor Judoonath Sahie.

Assam.—In the province of Assam no disturbances occurred. Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay brought to the notice of Government the existence of a spirit of disaffection amongst the

men of the Golaghaut detachment, and recommended the posting of a detachment of European troops in Assam. As no troops of that description were available for the purpose, the permission of the Supreme Government was obtained to raise and equip another party of seamen for service in that province; and the Governor-General's Agent, north-east frontier, was informed, on the 24th of December, that the detachment would leave Calcutta in the steamer *Koladyne* in a few days, and would carry with them the prisoner Muniram Dutt, to be tried by the local authorities, on charge of instigating rebellion, of which evidence had been obtained.

Darjeeling.—There was no sign of disaffection at Darjeeling. The Government of India, in the Foreign Department, forwarded copy of a report from Lieutenant Murray, commanding the Sebundie Sappers at Jelpigoree, relating to an expedition undertaken by Captain Curzon against the Dacca mutineers, who had taken up their position at a distance of about 25 miles from Jelpigoree. The expedition was unsuccessful: the mutineers left their position to avoid another attack.

Arracan.—Everything was quiet in Arracan.

Week ending 2nd January, 1858.

Patna Division.—On the 26th of December, Colonel Rowcroft attacked a large party of rebels at Sohunpore, and completely routed them, following them up to Mughowlie, and driving them across the river, Gunduck. The force under Colonel Rowcroft consisted of the Naval Brigade, commanded by Captain Sotheby, and two Goorkha regiments, with a few Rattray's Sikhs; while that of the enemy consisted of about 1,200 sepoyas, 100 sowars, and some 4,000 or 5,000 other rebels. The loss on our side was only one doolie-bearer killed, and one man, a Goorkha subadar, wounded. The enemy, on the other hand, left thirty or forty men killed on the field, and a large number wounded. One large iron gun and two tumbrils, besides some carts, were captured. Mr. Lynch reported that the success had cleared that part of the country of rebels altogether. A fight also took place on the 26th of December, at Sahibgunge, five miles from Feprah, between two regiments of Goorkhas sent out by Jung Bahadoor, and a party of rebels, of whom four were killed and several wounded; the loss on the side of the Goorkhas consisting of one man killed and three wounded.

Bhaugulpore Division.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore Division remained undisturbed during the week, but the entrance of the Dacca mutineers into the Nepal Terai, bordering on the north of Furneah, and a report of their having effected, or being about to effect, a junction with the deserters of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, had increased the alarm that existed in that part of the country. At Monghyr the destitution prevailing on account of the famine price of grain was so great, that numbers of deaths were reported to have occurred from starvation. An account was received from the Commissioner of his proceedings subsequent to the encounter with the 11th Irregulars on the 11th December. Having ascertained beyond doubt that the sowars were making for Nathpore, Mr. Yule determined to try and outstrip them, and thus to intercept them, and prevent their crossing the Koosee. With this object he started on the morning of the 12th, and notwithstanding that the Koosee, with its numerous and extensive quicksands, had to be crossed, reached Nathpore, a distance of 50 miles, in 43 hours. He then learnt that the sowars had entered the Nepal Morung, and were at a place 36 miles within the boundary, where they were detained by the Nepalese authorities, pending instructions from Jung Bahadoor, to whom their arrival had been reported. This being the case, there did not appear to Mr. Yule to be much use in his keeping his party where they were, and as at the same time an express was received from the Joint Magistrate urging him to come to Jelpigoree to assist against the Dacca mutineers, he determined at once to proceed thither *via* Kishengunge. The latter station, distant 64 miles, they reached in 36 hours, and proceeded on to Titalya on the 22nd. There a dispatch was received from Jelpigoree, recommending them to station themselves at some place between Sillegoree and Punkabaree, which they accordingly did, and remained in expectation of further intelligence till the 26th; but hearing nothing further from the Darjeeling party, they determined, on the 27th, to go on to Chowah Ghaut, on the Teesta, where it was conjectured the mutineers must cross. On approaching the ghaut through the jungle, they suddenly, and by mere accident, came in sight of the encampment of the rebels, the position of which, however, was so unfavourable for an attack, that it was decided to withdraw, and to watch what was believed to be the only path by which the mutineers could emerge into the open country. This was accordingly done; but during the night the mutineers managed to pass them by an unfrequented bye-path; and, on the morning of the 28th, Mr. Yule learnt that they had crossed the Mahanuddee, and were making for the Darjeeling road. On this road Mr. Yule took up his position, and remained the whole of the day. Nothing being seen or heard of the enemy, it was supposed that they were still concealed in the jungles, and would endeavour to escape during the night. It was resolved, therefore, to take the men back to the camp, and to return after they had had some refreshment. Scarcely, however, had they turned their backs when the rebels were seen coming out by a path, some little distance off, and so rapidly did they rush across the road and the open country between them and the next thick jungle, that Mr. Yule's advanced party, sent in pursuit, were only in time to fire one volley, by which a straggler was killed.

The pursuit through the jungle was hopeless, but was nevertheless continued for two or three miles by Captain Burbank and his sailors, without however their being able to come up with the fugitives. On the 29th, Mr. Yule moved to the westward, with the intention of marching along the skirt of the forest, parallel with the rebels, in order to prevent any inroad into Purneah, and with the hope of finding some opportunity of making an attack. With this object he opened a communication with the Nepal authorities; but complained that the latter gave him no information or assistance. This complaint was brought to the notice of the Foreign Department. The efforts of the detachment of Europeans and Goorkhas, under Captain Curzon, with which Mr. Gordon was endeavouring to intercept these mutineers, had been equally unsuccessful. It is evident that this party was misled by the information furnished them. The whole of the night of the 26th this party spent in the jungle, at a place they were told the rebels would pass; but, in the meanwhile, the latter crossed the Teesta some miles higher up the river. The Bootan Soobah had acted with great treachery, and while pretending to negotiate with Mr. Gordon, with a view to co-operate with him against the rebels, had done all in his power to facilitate their escape. A report which had reached the Superintendent of Darjeeling that the mutineers had been relieved of their arms, and all their property, by the Bootanees, was unfounded.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Everything was quiet in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and likewise in the districts of the Rajshahye division.

Burdwan Division.—The districts of the Burdwan division were free from all disturbance during the week.

Nuddea Division.—The Superintendent of Marine submitted a letter from Mr. Smart, commanding the marine detachment at Berhampore, reporting his arrival at that station.

Town of Calcutta.—The town of Calcutta remained perfectly quiet during the week.

Dacca Division.—The districts of the Dacca division remained undisturbed and tranquil throughout the week. The head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry, as reported in paragraph 36 of the Narrative for the week ending the 19th December, left Sylhet on the 15th of that month in pursuit of the Chittagong mutineers, and reached Purbaghur, a distance of eighty miles, by forced marches, in thirty-six hours. Mr. Dodd, who accompanied the force here, ascertained that the rebels had taken another route, and expected to reach Latoo on the night of that day (the 17th), or on the following morning. On this intelligence it was decided to make a night-march, of twenty-eight miles, back to Latoo, which, notwithstanding the harassing march they had just come off, and the difficult country, hilly jungle, and swamps, they had to pass through, was cheerfully undertaken and accomplished by the men of the battalion. Mr. Dodd, who had ridden on in advance, met the column as it was entering the village of Latoo at dawn on the 18th, with the information that the enemy were close at hand, and scarcely had they formed line when the latter were seen advancing in good order. A smart encounter ensued, in which the mutineers were entirely discomfited and driven back into the jungles, with the loss of twenty-six killed and many wounded. On our side the casualties were only five killed and one severely wounded; but, unfortunately, among the former was the Honourable Major Byng, who commanded the Sylhet battalion, and was killed by a gun-shot wound early in the action. The behaviour of the men of the battalion on this occasion is represented to have been highly creditable alike to their gallantry and loyalty. Throughout the action efforts were made by the mutineers to induce the men to swerve from their allegiance, by reminding the Hindoostanees among them (comprising about one-half of the detachment) of the ties between them of caste and religion, and invoking them to fight against their mutual enemies, the Feringhees, but all such solicitations were replied to by a steady fire. A havildar who was taken prisoner after the engagement was tried by a drum-head court-martial, and shot.

Chittagong Division.—The districts of the Chittagong division were perfectly tranquil during the week. The amount of money recovered up to the 4th of January was 15,711 rupees, 4 annas, 2 pice, and the number of prisoners recaptured 151. The men of the Naval Brigade, doing duty at Chittagong, were reported to be behaving very steadily, and gave every promise of becoming soon efficient.

Cuttack Division.—The public peace remained unbroken in the districts of the Cuttack division and in the Tributary Mehals; but the Commissioner reported having heard from Russelcondah that an unquiet disposition had been evinced in the districts bordering on Goomsur. He trusted, however, that it would be found to be only a little excitement consequent on the insurrection at Sumbulpore.

Chota Nagpore Division.—In Palamow the insurrection appeared to be dying out, and the Bogtals who had been most forward in it were kept in check. After falling back with the detachment of Her Majesty's 18th Regiment, Lieutenant Graham was joined by the Deo Rajah with a force consisting of 600 matchlockmen and 100 sowars. Thus reinforced, he advanced again in the direction of his former position, and arrived at Kishenpore on the 22nd of December. The Paltun Ghaut, which, on his withdrawal, had been occupied by the insurgents, was abandoned on his approach; the Bogtals also retired from Chainpore without attacking it, and an attempt made by them on Runka was repulsed by Kissendial Sing's men with success. The Surburakar of Sirgoojah had also come forward with about 600 matchlockmen to Lieutenant Graham's assistance, and that officer was, by the latest accounts, not only

strong enough to maintain his position, but to assume the offensive. A telegram received from the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty, dated the 23rd of December, mentioned that at Kissenpore revenue was being collected to some extent, and that there existed little or no likelihood of a fresh insurrection breaking out at that place.

Assam.—The peace of the province of Assam remained undisturbed during the week.

Darjeeling.—There was no sign of disaffection at Darjeeling, and the superintendent reported that the efficiency of the Civil Administration was complete.

Arracan.—Everything was quiet and orderly in the province of Arracan.

On the 9th February, 1858, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal as follows:—

Week ending 9th January, 1858.

With the exception of some of the districts of the Chota Nagpore division, the whole of the territory subject to the Government of Bengal remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 9th of January, 1858.

Bhaugulpore Division.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs remained undisturbed during the week, but some alarm still existed in the district of Purneah. In the Monghyr district great scarcity continued to be felt, and many deaths were reported to be occurring from actual starvation.

Rajahahye Division.—All was quiet in the districts of the Rajahahye division. One havildar and five sepoy of the detachment of the 73rd Native Infantry which mutinied at Dacca had been arrested by the police in Rungpore, and were about to be committed for trial.

Burdwan Division.—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Burdwan division, either of a political or general nature, in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere.

Nuddea Division.—All was quiet in the districts of Nuddea division, and in the town of Calcutta.

Dacca Division.—The districts of the Dacca division also were perfectly tranquil during the week.

Chittagong Division.—The peace of the districts of the Chittagong division continued unbroken: 18,231 Company's rupees, 1 anna, 3 pice, had been recovered at Chittagong, of the treasure plundered by the mutinous sepoys; and of the 202 prisoners set loose by them, 151 had been recaptured up to the 9th instant.

Cuttack Division.—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Cuttack division, or in the Tributary Mehals, to disturb the quietness which prevailed in them.

Chota Nagpore Division.—In Palamow a body of men, said to be followers of the Singrowlee Rajah, had invaded Sirgoojah. The rajah, it was stated, was about to follow in person, with 2,000 men and 2 guns; and it was given out that he was in communication with, and acting under instructions from, the Rewah Rajah. The Lall of Sirgoojah had joined Lieutenant Graham's party. Sumbulpore was reported to have been relieved, and the road between that place and Raepore to have been opened. The arrival of Captain Wood, with a squadron of the Nagpore Irregular Cavalry from Nagpore, on the 29th December, had contributed greatly to this result. On the following morning, at three A.M., a force, consisting of 73 of the Nagpore Irregular Cavalry, 150 of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, and 50 of the Ramghur Infantry, and accompanied by the Senior-Assistant Commissioner, marched out against a party of rebels from 500 to 600 strong, encamped in a tope, which they approached by a long *détour*. The rebels were taken completely by surprise. A charge of the Cavalry, gallantly headed by Captain Wood, who killed three men with his own hand, had already thrown them into confusion, when the Infantry came up, and put them to flight. Fifty-three of the enemy were killed in this engagement, and many of those who escaped into the jungles were wounded. On our side, only one person was hurt; this was Captain Wood himself, who was slightly wounded in the shoulder with an arrow. Nine horses, including Dr. Windowe's, were also wounded by arrows. Soorunder Sahie, who was said to be in the encampment, escaped; but three chiefs of importance, including a brother of Soorunder Sahie, were killed. Some few prisoners also were taken, and a number of matchlocks and other weapons fell into our hands. Major Bates, acting on the advice given by the Rajah of Rehracole and Captain Leigh, was proceeding to Sumbulpore, *via* Sonapore, having deviated from the direct route with a view of avoiding a large party of rebels, said to be 2,000 in number, who were represented to be lying in wait to intercept him in his march. As Major Bates had only 140 fighting men with him, and was escorting a large quantity of baggage, stores, and ammunition, he, no doubt, acted wisely in changing his course on receiving the above information, though his having done so would cause delay which was to be regretted. He complained greatly of want of provisions, and the absence of assistance, for which he blamed the Rajah of Behracole. The Chamrapoosa Chowkee, on the road from Sumbulpore to Midnapore, was

reported, by the Deputy Postmaster of Midnapore, to have been attacked by the insurgents, the overseer of the place severely beaten and carried off, and a sum of 200 rupees, the pay of the dāk runners, plundered by the insurgents. One Mudoo Ghuroteah, who was stated to have organized the attack on Doctors Moore and Hansom, and three of his paiks, were reported to have been captured by the Rajah of Rehracole. Mr. Cockburn had sent a party of 40 of his own paiks, and 100 others belonging to the Telcheri Rajah, to receive charge of the prisoners. Uninterrupted tranquillity prevailed in the district of Maunbhoom; but in Singbhoom the spirit of disaffection had been roused generally throughout the Colehan, though the Commissioner believed that it was not shared in by all, several influential mankees having accompanied him in his tour through that part of the country, and further proved their loyalty by apprehending insurgents. Mr. Lushington had returned to Chyebassa on receiving information to the effect that the Coles were assembling at Serungsera, near Jyneghur thannah, with the avowed object of attacking that station. The Rajah of Seraikillah had been left at Chuckerderpore, with 200 matchlockmen of his own, to protect that place.

Assam Division.—Uninterrupted peace prevailed throughout the province of Assam during the week. Four persons were tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Assam, under Act XVII of 1857, during the week ending on the 31st December, 1857, and sentenced each to imprisonment for six months.

Darjeeling.—At Darjeeling everything was quiet and orderly during the week. The Dacca mutineers were reported to have passed out of the Darjeeling Morung into the Nepal Terai on the 30th ultimo, and the superintendent reported having written to the Chowdry of Doagiri, and the Soobah of Bungal, in the Nepal Morung adjoining Darjeeling, requesting them to make over to him any prisoners they might be able to capture, and informing them that a reward of 50 rupees would be paid for the capture of every mutineer taken with arms in his hands, and 30 rupees for each taken without arms.

Arracan Division.—Everything was orderly and quiet in the Province of Arracan.

Week ending 16th January, 1858.

Bhaugulpore Division.—All remained quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the week. An attempt was made to raise the Monghyr gaol by two convicts, servants of Koer Sing, who had been sent down from Arrah, but it did not succeed. The presence of these men, and of other convicts from Arrah and elsewhere, had, however, the magistrate stated, created an uneasy and insubordinate spirit in the gaol, which he was endeavouring to put down, by separating the convicts into detached parties till arrangements could be made for forwarding the Arrah men to the Alipore gaol. Mr. Yule's party marching westward, as they had intended, parallel with the movements of the Dacca mutineers, reached the eastern bank of the Koosie, opposite to Nuthpore, on the 3rd January, on which day also, as they subsequently learnt, the Dacca mutineers joined the sowars at Chuttra, a place situated at the foot of the hills where the Koosie issues from them, and about thirty-six miles within the Nepal frontier, the whole of the intervening country being forest, with open spaces cut here and there in the forest. On the 11th, Major Richardson, with the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, joined the party, but after an interview with their Soobah, Ruttun Maun Sing, who had been sent by Jung Bahadoor to act against the mutineers, he returned to the western side of the river. At this interview a plan was proposed of attacking the mutineers. It was suggested that the Nepal troops should be divided into two parties, and so stationed to the east and west that escape in either direction would be impossible, while the detachments with Mr. Yule advanced from the south and dislodged the enemy from the stronghold they occupied, the Yeomanry Cavalry being stationed in the open plains, on the west of the Koosie, to be ready to cut off the enemy should they by any means get across the river into Tirhoot, or to come across and pursue them should they descend into the plains of Purneah. This plan the Soobah demurred to adopt; his objection to it arising from his unwillingness to divide his force, which consisted entirely of untrained local militia, whom he was desirous to keep together under his own eye and with his guns, to which trained artillerymen were attached. It was determined, therefore, to leave to the Soobah's force the guarding of the roads leading eastward, and to the Yeomanry Cavalry the watching of the west bank of the Koosie, while Mr. Yule's detachments advanced to the attack of Chuttra. It was felt by Mr. Yule and Major Richardson that this was not a very good plan, as the nature of the country prevented the upper part of the river being effectually guarded by cavalry; but there was no option in the matter; and, moreover, it was quite believed that the mutineers were prepared to fight, and that their crossing the Koosie was an impossibility. To give the Soobah time to make his arrangements, the 21st was fixed as the day on which the attack should be made. In pursuance of this plan, Mr. Yule advanced, on the 14th, to Bubbys, twelve miles within the frontier, and Major Richardson to Bela, the extreme point of our territories on the west bank of the Koosie.

Rajshahye Division.—The districts of the Rajshahye division were perfectly quiet during the week. The Commissioner of Rajshahye, reporting on the arrangements made for the

accommodation of the officers and men of the Naval Brigades stationed at Dinagapore and Rungpore, requested the issue of definite instructions as to the manner in which supplies were to be provided for the men, and was informed, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor approved of the steps taken for accommodating them, and that the duty of providing supplies must be attended to by the Collector.

Burdwan Division.—The districts of the Burdwan division remained undisturbed as usual, during the week.

Nuddea Division.—A letter was received from the Superintendent of Marine, intimating that the sailors located at Berhampore were making speedy progress at the gun drill, to the satisfaction of the military authorities of that station, and that the men were well-behaved, sober and orderly.

Dacca Division.—There was no popular movement or excitement, of any kind whatever, in any of the districts of the Dacca division during the week.

Chittagong Division. The districts of the Chittagong division were also peaceful.

Cuttack Division. In the districts of the Cuttack division and the Tributary Mehals everything was quiet and tranquil, and no further intelligence having been received regarding the Sonthals about Balasore and Mohurbhunj, nor about the Khoonds under the jurisdiction of the tehseldar of Khujjoreparah, the Commissioner concluded that the feeling of dissatisfaction which had been evinced in those quarters had subsided. The Keonghur Rajah reported a rise among the Coles of Porahat, and that he was trying to prevent those of his territory from joining the rebels. Mr. Cockburn had directed the Rajah of Mohurbhunj to act in the same manner, and advised both to arrest any persons found tampering with their people, and send them to Balasore to be tried.

Chota Nagpore Division. In Palamow, parties of Bogtals were reported to be again collecting under Lelamber Sahie, and to have burned and plundered two villages. Lieutenant Graham hoped to have an opportunity of attacking them, but they carefully kept to the jungles. The Commissioner of the division started for Palamow on the 16th January, accompanied by Major Mac Donell and 140 men of the Madras Native Infantry, besides a small party of Ramghur Irregular Cavalry and a number of matchlockmen under Pergunite Juggut Pal Sing, of Pethoria. Captain Dalton expressed himself confident of being able to complete, speedily, the work, so far advanced by Lieutenant Graham, of restoring order throughout the district. An attempt was made from Loharduggah to surprise and seize Gunput Rae, and other rebels, who were known to be lurking, and endeavouring to collect budmashees in the hills, at a place called Kaswar, but Gunput Rae escaped in the direction of Palamow, where Lieutenant Graham was on the look-out to intercept him. Where the other rebels escaped to has not been ascertained, but Loharduggah was no longer threatened, the party of rebels having broken up and dispersed. Tikait Omrao Sing, a zemindar, and his dewan, Shaik Bheekarea, who had taken an active part in closing the Chotoo Paloo and Charoo Ghauts, with a view of preventing the return of the officers of Government with troops to Chota Nagpore, were captured, convicted of rebellion, and hanged. Another petty landholder, named Tikait Sam Soonder Sahie, had also been apprehended, and was under trial on a similar charge. On the 17th January Captain Leigh reported the result of an engagement which took place at Sumbulpore between some of the rebels and a party of 100 men of the Madras Native Infantry and 30 men of the Ramghur battalion. The rebels were posted on a hill covered with jungle, where they had erected barricades of stone. Some shells were thrown into them, after which deeming it unadvisable to penetrate into the jungle, Captain Leigh and his party prepared to return. This emboldened the enemy to descend from the hill, when some skirmishing took place, and they returned again into the jungles, leaving four of their number killed. Only one man on our side was slightly wounded. The enemy was supposed to be about 1,500 strong. The district of Maunbhoom was quiet and tranquil throughout the week. In the district of Singbhoom attempts were still being made by the ex-Rajah of Porahat and his brother to excite a general revolt in the Colehan. A jemadar and two burkundauzes, belonging to the Jyuthgar thannah, had been murdered by the rebels, and the Sherrung Sherrah ghaut was, for a time, occupied by them. The general feeling in that portion of the Colehan, however, which had hitherto remained well-affected towards the Government, was still believed to be satisfactory, notwithstanding two events which occurred during the week, and which cannot but be regarded as unfortunate in their results. These events were, a severe and unsuccessful engagement with the rebels, which took place on the 14th of January at a place called Mograh, and an attack made by the latter on Chuckerdhurpore, which resulted in the retreat of the friendly Rajah of Seraikillah from that position. The Commissioner of the division accompanied by the Senior Assistant, and a party of Sikhs fifty or sixty strong, under Captain Hale, had been out on an expedition to the Bur Peer where the jemadar and the burkundauzes had been murdered for the purpose of punishing the perpetrators of that outrage, and, having succeeded in securing the persons of two of the principal mankees who had been concerned in it, were preparing to return to the station, when they were informed that a body of hostile Coles was in their immediate neighbourhood, and it was determined to proceed and attack these insurgents. At first only a small number were discovered, who were immediately dispersed, but, as the party were returning, after burning a

village which they had come across, they found themselves surrounded by not less than 3,000 or 4,000 men, who had stolen up unperceived, and opposed them, at every step, with showers of arrows. Nothing but the steady gallantry of the Sikhs extricated the party from the perilous position in which they were placed. They had to fight their way through this mass of opponents, and it is only wonderful that they succeeded in doing so without still more severe loss than that they sustained. As it was, their Commander, Captain Hale, was wounded in four places; Lieutenant Birch had his arm pinned to his side by an arrow; and Mr. Lushington and Dr. Hayes, the only other two Europeans of the party, were also wounded. Of the fifty Sikhs, twenty-five were more or less severely wounded, one mortally; and one was killed. Of the enemy, 150 are said to have been left dead on the field. It was at first intended to remain in their camp, to which the party had retired after this engagement, but having with them only a small supply of provisions, and perceiving that it was the intention of the insurgents to cut off their retreat to the station, and taking into consideration also, the comparatively large number of wounded, and the absence of means for treating them, it was considered prudent to retire to Chyebassa while the road was still open. The only possible way of carrying the wounded being on the elephants, it was found necessary to abandon the greater part of the camp equipage, which fell into the hands of the enemy. The latter pursued the retiring party a distance of seven miles, but being kept in check by the steady conduct of the rear-guard, did not succeed in doing any more mischief. The attack upon Chuckerdhupore was a comparatively petty affair; but the Rajah of Seraikillah, though he had two guns and some 300 matchlocks with him, whilst the enemy had not 30 matchlocks on their side, pusillanimously deserted the place, and fell back on Vashtie, where Mr. Lushington stated he was likely to remain until he was again threatened, when he would probably take refuge in his own villages.

Assam and Cachar.—The peace of the province of Assam remained undisturbed during the week.

Darjeeling.—At Darjeeling everything was quiet, and the efficiency of the civil administration complete. The local corps of Sappers, with the recruits under the command of Captain Murray, were reported to have returned from Jelpigoree, but the three mountain-train guns attached to the corps, and the European soldiers under Captain Curzon, were still remaining at that station, under the orders of Colonel Sherer.

On the 19th of February the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 23rd January, 1858.

Patna Division.—Colonel Rowcroft reported the capture of treasure amounting in value to 27,119 rupees, in a village near Roodurpore, which was brought into camp on the evening of the 13th January. Of this amount 24,000 rupees were found buried in a shed in the house of a Gwallah in a village two miles distant from the camp. A few arms and fourteen locked petarahe, reported to be the property of the Rajah of Sutassee, were also brought in from another village; the petarahe containing chiefly cloths, ornaments, and vessels, a few shawls, kincobs, &c. A house containing grain—some 2,000 maunds of wheat, dhau, dall, gram, &c., belonging to the Rajah, was also pointed out by a bunneah of Burhaj, and a guard placed over it by Colonel Rowcroft; and the fortified palace of the rajah was taken possession of by our troops.

Bhaugulpore Division.—The districts of the Bhaugulpore division remained undisturbed during the week; but the Magistrate of Bhaugulpore reported that there was a marked increase in the crime of dacoity towards the south of that district apparently arising from want.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Everything was quiet in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Rajshahye Division.—The districts of the Rajshahye division were also quiet and tranquil.

Burdwan Division.—The districts of the Burdwan division remained tranquil during the week, and there was no cause to apprehend that the peace prevailing in them would be disturbed, although, among the jungle tribes to the west of the Midnapore district, the spirit of disaffection was reported to be on the increase, owing to the state of affairs in Singbhoom.

The Town of Calcutta.—The town of Calcutta was perfectly tranquil, though nearly one hundred of the native police were absent on duty elsewhere, in guarding Commissariat stores.

Dacca Division.—The districts of the Dacca division were perfectly quiet.

Chittagong Division.—The districts of the Chittagong division were quiet during the week.

Cuttack Division.—The Rajah of Runpore, subject to the jurisdiction of the Tributary Mahals, was reported to be furnishing old arms, and supplying himself with new ones. He

was said to be also constructing a "gurrh," or stockaded fort, in the midst of a thick jungle; and a man was seized laden with arrow-shafts, which he stated he had been commissioned by the rajah to procure for him. Mr. Cockburn being absent in the Sumbulpore district, the Magistrate of Pooree and his assistant were both appointed *ex officio* assistants to the superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, to enable them to act with promptness in any cases which might arise. The Fans, a low jungle caste, who were believed to have been enticed away from the Antmallick estate to join the insurgents in Sumbulpore, had, it was ascertained, quietly settled down in Rehracole, together with some others of the Ghassae or Mehter caste, who, in common with them, had left the Antmallick estate, on account of a theft with which they were charged.

Chota Nagpore Division.—Major Bates and his party had arrived at Sumbulpore, and a detachment was out in the district. The insurgents were reported to be greatly disheartened on account of their recent discomfiture at Kodapally, as reported in the narrative for the week ending the 9th of January, in which many of their number were slain, including Chyle Sahie, a brother of Soorunder Sahie, and Sreekissen Baharah, another ringleader, and head of the Bamrah Khoonds. The Rajah of Rehracole was threatened by the insurgents with fire and sword, for having seized Mudoo Ghoroteah and his adherents, and had urgently applied for assistance, which the Commissioner of Cuttack reported having directed Lieutenant Turnbull commander of the Orissa Paik Corps, to render to him. The four prisoners who had been captured and sent in by the rajah, were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. They all denied having been engaged in the attack on Drs. Moore and Hansom, or in the subsequent one on Captain Leigh and his party; but they admitted having joined the insurgents collected at Kodapally, with the intention of attacking Sumbulpore. A fifth prisoner was also forwarded by the Rajah of Rehracole, but died of cholera before trial. Everything was quiet in the district of Maunbhoom. In Singbhoom disaffection continued, but it had not spread among other Coles than those inhabiting certain portions in the west and south of the district which either lately, or in former times, belonged to the Rajah of Porahat. The insurgents in the south had lost heart in consequence of the number of men killed at the engagement on the banks of the Mograh, noticed in the narrative for the week ending the 16th January, and did not attempt to commit any further outrages; but those in the west, taking courage at the sudden retreat of the Rajah of Seraikillah from Chuckerdhurpore, advanced in two bodies to two villages, whence, however, they retired again on hearing of the arrival of the Shekawattee Battalion. The Shekawattee Battalion reached Chyebassa by rapid marches on the 17th January, and Colonel Forster, in consultation with the Commissioners, determined at once on marching first to Porahat *via* Chuckerdhurpore, at both of which places the rebels were said to be in force; and after returning from thence to the station, to make another march to Jyatghur. They accordingly left Chyebassa with a party of 600 sepoys on the 23rd January.

Assam, Arracan, and Darjeeling.—Everything was quiet in the provinces of Assam and Arracan, and in the district of Darjeeling.

Cachar.—By the latest accounts from Cachar the few remaining mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry were still hiding in the dense jungles in the south-eastern part of that district. They were represented to be in a state of great exhaustion and complete disorganization, and literally perishing from want; for the jungle being closely watched on all sides, their foraging parties were attacked whenever they attempted to approach the villages in the outskirts of the forest. Utter destruction was the inevitable fate awaiting them.

On the 22nd February the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 30th January, 1858.

Patna Division.—The mutineers of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry and of the 11th Irregular Cavalry had crossed the Koosie river about two miles below Chittra, and were making off along the Tirhoot frontier through the Terai. On the 14th of January, Mr. Yule had advanced, as stated in the narrative for the week ending on the 16th of January, to Bubbya, twelve miles within the frontier, and Major Richardson to Bela, the extreme point of our territories on the west. On the following day, they had an interview with their Sooba, Ruttun Narain Sing, who had been sent by Jung Bahadoor to act against the mutineers. The Soobah, however, was unwilling to agree to the plan of operations which was proposed by them, as his men, not being Regulars, but merely a local militia, employed in guarding cutcherries and other civil duties, were quite untrained and very badly armed, and the Soobah was naturally anxious to keep them together. There was no alternative, therefore, but to leave the Goorkhas together to take the western side of the river and advance on Chittra, while Mr. Yule's party attacked it from the south, and the Cavalry guarded the west bank. Acting up to this plan, Major Richardson proceeded to Chowreea, a spot selected by him for its many advantages, particularly that of its commanding the only path by which the mutineers could possibly proceed westward if they succeeded in crossing anywhere above Chow-

reca. On the 19th, Mr. Yule and his party advanced to Peerara, ten miles further north, and here a messenger from the Soobah's camp informed them that the mutineers had commenced crossing at noon. They started thence soon after midnight, reached Chittra early on the following morning, but too late to intercept the mutineers, the whole of them having got across the preceding afternoon. The line of country taken by the rebels after this was utterly unfit for Cavalry, and they evinced no disposition to descend into the plains, for fear of an encounter, which they were doing their best to avoid. It was supposed that they intended to proceed to Goruckpore. They were reported to have harmed no one on the way, and to be very hard pressed for food, living principally on cakes of beaten rice. Major Richardson had proceeded by rapid marches towards Durbungah, with a view of protecting Tirhoot, but the mutineers, by the latest accounts, had passed on, skirting the jungle, several miles north of the Nepal cutcherry Perghee, about twenty-five miles north-west of Soorsan. All anxiety on account of the Tirhoot district was at an end. A despatch from Colonel Rowcroft reported the result of an engagement at Sohunpore, on the Goruckpore frontier, between the field force under his command and the rebels. The action was fought on the 26th of December, and the force under Colonel Rowcroft consisted of a detachment of the Naval Brigade, 130 strong, 30 of the Royal Marines, 4 guns, and detachments of the Ramdull and Gorucknath regiments, 850 strong, and 50 men of the Bengal Police Battalion. The rebels, by all report, were about 1,100 or 1,200 sepoys, and 4,000 or 5,000 other armed men, and the Naib Nazim Muehruff Khan was said to be present with them, and also Ali Kureem, Moulavie of Patna. Their aim, apparently, was to surround Colonel Rowcroft's party, but the latter opened fire on them, and a few shells, well thrown, checked the rebels at once, scattering them in all directions. One hundred and twenty of the rebels were killed. A small party of the Naval Brigade and a company of the Goorkhas from Roodurpore were reported to have proceeded on the 20th of January to the village of Belwah, and to have attacked and blown up the house of Muehruff Khan. A detachment of the Naval Brigade and four companies of the Goorkhas, under the command of Captain Macgregor, also proceeded from Burhay to Painah on the 23rd of January, and burnt and destroyed the houses of several rebels living in that village; the same course was pursued in another neighbouring village named Gomah.

Bhaugulpore Division, and the Sonthal Pergannahs.—Everything was quiet in the districts of the Bhaugulpore division, and in the Sonthal Pergannahs.

Rajshahye and Burdwan Divisions.—The districts of the Rajshahye and Burdwan divisions were also tranquil. Reports had been made to the magistrate of Howrah that an impression existed in some parts of his district that the Government intended to seize upon a portion of the crops, leaving the cultivators so much only as would be wanted for their own use; but the inquiries instituted by the magistrate proved that the story was not generally believed in. The Judge of Beerbhoom forwarded an address, in English and Bengalee, from the principal inhabitants of Ockhra and the adjacent country, expressive of their loyalty and attachment to Government, and was requested, in reply, to convey to the gentlemen the acknowledgments of Government for the good feeling manifested by them.

Dacca Division.—The districts of the Dacca division were quite quiet during the week. The Superintendent of Cachar reported an encounter, on the 12th, in the vicinity of Birmacandy, between the detachment of troops under Captain Stevens and Lieutenants Ross and Buist, and the mutineers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who had been joined by one of the Muniore Princes, with his followers. Lieutenant Ross was at the time stationed in Birmacandy with 100 men, and Captain Stevens at Luckipore with the remainder of the force, amounting to 150 men. Of the latter, he had just dispatched 50, under Lieutenant Buist, to strengthen the sudder station. This party, while proceeding along the northern bank of the river, a short distance from Luckipore, was fired upon by the mutineers from the opposite bank. The fire was returned by Lieutenant Buist, and the enemy thus engaged in front. Lieutenant Ross then advanced from Birmacandy, along the southern bank of the river, and attacked their right flank; Captain Stevens and Lieutenant Buist crossing the river on rafts, under cover of this attack, and an action took place which lasted for two hours. The mutineers were beaten from house to house in the village they occupied, and at last dispersed and fled back into the jungle to the south, leaving seventeen dead on the field. Two other sepoys taken prisoners were also shot, and one straggler was killed by the scouts. On our side two men were killed, and two wounded. The Superintendent of Cachar likewise reported the particulars of another successful attack on the mutineers which took place on the 22nd of January. Authentic information having been received that the mutineers had divided into two parties proceeding south and south-east from Birmacandy, and numbering some 40 men each, and hearing of the exact position of the party proceeding in the latter direction, Lieutenant Stevens moved out at noon of the 22nd of January, and after two hours' march, found them located on a steep hill covered with wood jungle. There was a nullah at the foot of the hill, and this was surrounded with jungle. Lieutenant Stevens crept up cautiously to the banks of the nullah, and giving them a volley charged up the hill. The surprise was complete, and the mutineers fled, leaving all their arms and accoutrements behind. Ten of their number were killed, and two, of whom one was a native officer, wounded. Some women and children were also reported to have been taken prisoners, and the Superintendent

requesting orders regarding their disposal, was asked, in reply, to ascertain and report to what country the women belong. On the 26th, there was another encounter with the rebels, and a party of 30 men of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion, led on by Juggatheer, jemadar of that corps. A scout having reported to Captain Stevens that he had discovered the position of a small body of mutineers in the jungles, and Captain Stevens thinking it only one of the fragments of the body scattered on the 22nd, a party under the jemadar aforesaid was sent out against them to cut them up. It turned out that the small party seen by the scout had been joined by the remaining one of the two large bodies into which the mutineers had formed themselves after the action at Birmacandy; and when the detachment fell in with them, the mutineers mustered in all some 40 or 50 strong. These superior numbers, occupying a strong position on a hillock, covered with thick bamboo-jungle, were attacked by the jemadar and his party, and completely routed, leaving 13 of their number dead on the field. Altogether, 206 of these mutineers have been killed in the several engagements which had taken place with them in Sylhet and Cachar. The rest were fairly caught in a trap, out of which it was impossible for them to escape. Under these circumstances, the Superintendent had directed the Munipooree force that was sent by the Rajah, to fall back, leaving only a few men to guard the passes. The mutineers having been completely broken up and dispersed, and as perfect tranquillity was now prevailing in that part of the country, Mr. Allen reported that it was his intention to return to Cherra Poonjee. The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th had left Dacca on the 22nd of January in the *Dalla* troop boat in tow of the steamer *Coel*.

Chittagong Division.—The districts of the Chittagong division were quiet and tranquil, and the men of the Naval Brigade very orderly. The amount of money recovered up to January 30th, was 19,256 rupees, 13 annas, 3 pice; and 154 prisoners had been re-captured out of the 202 who escaped from the jail. All remained quiet in the district of the Cuttack division, and the peace of the Tributary Mehals in general was unbroken. The tahsildars of the Khoond Mehals reported having arrested twenty-two Burgars, including women and children, who had been forwarded for trial to Lieutenant McNeill, the officiating agent in the hill tracts of Orissa.

Chota Nagpore Division.—Everything continued tranquil in the Hazareebaugh district and in Chota Nagpore; and there was apparently a prospect of the disturbances in Palamow being soon suppressed. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore reached Manikah on January 21, and hearing that the insurgents had taken up a position in the vicinity of Palamow Fort, and being joined by Lieutenant Graham in the night, they went out next morning, as a reconnoitring party, and saw the enemy in a ravine, debouching on the left bank of the river above the fort. On being observed themselves, they fell back as if retreating to a position behind some hills about a mile distant, from which they advanced in three columns to attack the fort. From this the enemy, though they kept up for a time a brisk but wild fire, were soon driven with loss, leaving their guns, and a large quantity of ammunition, supplies, cattle, and baggage, behind them. The bodies of ten of the rebels were found on the ground and hill behind their position. On our side one man was killed and two wounded. Amongst the property captured were several letters addressed to Petumber, Lelumber, and Nuekut Manjee, the three most influential of the insurgent leaders, from which it may be inferred that these were present, and that the party defeated was the main body of the insurgents. These letters prove also that the leaders had been recently in communication with Ummer Sing, and had been led to believe that Koer Sing, with a large force, was about to come to their help. It was ascertained too, to have been their intention to blockade the ghaut between Manikah and Sutburwah; but the rapid advance of the force had prevented this. On the whole, the Commissioner considered the result of this affair to have been very important, and to be likely greatly to facilitate the settlement of affairs in Palamow. Lieutenant Graham had succeeded in capturing two of the insurgent leaders, and reported that a quarrel had broken out between the two chiefs Petumber and Lelumber, the former throwing all the blame on the latter, and asking to be allowed to come in. Mr. Cockburn reached Sumbulpore on 20th January. An attack was anticipated by him on the march to Megpal, the first village in the Sumbulpore district; but on approaching it, it was found to be deserted, and was burnt down. At the next stage of Ghenapully, some Koords were reported to have carried off the provisions collected under the orders of the Senior Assistant Commissioner; and a detachment of police, stationed there, had been obliged to leave the place for fear of an attack, and had been fired upon on their way to Sumbulpore. Major Bates submitted an account of the forcing of the Shergotty Pass, by a force under his command, on the 7th of January. The operations were attended with complete success, four of the enemy being killed, and their breastwork and barricade destroyed. A considerable quantity of arms and provision was captured, but Oodunt Sahie and a brother of the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah, who were present during the engagement, succeeded in effecting their escape. Small parties were sent out by Major Bates, in different directions, to try and catch any rebel of consequence whose place of concealment could be traced. The village of Kolaberah, which, from the commencement of the disturbances in Sumbulpore, had been a nest of rebels, was burnt down, and the estate of the zemindar of that place confiscated. In a subsequent letter, the Commissioner of Cuttack stated that the Ghoroteah of Kolaberah, and thirteen other men of local importance

in the place had given themselves up to Major Bates, and that the rebels were being everywhere hunted down with great vigour. A report was submitted by Captain Shakspear of his having forced the Singhora Pass, with a detachment of Cavalry, killing eleven of the enemy, and wounding fifteen, besides taking three others prisoners. After this, the country all round was scoured by the Cavalry: but Captain Shakspear's orders being to make his head-quarters on the western side of the Joke river, he recommended other arrangements being made at once to keep the Pass clear, which could be done, he said, by stationing there a force of about 100 bayonets. A police burkundauze, and three other individuals, captured in arms against the State after the engagement at Kodapally, were tried and executed, and two others sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The district of Maunbhoom was quiet. In Singbhoom, the arrival of Colonel Forster's Shekawattee Battalion had removed all alarm for the safety of the station, and completely re-assured the people; and the battalion was actively engaged in the work of retribution. From Chyeabassa, Colonel Forster moved on to Chuckerdhurpore, where 1,000 rebels were said to have collected together; these fled the moment they heard of the proximity of our troops. The village was then burnt down and destroyed, and a large quantity of dhau and a number of cattle taken possession of. Colonel Forster then moved on to Porahat. Upwards of seventy villages had been destroyed already, and a great quantity of grain and about 1,200 head of cattle had been captured.

Darjeeling and Arracan.—Everything continued quiet and orderly in the province of Arracan, and in the district of Darjeeling.

On the 6th March, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 6th February, 1858.

No disturbances or event of any importance connected with the mutinies occurred in the Lower Provinces during the week ending on the 6th of February.

Patna Division.—In the Patna division Captain Rattray was reported, on the 4th of February, to have reached Sasseram, and was marching with a large detachment of his corps to assist in clearing the country around Rhotas. Mr. Trotter, Commissioner, under Act XIV. of 1857, in the Behar district, reported that twenty-one persons were tried by him, under Act XVI. of 1857, during the month of January last, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, one to imprisonment for ten years, and nineteen were acquitted. Three other persons were tried, in the same district, under Act XIV. of 1857, by Lieutenant Stanton, during the same month, of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life, one to seven years' imprisonment, and one acquitted. Another prisoner, tried by Lieutenant Stanton, under Act XVII. of 1857, was sentenced to suffer death.

Burdwan Division.—The Superintendent of Marine was directed to take measures for raising and equipping a force of 100 European seamen, and dispatching them to Midnapore without delay, to supply the place of the party ordered on from that station to Singbhoom on active service. An application was at the same time made to the Government of India in the Military Department, for the supply of such arms and ammunition, including two field guns, as the Superintendent might indent for.

Nuddea Division.—All the districts in this division continued, as usual, profoundly quiet, and the suggestion of the Commissioner that the Magistrate should discontinue sending merely formal reports, announcing that all was quiet, was adopted.

Town of Calcutta.—On the 3rd of February, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police reported that there had been an intense panic among native artisans of every description in Calcutta, and also among domestic servants, from an idea which had got abroad (possibly owing to the passing of the impressment Act) that they were about to be impressed by Government, and forcibly carried off to the Upper Provinces.

Dacca Division.—Hajee Syed Bukt Mozumdar, of Sylhet, having been said to have collected arms and ammunition, Mr. Allen was desired to inquire into the matter, and reported that all that could be ascertained was that the zemindar had in his possession six small brass cannons, two double-barrelled and two single-barrelled guns, and a few spears and swords, and that he was willing to give up the guns, which had been hitherto retained by him only for firing salutes during the Mohurram. Mr. Allen was desired to take over the cannons at once.

Chittagong Division.—The amount of money recovered at Chittagong, up to the 5th of February, was 21,098 rupees 11 annas 3 pice, and the number of prisoners re-captured 154.

Chota Nagpore Division.—In the Sumbulpore district the insurgents do not appear to have been anywhere in force, but were fleeing from place to place, followed up whenever traces of their concealment could be obtained. There were five different detachments out in pursuit of them, but the hilly and jungly nature of the country was felt to be greatly adverse to the operations of regular troops, while it helped the rebels very much in effecting their flight. The district was reported to be in a completely disorganised state, and the police establishment as quite inadequate for the purpose of restoring order and security in it. The

Commissioner of Cuttack reported that there were only 18,000 rupees in the Sumbulpore Treasury; that the revenue was not being paid in, and as the salt trade had almost ceased since the breaking out of the disturbances, no funds could be made available by means of bills on Cuttack, as had been anticipated. At the same time Mr. Cockburn earnestly advised that no treasure might be sent under escort from Cuttack without previous reference to him, and promised to find some means of obviating the difficulty likely to arise from the deficiency of treasure. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the sum of 17,227 rupees 1 anna 11 pice, being the irrecoverable balance of the amount plundered by the Ramghur mutineers from the Chyebassa treasury, to be written off the accounts.

Cachar.—The Superintendent of Cachar reported that Norindrojeet Sing, the chief of the rebel Manipore Princes, who joined the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, before the action of Binnacandy, had been apprehended, and was kept in confinement by the Rajah of Manipore. He was stated to be suffering from a severe wound in the foot, supposed to have been received at Binnacandy, and was not yet in a fit condition to be removed. Lieutenant Stewart was authorized to bring him to trial as soon as practicable, and to report the proceedings of the case in due course, for the information of Government.

Week ending 13th February, 1858.

Patna Division.—It being considered desirable to clear the neighbourhood of the Grand Trunk Road, near Sasseram, and the country about Rhotas, of the mutineers and rebels who still hovered in that vicinity and render the escort of European troops necessary for every party conveying stores, the Governor-General directed Lieutenant-Colonel Michell, commanding at Sasseram, to undertake the work, and he was specially requested to endeavour to capture Ummer Sing, or, at all events, to drive him away from a district where his presence was an encouragement to marauders and rebels. On the 5th of February, Mr. Wake, Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, reported to Mr. Samuells the repulse of a body of 200 mutineers, and the re-occupation of Akberpore by the zemindars of Chunderghur. Two men, nephews of the rebels Dilawur Khan and Surnam Khan, were killed on the occasion. The zemindars had only 30 men armed with firelocks with them. The Commissioner of Patna submitted a letter from Colonel Rowcroft, describing his operations in taking possession of the Sutassee Rajah's palace. The Rajah had fortified his palace to a considerable extent, the walls within and without being loopholed for musketry, and the buildings connected by galleries and passages, also loopholed, and on one face covered with a very thick thorny-bamboo jungle. But the fugitives from the battle of Sobunpore having probably given rise to a panic, the Rajah unexpectedly abandoned the place without offering any resistance. The articles found in the place consisted of 10 or 12 cwt. of powder, five large bags of musket-balls, five valuable double-barrelled guns, of which one was a rifle, large stores of grain, chiefly rice, a large quantity of brass and iron vessels, a valuable chest of ivory and elephants' tusks, and a quantity of miscellaneous furniture. Two or three elephants, and some 300 head of cattle, were also said to be hidden in some neighbouring jungle, for which search was being made. Information regarding the movements of the mutineers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry and 73rd Native Infantry, was communicated to Mr. Samuells by the Darogah of Bettiah. The mutineers were moving in three columns, the first of which was last seen at mouzah Ullora on the Terai, near a cutcherry of the Nepal Government, where they were allowed to halt and refresh themselves unmolested. They then passed on towards Thosce, evidently with the view of crossing the Gunduck at Tribanee, eight miles below which two of their number were reported, by Mr. Davies on the 9th of February, to have ridden down to survey the river at Putranee Ghaut. On the 11th of February, 100 sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry and 25 sowars of the 11th Irregulars were reported by the Commissioner of Goruckpore to be within four miles of the house of Mr. Pepper, at Birapore. The Yeomanry Cavalry were expected at Goruckpore by the 18th. The Commissioner of Patna reported that Brigadier Christie had been desirous to remove the detachment of Her Majesty's 82nd Foot at Bankipore, and found it difficult to send in their place any other European force, although eventually one officer and twenty-three men of the 37th Foot had been detached to that station. He was informed, in reply, that if any further difficulty was likely to arise from the paucity of European troops in the neighbourhood, a body of 100 sailors, with officers, could be sent up for the protection of the station, which would at once obviate the necessity of committing the defence of the entrenched position to native troops.

Bhaugulpore Division.—Captain Burbank reported that the force under his command had returned to Furwah from the pursuit of the Dacca Mutineers. A report was also received from Mr. Yule, stating that he had authorized Captain Burbank to proceed to Calcutta, and to take with him such of the men under his command as he could not depend upon for general good conduct.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—On the 6th of February the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs reported that Mr. Cheek, the Assistant Commissioner at Heeranpore, had committed for trial two persons, a Sonthal and his wife, who had been making poojahs, and predicting that there would be a loot and murdering on the 5th of Falgoun; on a particular date, a general plundering and massacre was to commence. They had not succeeded in

creating much sensation, nor was there any local cause for dissatisfaction beyond the failure of crops, and the offence appeared to have been committed by the accused simply with a view of obtaining notoriety for themselves among their tribe. The Deputy Commissioner was requested specially to communicate the result of the trial of this case.

Rajshahye Division.—At the request of the Government of India the detachment of seamen located at Rungpore were directed to proceed at once to Jelpigoree, on the withdrawal of the European convalescents from the latter station.

Dacca Division.—On the night of the 7th of February, or early on the morning of the 8th, a large party of the Khochuck Kookies attacked Khilbourg Poonjee and three other of our border villages in the jurisdiction of the thannah Latoo, in the Sylhet district. This tribe of Kookies was, some years ago, very troublesome, and was chastised by Colonel Lister, for making forays in our territory. Their present temerity seems to have been owing to the temporary absence of the guards at Lungaie and Churgolah, which were withdrawn because the men were required for the operations which were being carried on in the Sylhet and Cachar districts. Mr. Allen reported that the usual guard had since been sent out to both those outposts, and 50 men ordered from Cachar to strengthen the detachment at Sylhet. On the 8th of February, Mr. Allen reported the particulars of an engagement which took place on the 28th of December last, between a party of the mutineers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry and a small detachment of our troops, commanded by a Goorkha jemadar named Ram Bist, in which 5 of the mutineers were killed, and 3 taken prisoners, and afterwards shot by the jemadar, on their attempting to escape from the guard. Lieutenant Sherer being of opinion that the party was entitled to receive a reward of 50 rupees for each armed mutineer killed, Mr. Allen referred the matter for the orders of Government, and the reward claimed was allowed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the case of the 3 men who had been taken prisoners. The Superintendent of Cachar having reported that 6 Muniporee princes, whom he had placed under arrest at Cachar, to keep them out of mischief, had managed to make their escape, the Government of India directed that, when re-captured, unless guilty of some offence for which they could be tried and punished by the local authorities, they should be sent down at once as State prisoners to the Presidency. A report of the circumstances connected with their escape was at the same time called for by the Government of India, and the superintendent was accordingly requested to furnish the same.

Cuttack Division.—Mr. Cockburn reported that he had declined to comply with the first request of the Rajah of Keonghur to be supplied with 1,500 muskets, but had furnished him with the materials for making gunpowder, which he had also asked for. This rajah has shown himself very faithful to Government throughout the recent disturbances.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The news from Palamow received during the week was of a very favourable character. The commissioner had remained at Lesliengunge till the 8th of February, collecting supplies, and awaiting the result of his perwannahs for the attendance of those jageerdars and heads of villages who had not previously made their appearance. Most of these had readily responded to the call, but the most influential of all, Baboo Bhowanny Bux Rae, of Bismampore, for some time paid no attention to the summons. As this man is the head of the Cherra family, who were formerly zemindars of Palamow, and was believed to have collected a large force, including some of the mutinied sepoys of the Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion, it was not deemed prudent to advance into the Bhoglat country, the head-quarters now of the insurgents, until the real designs of this powerful chief could be ascertained. On the 3rd these doubts were satisfactorily terminated, by Baboo Bhowanny Bux Rae coming into the camp. He denies having taken any part in the disturbances, but this will, of course, form a subject of future inquiry. With the different contingents by which he had been joined, the force at the disposal of the commissioner was now nearly 2,000 men, while the followers of Neelamber and Pittamber were stated to have dwindled down, since the defeat at Palamow, to about 1,000; but the principal ghauts into the Bhoglat country had been stopped. It was determined now to advance at once, and accordingly, on the 6th of February, Captain Dalton detached from Lesliengunge, under the command of a subadar of the Ramaghur Local Force, and with Thakooree Kissen Dial Sing, and other zemindars, between 500 and 600 matchlockmen out of those furnished by the Deo Rajah and other zemindars, with orders to proceed to Shahpore. He himself, with the whole of the disciplined troops with him, besides 64 of the Deo Rajah's sowars, and about 650 matchlockmen, marched on the 9th towards the Toongaree Pass, directing at the same time the party at Shahpore to advance against the Bogloomara ghaut. On nearing the village of Kurnanand, on the 10th, Captain Dalton was informed that a party of insurgents, who had recently occupied the Toongaree Pass, were then plundering that village. Lieutenant Graham thereupon, with the commissioner's escort of the Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry, some sowars of the Deo Rajah, dashed forward and came on a party of the insurgents, as they were driving off a large herd of cattle and some villagers as captives. These they succeeded in rescuing, and also in taking three prisoners; one a leading character among the rebels. Two of the three prisoners were hanged; the other has been kept for the present, as he has it in his power, and seems disposed to give important information. Our troops subsequently entered the Bhogtah country unopposed. Captain Shakspear, commanding the Nagpore Irregular Force, having been obliged to return to Raepore, the operations against the rebels in Sumbulpore, were

being carried on with much activity generally; but a reverse had been met with, which it is necessary to record. Mr. Cockburn reported having dispatched another detachment of horse, under Captain Wood, and a detachment of Infantry, under Captain Woodbridge, to take his place in the direction of Singbora, which is about 60 miles to the west of Sumbulpore. On the 20th, a telegram was received from the magistrate of Cuttack, reporting that Captain Woodbridge had attacked the rebels on the 12th of February, in one of their strongholds, behind Pahar Sinirgurrah, and been repulsed; Captain Woodbridge himself and two sepoys being killed, besides 5 sepoys wounded. Assistance was promptly sent out, and Mr. Cockburn had requested Captain Leigh to proceed at once to the spot to take charge of the detachment. A very successful advance had been made by Major Bates, on Robinda, a place within the territories of the Rajah of Bamrah, commonly considered inaccessible to regular troops, and where, on that account, a number of rebels had taken refuge. Our troops succeeded in reaching the spot, but the rebels managed to escape without loss; but two villages, and a large quantity of provisions found stored in the jungle, were destroyed, and the stone breastworks which had been erected were thrown down. At the same time, Major Wyndham, who had moved into another portion of the Bamrah Rajah's territory, for the purpose of capturing the rebel leader, Sree Kissen Baharah, and taking possession of his zemindaree of Goorpally, succeeded in destroying the village of Huldeebahun, Sree Kishen Bahara's head-quarters, and in clearing the Batrama Ghaut, at which the Calcutta dāk has been closed for a long time past. The dāk route is now re-opened. While the larger detachment of troops were engaged, as stated above, five smaller parties of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, the Orissa Paik Companies, and the Gurjat Paiks, were employed in other parts of the district. Of these a detachment of 30 men of the Orissa Paik Companies, and 60 Gurjat Paiks, under Mr. Dyer, had, in particular, rendered important service, by destroying rebel villages and stores, and especially at a place called Deoghur, where a number of armed rebels have been captured. By means of another of these small parties the river route has been re-opened, and many boats have proceeded on their way which had been for months detained at Sumbulpore. For the protection of this traffic, a police station has been established, and a guard of the Orissa Paik companies stationed in the neighbourhood of the most dangerous part of the river. In Singboom, towards the south, the Coles of three peers having congregated in some force at the Seringsella Pass, Colonel Forster proceeded against them on the 9th of February, and, ascertaining that the rebels had fled into the deep jungles and hills which abound in the vicinity of that position, he divided his men into four parties, two of which were to make a wide sweep to the right and left of the position, while he himself led the centre party towards a point on which the flank parties were directed to advance; the fourth division being left in charge of the two guns, and to strengthen the European sailors under command of Mr. Jouran, who arrived at Chyebassa on the 4th of February, and formed the covering force of the enterprise. The measures thus taken were crowned with complete success. Every armed Cole was driven out of his cover, and many of them killed, while the casualties on our side consisted of only 6 sepoys and 1 jamadar wounded. Colonel Forster, in a communication on the state of affairs at Singboom, stated that among a quantity of papers which accidentally fell into his possession at Chuckerdhurpore, he found a copy of a khurreeta addressed by Urjoon Sing to the British authorities, giving a clear account of his acts up to that period, and his deep sense of the obligations he owed to the State; and that it appeared from the opinion of parties qualified to judge on the subject, that the Chief of Porahat had been led away more from personal fear, consequent on the favour shown to the Rajah of Seraikillah, than from any unfriendly feeling that he entertained towards the British Government, and that even now, though seventy or eighty of his villages had been burnt by our troops, and above 1,000 head of cattle taken away from them, he had not yet presumed to retaliate, or to make any aggressive attack on our villages. Under these circumstances, Colonel Forster was of opinion that Urjoon Sing might now with advantage be left to himself, and steps taken to quiet down the country, without prolonging anarchy, at an enormous cost to Government.

On the 20th March, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 20th February, 1858.

Patna Division.—Colonel Michell, with the force under his command, arrived at Rhotas on the 15th of February. As reported in the narrative for the week ending on the 13th of February, this force advanced towards the hills in three divisions. One of these, the left column, consisting of 50 Europeans, 250 Sikhs, 2 guns, some Irregular Cavalry, Mr. Baker's police, and the contingents furnished by the zemindars, marched upon Akberpore on the 12th of February, and found the place evacuated by the rebels, who, to the number of 300 to 400 men, retreated further up the valley. The fortress of Rhotas was after this occupied by a party of 20 Sikhs and some of the armed police; but the bulk of the left column proceeded on to meet the centre column at the head of the valley, and found them at

Furdah, a valley which had been the head-quarters of the rebels and mutineers for months past, and which was for that reason burnt down. The neighbouring village of Huskodan was also destroyed. The enemy, however, had separated the previous night into small parties, and had retreated, and dispersed themselves in every direction, a few having crossed the Soane. Ummer Sing and other zemindars were believed to be still secreted somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rhotas, and it was expected that they would be captured. A telegram was received from the Assistant Commissioner of Patna on the 24th of February, intimating that on the 20th Colonel Rowcroft encountered a large party of the enemy, numbering about 2,000 Infantry and 500 Horse, at Dhoolpore, and completely defeated them, capturing their guns. The loss on our side was stated to be very small. The Government of India in the Home Department were informed that the mutineers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry and the 73rd Native Infantry had effected their escape across the river Gunduck at Chuppenghaut, in the Nepal territories—thirty-two miles north of Tribaneeghaut. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized the sum of 277 rupees, 8 pie, being the amount of Government money plundered by mutineers from the house of Lalla Rada-Kissen, Nazir, attached to the office of the deputy magistrate of Sewan, to be written off to "profit and loss."

Dacca Division.—The final operations against the Chittagong mutineers were reported upon by Lieutenant Stewart in a letter dated the 13th February. The number of mutineers killed since entering Cachar was stated in this report to be 185, and the number of camp followers taken 29; from 110 to 120 stands of arms were also stated to have been taken from the enemy, and about 30,000 rupees recovered of the money they plundered from Chittagong. Out of 253, which was the strength of the three companies of the 34th Native Infantry when they mutinied at Chittagong, 233 have been accounted for, leaving only 20 whose fate is doubtful. It is most probable that some of these have died in the jungles, and that in reality a still smaller number has escaped alive.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The operations of Captain Dalton and his party in the Bhogtah country had progressed very favourably during the week under report. On the 13th February Captain Dalton advanced to Chemoo, where the Bhogtah leaders, Petumber and Lelamber, had a fortified house on the banks of the Koel, in which they chiefly resided. On our troops crossing the Koel, the enemy abandoned the village, and took up their position behind masked breastworks of stone which they had constructed on the side and ridge of the steep hill overhanging the village. A duffadar of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry was killed at the commencement of the attack on these breastworks, but they were rapidly cleared in succession, and the enemy put to flight. The village was burned, as was also Samya, two miles further on, another stronghold of the rebels, but found deserted. At this village Captain Dalton was rejoined by the force sent round Shahpore, and the Boogloomarah ghaut, as mentioned in the narrative for the week ending on the 13th February. On the 14th February parties were sent out to raze the walls of the fortified house at Chemoo and to destroy the breastworks on the hill. By these parties large quantities of grain were brought in and several herds of cattle and some herdsmen who had been carried off by the Bhogtahs. The villages around were reported to be all deserted, and Captain Dalton had not succeeded in communicating with any of the alarmed villagers, which he was anxious to do in order to induce them to return. Parties were out in different directions to bring in intelligence regarding the insurgents. Some further particulars were submitted by Mr. Bockburn relative to the repulse sustained by Captain Woodbridge's detachment at Paharsinee-gurrah, and the death of that officer which was reported in the narrative for the week ending the 13th February. Captain Woodbridge appears to have approached in position without much caution or attempting to outflank the enemy. He and two men of the 40th Madras Native Infantry were immediately shot, upon which the detachment, with the exception of a naik and a sepoy of the Ramghur Light Infantry, who went forward to rescue the body and were wounded in the attempt, shot over his body, beat a precipitate retreat to Dhumsa, where their camp was, struck their tents, and continued their retreat for several miles. Mr. Cockburn immediately ordered Captain Leigh to proceed and join the repulsed detachment and assume command of it, and at the same time took measures for sending reinforcements with a view as early as possible to counteract the evil effects of the partial success of the rebels. This was of very short duration, for on the 14th they were attacked by Captain Wood and driven from their positions at Annagora and Paklikole. The body of Captain Woodbridge was recovered and interred with the usual military honours. A fine of 1,000 rs. was imposed on the Rajah of Patanah for lukewarm and suspicious conduct throughout the disturbances in Sumbulpore, and more especially in having permitted the escape of a rebel named Oojul Sahie, a relative of the leaders of this insurrection. In Singbhoom the ex-Rajah of Porahat still remained concealed in the jungles on the western border of the district, but Mr. Lushington expected shortly to be able to apprehend his most influential and powerful adherents, which would at once secure the peace of the district, and render it immaterial whether Urjoon Sing was as large or otherwise. Captain Hale, with a detachment of Sikhs, was located at Chuckerdhurpore to repress any disturbances that might be attempted on that quarter; and Mr. Lushington, with a party of the Shekawattees, 500 strong, and 50 sailors, was marching through the country, which was reported to be completely deserted. Mr. Lushington and his party has encountered the rebels nowhere, except one body at about two miles beyond the Seringella

Pass, who were pursued, and twenty or thirty of their number killed or wounded. At another place they came upon the remains of a European named John Lambert, who, having been found wandering about the district, had been before taken up on suspicion of being a deserter, as he was unable to give any better account of himself than that he was "an assistant sailor going to Madras for a ship," while his appearance betokened that he was a soldier. He had managed to make his escape, and, going straight in the direction of the rebel camp, was shot to death.

Week ending 27th February, 1858.

The march of her Majesty's 35th Regiment through the district of Behar being considered a favourable opportunity for disarming the Tikaree fort, the permission of the Government of India in the Home Department was obtained for extending the provisions of section 26 of Act XXVIII. of 1857, to the fort and town of Tikaree; and the military department were requested to issue orders to the 37th Regiment to halt at Gya for the purpose of escorting any guns which might be seized, and for detaching two companies to Tikaree, if required to do so. The Lieutenant-Governor authorised the dismantling of the stockades in the opium godown at Patna, the garrison having been withdrawn. The Nepal Durbar acting upon the suggestion of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor had directed all the passes into Nepal to be closed during the Sheeratree festival, to prevent any parties of the rebels escaping into that country from the plains.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The Commissioner at Cuttack submitted a letter from Ensign Warlow, of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, describing the attack made on the 14th February, by the party under his command, on the rebel stronghold at Palar Seringurrah, where Captain Woodbridge was repulsed and killed. The enemy occupied a strong position in a narrow defile between two steep hills covered with dense jungle, and had thrown up across the defile a loopholed stone breastwork, about seven feet high and thirty feet long, in such a manner as completely to command the narrow path leading up to it. They had also cut down the jungle on either side, so as to concentrate the whole fire on this approach; and about half-way up the hill on the left they had erected another breastwork, flanking and commanding the one on the pass. The mode of operation adopted by Ensign Warlow, on arriving within about a quarter of a mile of this strongly-defended position, was as follows:—He divided his force into three parties, sending one up the hill on the left to turn the right flank of the enemy, and advancing himself with another up the hill on the right, while the third remained in the defile, with orders to advance against the breastwork as soon as they heard firing on their flanks. When the insurgents perceived the advance made on both flanks they abandoned their positions hastily and fled up the hill on the right, firing a few shots, which did not take effect. Both their breastworks were taken and destroyed, and the huts in their neighbourhood burnt down. Our troops then advanced up the gorge, and finding another breastwork at the summit of the pass they destroyed that also. In a large hut in the rear of it were found several matchlocks, swords, and other weapons. A considerable quantity of rice and grain were also found concealed among the rocks. There was no more open opposition in Sumbulpore in any quarter, and the rebels, who had fled to the hills and jungles, were being constantly harassed and dispersed by the several detachments out in the district. A great number of persons had been brought in, and among the more important of the recent arrests were the rebel Zemindar of Khursal and his brother, Chunder Shunker, the chief of Magpal, and Koroonnee Ghatwal, the chief of Bulrama, who closed the communications on the Cuttack and Calcutta lines for some months, the real ringleaders, however, were yet at large. Among the signs of returning confidence on the part of the people generally, it was mentioned that the revenue was being paid in. In Singbhoom disturbances had entirely ceased, and order was being generally and rapidly re-established. Mr. Lushington had returned to Chyebassa, and he reported that at Jynthghur all the insurgent Mankees, with only one exception, and numerous Moondas, had surrendered themselves up to him, throwing themselves at his feet with their mouths filled with grass, and bringing in large quantities of supplies. Similar humiliation and contrition had also been evinced at Koteghur; and order had been so far restored already, that a safe communication between the station and the extreme south had been opened, and chupprassies were traversing it in various directions for the purpose of promoting the collection of revenue. In the west a strong party of sailors, with one gun were stationed at Chuckerdhurpore, and their wants were being amply supplied from the surrounding villages, though belonging to the Porahat estate. Even in the neighbourhood of Porahat itself, a strong disposition existed on the part of the seventeen Naiks and their dependant Paiks, who had hitherto been the chief supporters of Urjoon Sing, to make their submission, and one naik had submitted himself already. There was no cause anywhere to fear that fresh disturbances would be attempted again. A large contingent of Paiks, with four small cannons, were reported to have been collected and placed at the disposal of Mr. Lushington by the Rajah of Keonghur. Two of these paiks had been sent into the jungles to Urjoon Sing, and were sanguine of being able to persuade him to give himself up, as the Rajah of Keonghur is related to him, and it was supposed that his advice would carry weight. It would appear that subsequent to this an urzee was received from the ex-Rajah, deprecating any hostility to the Government, and praying to have the attachment removed from his estate, and his defence heard through attorneys. Mr. Lushington reported

having informed him in reply that the month's notice given had only five days to run, and that his estate would be finally confiscated if he did not appear in person by that time. The Shekawatee Battalion left Chyebassa for Sumbulpore on the 26th February. An incident of some interest is recorded which reflects credit on the men of the regiment. Mr. Lushington had offered a reward of 50 rupees to a party of sepoys belonging to the battalion for assistance rendered by them in recovering some tents and other property which had fallen into the hands of the rebels, but the money was returned by the sepoys through Colonel Forster, with a request that it should be applied to the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of European soldiers killed during the recent disturbances, for whom they expressed great sympathy.

On the 23rd March, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 6th March, 1858.

Patna Division.—On the 7th [sic] of March, Mr. Samuells reported that a strong force of the rebels, which Jung Bahadoor had left behind him at Fyzabad, were crossing into the Goruckpore district, and that, if reinforcements were not speedily sent up, there appeared every probability of Goruckpore and Sarun being overrun by them; Colonel Rowcroft, who had little more than 1,000 men under him, having failed in an attack on the Belwa entrenchment, and retreated to Captaingunge. This message was immediately communicated to the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor having no means of judging to what extent the intelligence was correct; but more cheering news was received from Mr. Samuells the day following, when he reported that the rebels, 14,000 strong, and with ten guns, having attacked Colonel Rowcroft at Amorha, were signally defeated, with the loss of seven guns, and pursued near to Belwa ghaut, our loss on the occasion consisting of only two men killed and seven wounded.

Town of Calcutta.—On the evening of March 2 some alarm was occasioned in Calcutta by a report that the relief of the sepoy town and fort-guards, when marching from Barrackpore to Calcutta, were on that night to receive arms from the Nawab of Chitpore, and then make an attack upon the town of Calcutta. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, becoming cognizant of this report, stationed parties of the Police Marines at the three bridges leading into Calcutta, and the Calcutta Volunteer Guards were also ordered by the President in Council to hold themselves in readiness. Nothing, however, happened during the night, and no arms were found on searching the premises of the Nawab of Chitpore.

Chittagong Division.—The amount of money recovered at Chittagong up to the 6th of March was 21,190 rupees, 11 annas, 3 pice, and the number of persons recaptured 161.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore remained in occupation of the Bhogtah country till the 23rd of February. During the whole of this period the party under him were employed every day in scouring the hills for traces of the dispersed Bhogtahs. With or without information, strong detachments penetrated the most difficult passes, and beat all round for a distance of from ten to fifteen miles, sometimes remaining out all night. But though several prisoners were taken, and not less than 1,200 head of plundered cattle recaptured, and large stores of grain, cotton, and ghee taken possession of, the great object of search, the insurgent leaders, Petumber and Lelamber, with their families, managed to effect their escape. The searching parties came upon several hiding-places that had evidently just before been abandoned, and in a few instances women and children, who could not escape, were found, but the men generally managed to steal away unobserved, and altogether twenty male adults only had been captured, among whom, however, were some noted Bhogtahs, but who would on no account, not even to save their own lives, give any correct information as to the retreat of their chiefs. Petumber Sahie was understood to have proceeded in the direction of Rhotasghur, to join the insurgents in that quarter. But though the leaders had succeeded in eluding pursuit, examples had been made of all such insurgents as were taken, and could be disposed of summarily: a great portion of the property they had plundered had been recovered from their possession, together with the greater part of their own; acts of incendiarism on their part had been retaliated by the destruction of their houses; and constant raids had been made into their securest retreats, which must have filled them with terror. Our whole force, moreover, was fed entirely at the expense of the Bhogtahs; and the Bhogtah villages held by Petumber and Lelamber had been forfeited to Government, and some of them which previously belonged to the Rajah of Sirgoojah, were made over to his manager. In Chota Nagpore a rabble was reported to have collected at Nowaghur, near Palkote, and the Commissioner had requested Colonel Forster to make a short détour in that direction on his way to Sumbulpore, for the purpose of dispersing them. It was understood that Thakoor Bishonath Sahie and Gunput Rai, both of them proclaimed rebels, and for whose apprehension rewards have been offered, had collected these insurgents together; and their number was vaguely estimated at from 500 to 2,000 men, mostly of the class called Kowteahs, who occupy some of the southern portions of the Chota Nagpore district. In

Singbhoom the inhabitants were settling down in their villages and collecting and paying the Government revenue, and there was every reason for asserting that tranquillity and order had been established there on a satisfactory and permanent basis. The two men from Keonghur, who were sent to the Porahat Rajah to induce him to give himself up, had been detained by him, but of others who went on the same errand, one had returned, and stated that the Rajah fully intended to surrender; and the Commissioner had postponed the final confiscation of his estates for two or three days. Though the Porahat people had all submitted cheerfully to the Government, a feeling of bitter hatred was yet felt by them against the Rajah of Seraikillah, and if means and opportunity were afforded, the Commissioner thought that an attack would most certainly be made on that chieftain. Nothing of the sort, however, was likely to be attempted so long as there was a proper force at Chuckerdhurpore.

On the 9th April, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 13th March, 1858.

Patna Division.—The Commissioner of Patna submitted a report from Mr. Money relative to the expedition undertaken for disarming the Tikaree Fort, as noticed in the narrative for the week ending the 27th of February. The Ranee was stated to have evaded the delivery of the guns by every means in her power, and Mr. Money was obliged to break into the places where they were concealed before he could obtain them. Proceeding in this manner he succeeded in securing 20 guns, 33 matchlocks, and 59 firelocks and jingalls, which were all at once removed and made over to the adjutant of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment. A large quantity of ammunition also was discovered and removed. Mr. Money was strongly convinced that there were more guns and ammunition remaining concealed. The place, however, was reported to be as large as Fort William, and the facilities for concealment such, that no search made in the absence of entire and perfect information, which could only be afforded by a few of the Mahranee's own people, was likely to be of much use. It was therefore proposed by Mr. Samuells that the fortifications, either entirely or in part, should be blown up; and as strong presumption of disaffection existed against the Ranee, he further recommended that she should be removed from the place and kept under surveillance in her husband's house at Patna, and the estate placed under the Court of Wards, Rajah Hetuarnai being incompetent to manage it properly himself. The Lieutenant-Governor was not disposed to adopt any such extreme measures, and, in fact, as the provisions of Section 26 of Act XXVIII. of 1857 had been extended to the Tikaree Fort, and the guns had been seized in accordance with those provisions, it is doubtful whether any other penalty than that therein prescribed could be enforced. As regards the presumption of disaffection arising out of the possession of these arms and their concealment, it was pointed out to Mr. Samuells that the unprotected state of the Behar district at one period, and the inability of Government to afford adequate protection to its subjects in that part of the country in which Tikaree is situated, rendered it justifiable, if it did not indeed make it incumbent on all persons possessing property to take their own measures for protecting that property, while the attempt to conceal the guns could be accounted for by a vague terror as to the consequences of their being found in the fort after the publication of the notification calling for their surrender. The other surmises on which the Commissioner rested his suspicions that the Ranee was disaffected were, as he himself admitted, such as there was no possibility of establishing by proof. It being considered very inexpedient to leave the small body of Sikhs garrisoning Rhotas in that position without other support than that of the weak and undisciplined levies furnished by the zemindars of Churderghur and Tendooah, and Colonel Michell being strongly of opinion that the force at his disposal required to be increased, the Superintendent of Marine was directed to adopt immediate measures for sending up a party of 100 seamen for employment under Colonel Michell in the district of Shahabad.

Chota Nagpore Division.—In Sumbulpore various expeditions were undertaken into the hills and jungles, with the usual result of dispersing the rebels, but without any of them being killed or captured. The people throughout the district were reported to be anxious for the re-establishment of peace and order, and even those who had taken part in the rebellion were said to be eager to submit themselves on promise of pardon. The ringleaders, however, were still at large, and it was apprehended that these and some refractory zemindars, and such others as still held out, knowing that they could not be forgiven, would continue to give trouble. The newly-organized police of the district were at their stations. In Singbhoom no further outbreak had occurred. All hopes of obtaining the surrender of the ex-Rajah having been abandoned, the proclamation for the confiscation of the estate was formally issued on the 9th February; and as the assessments made by the ex-Rajah had been complained of as excessive, it was notified by the Commissioner that the rents which would be taken from the ryots by the British Government would be the same as those demanded when the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards in 1845. Steps were also being taken for

inducing the ryots to pay to Government the rents due, but remaining unpaid to the ex-Rajah, and for causing them to return with their families to the abandoned villages. This once accomplished, it was confidently expected that the influence of the ryots alone would be found quite equal to draw the more wild and distant Coles to the same acknowledgment of the power and authority of Government.

Week ending 20th March, 1858.

The whole of the territory subject to the Government of Bengal remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 20th of March.

Rajshahye Division.—The Magistrate of Rungpore reported that, on Saturday, the 13th of March, five sepoy of the 73rd Native Infantry were blown away from guns at Jelpigoree, and three others, tried by court-martial, had been sentenced to be transported for life.

Nuddea Division.—The Commissioner of Nuddea submitted a report from the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, informing him that a number of about 100 sepoy of the 47th Native Infantry were travelling in small detached parties from Rampore Beaulah, through Moorshedabad, towards Barrackpore. They were stated to be perfectly well behaved, and had done no mischief of any kind on the route; but the Magistrate of Moorshedabad had, nevertheless, considered it necessary to warn the police of his own district and those of Nuddea, Baraset, and the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, to watch their proceedings. Some desertions from the 63rd Native Infantry had occurred while these men were passing through Moorshedabad, which the magistrate supposed might have been caused by stories circulated by men of the 47th, in connection with their having been ordered to China. In the same letter the Commissioner of Nuddea reported that the Joint-Magistrate of Baraset had arrested a fakeer, whom he personally detected in the act of tampering with the police-guard of his district. The man was tried, convicted, and hanged. The part taken by Mr. Eden in the proceedings were highly creditable to him, and Mr. Grote was requested to convey to him the approbation of Government.

On the 22nd April, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 27th March, 1858.

Patna Division.—On the 26th of March a telegraphic message was received from the Commissioner of Patna, to the effect that Koer Sigh, with 1,000 sepoy and 2,500 other followers, was reported by the Magistrate of Azimghur to be at Mundoree, a place only ten miles distant from Azimghur, on the 24th of March, with the object, it was believed, of getting into Shahabad by the Ghazepore route. In another telegram, dated the 28th March, Mr. Samuells further reported that Azimghur was in the possession of the rebels, and the 37th shut up in the fort, and that he had sent up the *Jumna* steamer to cruise off Bhojepore, and had proposed to the brigadier to send two companies to Arrah. A more detailed account of the state of affairs in Azimghur was furnished by the secretary with the Governor-General, in a telegram addressed to the Secretary in the Home Department, dated the 28th of March, in which it was stated that the rebels at Azimghur had put their guns in position against the entrenchments, and were preparing scaling-ladders, and that a sortie made by our troops to capture the guns was repulsed with the loss of one officer. Our force within the entrenchment was described in the same message as being in want of supplies and ammunition. Troops had been sent to operate against the enemy in Azimghur, consisting of a wing of the 13th Regiment from Allahabad, 100 men of Her Majesty's 10th and 97th Regiments, and 60 men of the Madras Rifles from Benares, a squadron of Madras Cavalry from Ghazepore, and an Infantry Division, 700 sabres, and 18 guns, from Lucknow, under the command of Sir E. Lugard.

Burdwan Division.—With reference to the panic in Calcutta on the 2nd of March, as noticed in the narrative for the week ending the 6th of March, the Commissioner of Burdwan brought to notice, demi-officially, the possibility of the sepoy at Barrackpore attacking the station of Hooghly, and the expediency of guarding against such a contingency by locating a force in that place, enough to deter the sepoy from attempting an attack. In reply, he was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor had received no official intimation of any threatened danger either to Calcutta or Hooghly, and that he had no reason to believe that any necessity existed for adopting unusual precautions.

Chota Nagpore.—In Palamow the Nowaghur insurgents, alluded to in the narrative for the week ending on the 20th of March, were reported to have been dispersed, and their two leaders, Bishonath Sahes and Gunput Rai, taken prisoners. Captain Dalton arrived at Loharduggah on the 19th of March, but, falling seriously ill, found himself unable to conduct the operations against the enemy himself, which were therefore undertaken by Captain Oakes, who, upon receiving information that they had encamped in the hills, about sixteen miles

from Loharduggah, prepared a party, consisting of some Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry, a detachment of Madras Rifles, and the new Cole and Sonthal levy, 160 strong, the whole commanded by Captain Nation, and, marching rapidly to the place, surrounded the camp of the rebels. The insurgents were so completely taken by surprise that they made no resistance, and Thakoor Bishonath Sahee, who was with them, was captured on the spot. Gunput Rai managed to escape for a time, but was soon after caught and brought in by some zemindaree matchlockmen sent in pursuit of him by Captain Oakes. The capture of these chiefs was considered by the Commissioner to be likely to tend greatly to the quelling of the disturbances. There was no indication of any further outbreak in the district. In Singbhoon an attack was made on Captain Moncrieff's position at Chuckerdhurpore, on the 25th of March, by the rebel followers of the ex-Rajah of Porahat, who were supposed to be about 2,000 strong. The rebels surrounded three sides of the encamping-ground occupied by Captain Moncrieff, who had only 80 men under him. This small party, however, so warmly received their assailants with musketry and artillery that the latter never came to close quarters with them, and were twice repulsed. It was, however, found impossible to pursue them, both on account of the smallness of Captain Moncrieff's force, and the jungly nature of the country. No lives were lost on our side; nor could the loss of the enemy be accurately ascertained, as their dead and wounded were all carried off the field by the survivors. Three small native field-pieces were taken from them. The cattle belonging to our camp, which were out in the jungle grazing, fell into their hands, with the exception of only three elephants belonging to the Rajah of Seraikillah, which were saved by a detachment sent out for that purpose.

Week ending 3rd April, 1858.

Patna Division.—Considerable anxiety and alarm prevailed in the western districts, and especially at Chuprah and Arrah, in consequence of rumours of the success of the rebels at Azimghur, and for their intention to attack these stations. To allay these apprehensions, intelligence was conveyed to the Commissioner of Patna of reinforcements and stores having been dispatched from Allahabad and Benares, and of the approach of a large force under Sir E. Lugard, to the relief of Azimghur. The crew of the *Junna* were reported to have mutinied, and forced the commander to put back to Dinapore. The ringleaders had been seized, and were about to be tried.

Chota Nagpore Division.—Since the capture of Thakoor Bishonath Sahee and Gunput Rai, there had been no renewal of disturbances of any kind in the neighbourhood of the Loharduggah district. At Palamow, also, everything was tranquil up to the 31st of March; and though several fresh captures of the offenders had been made, no new crimes had been reported. All was quiet likewise in Singbhoon. A number of paiks and others from the portion of Porahat supposed to be in favour of Urjoon Sing, had come in expressing their wish to be at peace with us, and the rebel force had dwindled down to 300 men. It was reported that during the attack of the 26th of March, the temporary barrack built at Chuckerdhurpore for the Naval Brigade, but which had not then been occupied by them, was burnt down by the enemy, and that two chupprassies who happened to be on detached duty at the time, and fell into their hands, were beheaded.

On the 4th May, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 10th April, 1858.

Patna Division.—At Chuprah considerable apprehension was still felt owing to the state of affairs at Azimghur, and the residents of the station were fortifying the house of the Hutwa Rajah, whose reputed wealth, and the eleven lakhs of rupees remaining in the collector's treasury might, it was thought, tempt the rebels to make a dash in that direction. The Commissioner intended to send to their assistance the sailors and guns whom he had sent for from Purneah, and authorized the collector to remove his treasure to Dinapore. Very great alarm was also felt at Sewan, in consequence of a report that 600 sepoys had embarked on the *Gogra* at Gopalpore on the 7th of April, with the intention of dropping down the stream. Koer Sing's return to Shahabad was looked for with hope, by the evil-disposed, and dread by the lovers of order. It seemed pretty certain now that he would make the attempt to enter that district; and such preparation as the means at the disposal of the authorities admitted of, were made for preventing the mischief which was likely to follow, should he succeed in his attempt. The collector's cutcherry at the station of Arrah was being fortified, Brigadier Christie having consented to send down two detachments of the troops under him for the protection of the place. The Governor-General had further directed a portion of the Sikhs at Odhear, near Fasseram (two companies if practicable), being sent down to the same place; and two companies of a regiment from Dinapore, with two guns, had arrived for the protection of the place. A hundred Sikhs had also been ordered over

from Dehrie, and the party of seamen who were proceeding to Sasseram, were directed to halt at that place, and march thence to Arrah. The fort at Buxar was strengthened, and the collector was authorized to remove all buildings which obstructed the fire from it. The zemindars were warned and encouraged—those whose estates were on the banks of the river being given to understand that they would be held responsible for watching the ghauts and roads, and giving instant intelligence of the approach of any rebels. To insure this being properly done, they were required to keep up a proper establishment for the purpose, and to furnish a return of the number of men they employed. Those on whose estates Europeans resided, were further reminded of their duty to protect them and the property belonging to them, and threatened with severe consequences should they neglect their duty.

Week ending 17th April, 1858.

Patna Division.—Excitement continued to be kept up in the Behar districts by the accounts received from the adjoining districts of the North-West Provinces. Koer Sing's movements especially were watched with much anxiety. He was reported to have left Azimghur on the 13th April, and to be making his way towards Bulliah Ghaut, where he expected to find boats had been provided for him by his friends in that quarter. The entrenchments at Arrah had been completed, and the detachments sent from Cawnpore by Brigadier Christie, reached that place on the 11th of April. 100 Sikhs left Dehrie for Arrah on the 15th, and were expected to arrive by the 18th. The party of sailors were proceeding *via* Sasseram, no carts or supplies being procurable for them at Dehrie. The Marine Brigade from Purneah arrived at Chuprah on the 14th of April, and its presence there was reported to have very much reassured the people. Two thousand sepoys were said to be at Dehrie Ghaut attempting to cross the Gogra, but unable to get boats for the purpose. The presence of the *Jumna* steamer cruising off Burghal also deterred them; but the commander of this steamer seems unaccountably and unjustifiably to have quitted this position, and to have moved twenty miles down the river, on a rumour reaching him that a large force with guns was approaching. The *Megna* had been sent by the Commissioner to cruise off Bulleah, leaving her flat at Chuprah.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The districts of the Chota Nagpore division were all quiet. In Palamone the insurgent chiefs Lelamber and Petumber Sahie, deserted by their followers, were still fugitives, but in miserable plight. The advices from Singbhoom mentioned that the ex-Rajah of Porahat was in the jungle, one and a half day's journey beyond Porahat, with but a few followers, and that there was no indication of any fresh assemblage of insurgents in that quarter. The districts of Lahardugga, Hazareebaugh, and Maunbhoom were perfectly undisturbed. Regarding the Sumbulpore district, Colonel Forster reported that Soorunder Sahie, Oodnut Sahie, and their numerous adherent rebels were still hovering about in the hills and jungles, waiting for an opportunity to re-unite and do mischief, that he was holding his regiment in readiness for any emergency which might arise, and was endeavouring to assemble round him as many of the influential chiefs as possible. No new disturbance had occurred, and it seems probable that the peace of the district will continue unbroken. On the recommendation made by the Commissioner of Cuttack, an application was made to the Government of India for permission to increase the strength of the corps of Sebundies, recently organized for service in Sumbulpore to 1,000 men, and to add 100 sowars to it, and place it in every respect on the same footing as Captain Rattray's Police Battalion.

On the 17th May the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 24th April, 1858.

Patna Division.—The principal events of the week under report, were the return of Koer Sing into the Shahabad district, and a reverse sustained at Jugdespore, by a party of European troops sent to operate against him. After their defeat at Bausadeeah on the 20th, the rebels under Koer Sing fled to Sheopore on the Ganges, and, with the assistance of the zemindars of that place, crossed the river on the 21st. So closely were they pursued by Brigadier Douglas, that all their guns and treasure, and even Koer Sing's own palanquin fell into his hands, and a good many of the enemy were killed while attempting to cross. Broken and dispirited, the fugitives, with Koer Sing, made straight for the jungles of Jugdespore. It was at one time contemplated by the garrison at Arrah, when firing was heard in the direction of the river, to go out and oppose the crossing, and the troops were actually paraded for this purpose, when the officer in command changed his mind, and the expedition was abandoned. On the following day, when it became known that the rebels had fled in confusion to Jugdespore, it was determined to follow and attack them there before they could have time to entrench themselves or strengthen their position. Accordingly, on the morning of the 22nd, a force left Arrah, consisting of 140 men of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, 50 European sailors, 100 Sikhs of Rattray's Police Battalion, and five European Artillerymen with two guns.

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Their encamping ground was not reached till late in the night, and, after only a few hours' rest, the march was resumed early on the morning of the 23rd. The force had not proceeded above a mile into the jungle when they were fired upon, and appeared to have been nearly surrounded. With a view to extricate his party from this position, the officer in command, Captain Le Grand, gave the order to retreat. Unfortunately, this movement does not appear to have been executed with steadiness, and the retreat of the Europeans soon assumed the shape of a precipitate flight, which all the exertion of their officers could not check. It is impossible to account for this panic; but the disastrous result of it was, that three officers and 102 men of the detachment of Her Majesty's 35th were killed (a great majority by sun-stroke) in their flight to Arrah; nineteen of the party of sailors, four out of the five artillerymen, and of the Sikhs ten were killed and five wounded—the officer commanding them, Lieutenant Waller of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, very severely. The artillery and Sikhs are said to have behaved admirably, the former fighting their guns even after they had been deserted by the infantry, and the latter, under their gallant commander, forming themselves into a covering-party, and retreating in order the whole distance to Arrah, within three miles of which the enemy followed up their pursuit. Besides the main party under Koer Sing, other parties of rebels had attempted and, to some extent, succeeded in crossing the river at other ghauts. The *Megna* steamer, with a party of the 35th Regiment on board, had driven back with loss of six men, one such party at Huldee, on the 21st, and sunk a boat full of sepoys who were crossing at Bycountpore on the same evening. Intimation was conveyed to the officer commanding the troops at Sasseram of what was going on to the north of Shahabad; and such measures as were possible were taken for increasing the force under his command.

Town of Calcutta.—The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police reported that a rumour was extremely prevalent among the lower classes in Calcutta, that it was the intention of the Government to buy up all the rice in the country, and afterwards to retail it to those only who chose to become Christians. This rumour had evidently taken its rise from the extremely high price of rice in Calcutta.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The only news of importance regarding Chota Nagpore communicated by the Commissioner was, that the rebels Thakoor Bishonath Sing and Gunput Rai had been tried, convicted, and hanged for the various acts of rebellion and rapine they had committed. In Singbhoom, part of the Porahat country was represented to be still in an unsettled state, and a body of Coles in arms against the Government had been plundering close to Chuckerdhurpore. They were pursued, attacked, and defeated by a small party of the Marine Brigade and some of the Seraikillah Rajah's men, and thirty of their number were taken prisoners. Regarding the ex-Rajah, it was stated that petitions were being still received from him intimating his wish to surrender.

Week ending 1st May, 1858.

Patna Division.—During this week all interest was centered in the accounts received of the progress of affairs in the Shahabad district. The rebels were said to be entrenching themselves in different parts of the Jugdespore Jungle, and to have established a line of outposts as far south as Peroo. Parties of them were scouring the whole country to the north of the Trunk Road, collecting supplies and burning the villages of which the inhabitants were backward in assisting them. It seemed evident that they had made up their minds to prepare for and await our attack in these jungles; and spies from their camp reported that this was their intention, but that they had determined, if an opportunity offered by delay in the approach of our reinforcements, to attack Arrah, Buxar, and Dehrie. Their number, when they first arrived at Jugdespore, was estimated by a respectable Mahajun of that place at 1,500 men, of whom only 400 or 500 were armed with muskets, and they appear to have been badly off for ammunition; but Ummer Sing had since joined them with his followers, and numbers of discharged sepoys and bad characters were daily flocking to their camp from the neighbouring districts, and by the end of the week their force was stated to have reached to nearly 9,000, of whom 3,000 were sepoys, some 400 sowars, and the rest an armed rabble. The disaster of the 23rd had replenished considerably their stock of ammunition, and added two good guns to their equipment. Koer Sing's death was confidently reported, and Hurdisham Sing and Nishan Sing were said to be the leaders, though the death of the old chief was carefully concealed from their followers. The people to the north of the Shahabad district were stated by the collector to be cold in the rebel cause; but those to the south were represented by the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram to be unwilling to give any assistance or information. The Magistrate of Behar reported that in his district the natives, high and low, remembered the retribution which followed their misdeeds last year, and were not likely to run any similar risk again. Of the forces advancing to operate against the enemy, those under Brigadier Douglas commenced crossing at Seuker Ghaut, on the 28th April. Two companies of the 84th Regiment, with 150 Sikh Cavalry, and two Horse Artillery guns, arrived at Arrah on the night of the 30th April, and the remainder of the 84th (620 strong) and 100 more of the Sikh Cavalry on the day after. General Lugard would, it was expected, commence crossing on the 1st May. Maharajah Jung Behadur was at Goruckpore with one brigade of Goorkhas

preparing to march thence to Segowlee, and Mahomed Hossein was said to be within a few miles of him threatening to attack Goruckpore the moment the Goorkhas left it. At Chuprah a meeting had been held on the 18th of April, for the purpose of considering the most practicable means of defence to be adopted by the European residents in the event of the station being attacked by the rebels. A report of the proceedings of this meeting was forwarded to Government by the Commissioner, who was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor approved of the proceedings, and authorized the construction of an entrenchment.

Nuddea Division.—The Commissioner of Nuddea submitted a letter from the Magistrate of Jessore on the subject of a report promulgated in that district to the effect that "For three months there was one thing which would not be procurable." This report had been previously published at Magoorah, and it was supposed to have reference to rice, which it was believed would be all bought up by Government, and then served out cooked to the people to convert them to Christianity. At Magoorah, the people were also reported to be laying in a stock of salt, as they were under the impression that it was the intention of Government to pollute future supplies with pigs' blood. These and similar rumours having given rise to much anxiety and discontent, and the local officers having suggested that they might have some hidden meaning similar to that supposed to attach to the Chapatees, circulated in the north-west, they were brought to the notice of the Government of India, and the opportunity was taken to point out the defenceless condition of the Lower Provinces, and the expediency of providing against the possibility of the outbreak of any disturbances in this part of the Presidency.

Town of Calcutta.—The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police reported that having heard a report on the 1st of May that placards had been fixed up about a fortnight ago in the streets of Calcutta to the effect that "a certain white thing would not be found in Calcutta three months hence," he made inquiries on the subject, and ascertained that no placards of the sort had ever been stuck up in Calcutta.

On the 2nd June the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, as follows:—

Week ending 8th May, 1858.

Patna Division.—A report was received from the Commissioner of Patna, dated the 7th of May, intimating that on hearing of General Lugard's arrival at Arrah he had gone over to that place with Brigadier Christie, and that he was there informed that Koer Sing was still alive, and had with him a rebel army of 5,000 sepoys and 3,000 budmashes, who had spread themselves in small parties over a considerable portion of the country to the south and west of Jugdespore, and were busily employed in constructing breastworks, and other obstructions, principally on the road from Arrah to Jugdespore, with the determination of making their final stand at the latter place. On the 10th, Mr. Samuells further reported, that having decided on attacking the enemy from the west, General Lugard had moved from Arrah to Buheea, a village in the north-west corner of the Jugdespore jungle, on the morning of the 7th May, leaving only his sick and baggage behind him. On the night of the same day the enemy had fired occasionally into our camp, and on the day following showed themselves in some force, one body taking possession of a village about 400 yards in front of us, from which however they were immediately after driven out by two companies of the 10th Foot and some Sikhs of Captain Rattray's corps; while another body, which formed outside the jungle, and were moving on the direction of Arrah, was headed by the Horse Artillery and Cavalry, and driven back. Our troops halted all day at Buheea, to give Colonel Corfield time to arrive at Peeroo, and on the morning of the 9th they marched towards Jugdespore. Heavy firing was heard at Arrah during the evening of that date, in the direction of Jugdespore, but no authentic intelligence of the result had been received up to the date of Mr. Samuells' letter. A messenger from Jugdespore, bringing the latest tidings from that place previous to the advance of General Lugard towards it, reported that Koer Sing was certainly dead, and that there was great confusion in the camp of the rebels, who were badly off for ammunition, and were occupied in discussing means for effecting their escape. To prevent confusion and want of concert in the operations to be undertaken against the enemy, the Government of India directed Colonel Corfield, commanding at Sasseeram, and Brigadier Christie, commanding at Dinapore, to co-operate with Sir E. Lugard.

Rajshahye Division.—The Commissioner of Police in Calcutta reported the particulars of a serious disturbance caused by some recruits of the European Cavalry in the house of a respectable and affluent native lady, named Ransmoney Dossee, at Jaun Bazar, on the night of the 4th of May. Three natives were wounded, one severely, in this affair; but the perpetrators of the outrage could not be identified. The conduct of these recruits during the latter part of their stay in Calcutta had been very reprehensible, and was greatly complained of by the police authorities.

Week ending 15th May, 1858.

Patna Division.—After leaving Buheca, Sir E. Lugard proceeded through the open country to the west of the jungle, with the intention of attacking Jugdespore from that side, thereby avoiding the difficulties of the direct road through the jungle, which the enemy, calculating on his marching by the same route that Colonel V. Eyre and Captain Legrand had taken, had strongly defended. The rebels, on discovering his intention, threw themselves hastily into the village of Hetumpore, at the entrance of the space between the two jungles which gives access to Jugdespore from the north-west. They were not allowed time, however, to make much preparation for the defence of this position, and, being taken by surprise, were very soon driven out, and pursued to Jugdespore, which was captured, with no loss on our side. Many of the enemy were killed; and it was believed that the number included two very notorious characters, Hurbeshan Sing (a cousin of Koer Sing), and Joodhur Sing, the man who piloted so many bodies of mutineers across the Behar districts last year. Regarding the latter, however, the Deputy-Magistrate of Sherghotty reported, on the 15th May, that he was encamped with 300 or 400 sepoys at Beetan, a place two miles north of Dunwar. After the defeat sustained by them at Jugdespore, the rebels evacuated the whole of the northern portion of the jungle, and retreated to Chitowra, where there is a bungalow built by Koer Sing for sporting purposes, in the southern part of the jungle. They were followed up by Sir E. Lugard's force, who attacked and took the place on the 11th May, Colonel Corfield co-operating from the south against the enemy's positions at Burboon, which were simultaneously stormed and taken. The loss in Sir E. Lugard's force was, one officer killed and one wounded, and one rank and file killed and five wounded. Colonel Corfield lost seven men from sun-stroke. The loss of the enemy was considerable. A number of the sepoys killed had the belts of the 40th Native Infantry. On the 12th May, Sir E. Lugard marched into Peeroo and joined Colonel Corfield on the evening of the same date. The whole force then returned back to Jugdespore, where they were attacked by the rebels on the 15th of May at about 5 P.M. The troops, however, were no sooner moved than the enemy dispersed. They appeared, from the latest accounts, to be occupying various points in the southern portion of the jungle, and were reported to be quarrelling amongst themselves. A good many also had left their ranks. One body of 300 or 400 had crossed the Grand Trunk Road near Jehanabad, carrying off some dāk horses, and burning down a factory in the neighbourhood; others were said to be crossing at different ghauts into the Ghazepore district, for the most part, unarmed; and considerable numbers were going off to their homes in parties of two and three together. The European troops under Sir E. Lugard were greatly distressed by the suffocating heat of the Jugdespore jungles; and it was contemplated by the general to post them in detachments at Arrah, Doomroon, Bhogepore, Buxar, and Sasseeram, with a view of keeping the rebels in check for the present, and of eventually compelling them to disperse. Before doing so, however, he was anxious to attempt the clearance of the jungle, which Mr. Samuells likewise considered a measure of great importance. To the idea of withdrawing the troops from the jungle and locating them in distant posts the latter was strongly opposed. Our retirement while the enemy remained in possession of our guns, baggage, &c., which had fallen into their hands, would have all the effect of a defeat, and tend greatly to swell the ranks of the rebels. He proposed instead, that, as it was found that the Europeans could not stand the heat of the jungle, their place there should be taken by Sikhs of Rattray's Corps and by the Madras Rifles, the Europeans being posted around. By this means the enemy would be cut off from all supplies, and eventually forced into the open country. Mr. Samuells' observations were submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, and Captain Rattray was directed to get together as many of his corps as practicable. Of Koer Sing's death, there was no longer any doubt. He is said to have been wounded by a grape-shot on the wrist while crossing the Ganges, and to have died at Jugdespore very soon after. His body, it was stated, was buried, instead of being burnt; and his death was kept a secret from his men, a figure being dressed up to represent him, and orders being constantly issued in his name. In a letter dated the 15th of May, the Magistrate and Collector of Gya reported, that the only circumstance worthy of notice in that part of the country was, the stoppage of all payments of Government revenue, which was partly owing to a fear among the ill-informed zemindars, of an incursion of the rebels into their district, and to doubts entertained by some of the result of the contest across the river.

Nuddea Division, Town of Calcutta.—With the exception of the outrages committed by the recruits of the Bengal Light Cavalry, the public peace in Calcutta remained undisturbed during the week. The recruits, Mr. Wauchope represented, had become an intolerable nuisance to the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall and Free School, where they were quartered: and he earnestly recommended that no more of them might be stationed in either of those places; but that if there should be no room for them in the fort, they should be sent up immediately after their arrival at Chinsurah, or Dum Dum, where there are barracks in which they can be confined. Three spies of Koer Sing were arrested by the police in Calcutta, and sent up to Sasseeram, on the requisition of the Deputy Magistrate of that sub-division. The Mahomedan festival of Eed had passed quietly over; and with reference to some vague apprehensions which were supposed to have existed, Mr. Wauchope

reported that he had had an European inspector present at the arrival of each train at the Howrah railway station, to report to him if any large number of up-countrymen came down to Calcutta, and that he had directed the police of the northern division of the town and of the river to be also on the look-out; and from all the information he could obtain, it did not appear that there was the slightest ground for supposing that any unusual number had arrived.

Dacca Division.—Mr. Allen having demi-officially noticed the great uneasiness and alarm felt by the European residents at Sylhet, and stated that suspicions were afloat that some persons were again trying to tamper with the men of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, and the Lieutenant-Governor having received information from other quarters that apprehensions were entertained in many of the eastern districts of Bengal, an application was made to the Government of India for permission to raise and equip two or more parties of European seamen, each 100 strong, with a view to their being stationed at such central places as Pubna and Jessore, for the purpose of reassuring the people.

Chota Nagpore.—The Commandant of the Naval Brigade at Chyebassa reported to the Superintendent of Marine that the district of Singbhoom was still in a very unsatisfactory state, and that between Chuckerdarpore and Chyebassa, a distance of 18 miles, he could not venture to send in a sick man from camp to the hospital without a strong escort, lest he should fall into the hands of the enemy. He further mentioned that an attack was expected daily from the ex-Rajah of Porahat, who had assembled a force of some 6,000 men, in order, as he boasted himself, "to sweep the Feringhee Kaffirs out of the mango grove," the place where the sailors were incamped. This report was forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, from whom no intelligence of this state of things had been received. Colonel Forster submitted a detailed report on the state of the Sumbulpore district. In his opinion, the troubles in that district are wholly unconnected with the sepoy rebellion, and would be best dealt with by conciliating the chiefs, and availing ourselves of their aid and co-operation, each chief being held responsible for acts committed within the limits of his jurisdiction. With this view he had, he said, already invited the several rajahs and chiefs to meet him at Sumbulpore, not as criminals to answer for past offences, but that he might have an opportunity of consulting them, and of securing their cheerful co-operation in making arrangements for tranquillizing the country. He was informed in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with him in the view he had taken of the subject, and quite approved of the course he was pursuing. The adoption of a less rigorous mode of punishment towards the petty followers of the leaders of the insurrection than had hitherto been observed, and the commutation of capital sentences where such had been passed and not yet carried into execution in the case of men of this class, was also recommended by Colonel Forster, and approved. The Lieutenant-Governor also authorized the remission of the fine of 1,000 rupees levied on the Rajah of Patna, by Mr. Cockburn, for the previous doubtful conduct of that chief in not having kept a more careful guard over the rebel chief, Oojul Sahie, who succeeded in escaping from his custody, upon Colonel Forster reporting that the Rajah had since recaptured the rebel, and was about to make him over as a prisoner; Colonel Forster was, at the same time, requested to convey to the Rajah the thanks of Government for the service thus rendered by him.

No. CXVIII.—MUTINIES IN INDIA (CENTRAL PROVINCES).

On the 20th November the Governor-General of India in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors the continuation of the narrative of events as follows:—

Week ending 3rd October, 1857.

The headquarters of the Government still remain at Benares. The rainy season appears to have come to a close. The postal and telegraphic communications have been maintained without interruption; horses are reported to have been carried off from the Bombay road, near Jubbulpore, but the dāks, though they have been very irregular, have not been stopped. The bulk of the Naval Brigade has passed up the river *en route* to Allahabad. The remaining wing of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, and 200 men of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, with two guns, are under orders to leave Dinapore forthwith, to proceed to Benares; the intention was, that on their arrival they were to be at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor, to operate in Rewah, and towards Jubbulpore. Mr. Horne, lately Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Azimghur, has been appointed Superintendent of Supplies for the troops coming up the Grand Trunk Road; and the services of three military officers have been applied for, to be placed under his orders at the principal halting-places. Arrangements are on foot for establishing vegetable gardens at Benares and Allahabad for the supply of the troops.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

The general condition of the Division is not greatly changed; the state of the northern part of the Allahabad District has continued to deteriorate.

Allahabad.—The aggression of the insurgents and invaders from Oude, in the pergunnahs of the district north of the Ganges, are daily acquiring fresh strength and insolence. A rebel Nazim of Allahabad is reported to have been appointed, and a combined attack is threatened on Phoolpore, the chief town of these parts, and the headquarters of a mahajan and landed proprietor of great spirit devoted to our interests, by name of Manikchund. This man has a strong armed force in his own pay, in possession of Phoolpore. At present he is with Mr. Mayne, the Magistrate, posted at Gopeegunge, ready to accompany the expedition which had been planned to proceed into these disturbed districts. The reduced strength of the garrison of Allahabad had, till lately, precluded the possibility of any advance from that fort into the disturbed pergunnahs. The arrival of the Naval Brigade would, it had been hoped, have set free a force of sufficient strength to undertake the task in the present week. A sudden call for troops to advance upon Cawnpore has, however, caused these expectations to be disappointed. The Lieutenant-Governor had then only to look to the Goorkha force for the accomplishment of the object he has so long had in view, of freeing Allahabad from these invaders. But this hope has also been disappointed by the events of the succeeding week. The necessity for a serious demonstration against the rebels and insurgents in this quarter has been made the subject of a special communication to the Government of India. It will, therefore, be sufficient to mention here, that their encroachments have been such as to place the Grand Trunk Road and Telegraph in imminent danger; a village having been occupied by them within six miles of Allahabad itself, and they are reported to be in possession of villages within four miles of the road.

Futtehpore.—The Collector and Judge of Futtehpore have taken charge of their offices, and some revenue has already been paid into the treasury. The country is, however, much disturbed, and a violent attack on the police took place at a town in this district. The demands for reinforcements for Cawnpore have greatly reduced the strength of the European force at Futtehpore, so that it is far below what was originally contemplated.

Cawnpore.—This district is still out of our possession. Little revenue has hitherto been received in it. The news of the fall of Delhi is reported to have brought out many promises to pay faithfully within a week. The civil magistrate holds only four thannahs; others are in the hands of the military magistrate, Captain Bruce. The district generally is said to be quiet, but, from the absence of any available force, it is open to inroads on the north, which cause some perturbation. An attack was made on our thannah at Bithoor, a few days ago, by a party of the 42nd Native Infantry, in which several of our police were killed. It was chiefly in consequence of the head of the police (Sweepersall) indulging in a drunken debauch that this disaster took place. The former tesseeldars in this district have, as a whole, not taken active part against us in the recent troubles, but neither have they taken any active part in our favour. They are at their tesseeldars, engaged in recovering their records and accounts, which have mostly been preserved. The list of balances of the June kist is being drawn out.

Banda and Hummeerpore.—These districts are as last reported. A large body of mutineers and insurgents is collected at Banda. These comprise the remnant of the Dinapore regiments, and the 50th Native Infantry from Nagode, with Koer Sing and his adherents. The accounts of them are very uncertain. The Dinapore men are estimated at 1,800. Mr. Thornton, Deputy Collector of Jhansi, and Mr. Hemming and family, have been sent in by the Sumpter Rajah, under escort through Calpee.

BENARES DIVISION.

The general condition of this division is satisfactory, and it continues to improve.

Ghazeeepore and Benares.—Of these two districts, little need be said, excepting that the price of grain has fallen a little, but it is still extremely high. The Dusserah has passed over in perfect quiet.

Mirzapore.—The expected passage of the 5th Irregular Cavalry caused some alarm in this district, but nothing serious has been reported.

Gopeegunge.—Hopes have been held out that Jhorye Sing, the murderer of Mr. Moore, might be apprehended. This man still haunts the borders of the Mirzapore and Jounpore districts, and a careful watch is kept upon his movements by the magistrates on both sides. He takes refuge, however, in those pergunnahs of the Allahabad district which have been conquered by the Oude rebels.

Jounpore.—An expedition of the Goorkhas started on the 27th of September to break up the bands of armed men who were collected at various places in the western pergunnahs of the district. Iradut Jehan, the leader of one of the most insolent of these insurgent bodies, was seized in his stronghold at Moobarukpore, about fourteen miles from Jounpore, after a merely nominal resistance, and has been executed. His two sons, who were also deeply implicated in the disturbances in Jounpore, managed to escape; twenty or thirty of the band were killed on the 29th. In another skirmish, Iradut Jehan's fortified house has been destroyed; one Ameer Sing, a notorious rebel, who had given much trouble and annoyance,

was slain, with two of his sons. These examples have had such an effect on the people, that no attempt at opposition was met with in the remainder of the march, and the troops have once more returned to Jounpore. The revenue was being well paid up, and supplies collected freely.

Azimghur.—The active employment of the Goorkhas in this district has likewise served to effect the instantaneous dispersion of all the rabble of insurgents or invaders who had too long been permitted to insult British authority. The expedition against Atroulea, mentioned as having been projected in the last narrative, left Azimghur on the 29th of September. No foe could be found, although strenuous exertions were made to act with celerity. Atroulea, the head-quarters of the rebel Benes Madho, the brother of the rebel Nizam of Azimghur, was found abandoned, and the fortifications have been destroyed; one small gun was taken. The force returned through Mahoul, one of the places of strength of Mozuffer Jehan, son of Iradut Jehan, who has been executed, and its defences were thrown down. No resistance was met with, and the insurgents have manifestly, for the time at least, been entirely crushed. The town of Azimghur is reported to have quite regained its tranquillity, and the bazar to be well supplied. The collection of revenue improves. Mr. Pollock, lately Joint-Magistrate in the Benares district, has been selected to officiate at Azimghur, in the place of Mr. Horne, who was found unequal to the management of the district in the difficult circumstances of the present time, and who has been otherwise provided for.

Goruckpore.—The state of Goruckpore is not altered. It is naturally a prey to anarchy and oppression. A contribution of one lakh of rupees is stated to have been levied on the town of Goruckpore. In the letters sent by the zemindars to our officers in Azimghur, there is much mutual recrimination; but it is clear that no one is either strong enough or bold enough to take the lead in opposing the rebel Mahomed Hussun. After the example set them by our own officers, when they were backed by a strong military force, such conduct is not surprising, neither can it be made a matter of reproach against them by us.

SAUGOR DIVISION.

The reports of this division are still received very irregularly. It was reported in a former narrative that the Kamptee column of Madras troops had arrived at Dumoh from Jubbulpore, and that a detachment had been sent back again on rumours of disaffection having been received from the latter station. On the 18th of September the Commissioner received intelligence at Dumoh of the mutiny of the 50th Native Infantry at Nagoda. On the 19th the news of the mutiny of the 52nd Native Infantry at Jubbulpore was received. In consequence of these events, it was determined that the whole Madras column should return to Jubbulpore, and the retrograde movement began on the 21st. The reasons that influenced the officers in chief command to take this course are detailed in the Appendices, as also Brigadier Sage's reason for thinking that the column ought rather to have advanced upon Saugor. On its march from Dumoh to Jubbulpore, the Madras column was met by the mutinous 52nd Regiment. The mutineers were attacked and defeated, and are now dispersed in the jungles of the Jubbulpore district, in several isolated bodies.

Baitool.—All is quiet at Baitool.

Jhansi.—The whole of the Jhansi sub-division of this territory remains quite out of our possession. The Rais of Goorserai is nominally managing Jaloun in our behalf, but his honesty of purpose is very much doubted. The Chundeyree district is held by the rebel Banpore Rajah on his account.

Rewah.—The affairs of Rewah, although the Lieutenant-Governor is not in official relations with this State, may be alluded to, as the Rewah country lies between the Central Gangetic Provinces and the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. This State has become very unsettled since the march of the last body of the Dinapore mutineers through the Mirzapore district. Koer Sing, at the head of a party of rebels, actually entered the Rewah territory, with the connivance of a party in the Rewah State, hostile to British interests. Not meeting with the encouragement they expected from the people of the country, these invaders retired almost as soon as they had crossed the frontier, and the whole body of Koer Sing's followers is now at Banda. The mutineers at Nagode and Jubbulpore have tended to keep up the excitement in the Rewah State, and Captain Osborne is in a precarious position at that Court.

On the 5th December, the Governor-General of India in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events, as follows:—

3rd October to 14th November, 1857.

Owing to the emergencies of the service elsewhere, the position of these provinces in relation to their military defence continues to be very unsatisfactory. Although every exertion has been made, since the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival, to levy and drill bodies of fighting police, as yet there are none who can be pronounced capable of coping with any body of insurgents in arms. The Goorkhas, with Colonel Longden's small detachment of 320 Euro-

peans and 170 Madras sepoy, are over-weighted with the hard and anxious task of repelling from the frontier of Azimghur and Jounpore the attack of Oude insurgents, unceasingly threatened, and frequently made. The frontier west of Jounpore has been taken possession of by, and abandoned to, Oude zemindars and others, with an armed rabble, for want of any other military force available against either external or internal enemies. For the same reason, the back of the Mirzapore district continues to be made a thoroughfare towards the north-west, by the several successive bands of mutineers from Bengal. In consequence of the Madras brigade, which had been intended to operate towards Jubbulpore, having been diverted towards Lucknow, the Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Bombay road has been closed. The entire separation of the Saugor territory from the Gangetic Provinces, and the spread of insurrection or anarchy in the former, if not speedily remedied, will become a serious inconvenience, in respect to the requisite carriage and supplies for troops. Although this review of our weak points is not encouraging, and points to the expediency of affording the assistance of troops here at the very first moment when what are considered vital necessities elsewhere shall have been provided for, the tranquillity of the few remaining districts in the Central Provinces is undisturbed. Every effort continues to be made to add to the means of carriage for the troops, and to collect supplies of grain, &c., and considering the very small area at command, the results are highly satisfactory, and most creditable to the civil officers entrusted with this duty. The receipts of revenue at the several existing treasuries in the Benares and Allahabad divisions in the weeks embraced in this report, were not satisfactory. The districts of Ghazeepore, Benares, and Mirzapore being in their normal state, the receipts in them have been small, in consequence of their having been little or no land revenue demand within the period referred to. In the other districts, the receipts are mainly on account of arrears, so far as the land revenue is concerned, incurred before the re-occupation of the districts. A glance at the receipts in Futtehpore, Azimghur, and Jounpore, will show how fair the prospects were, and how seriously they have been effected latterly by the continuance of our local military weakness. The disarmed regiment quartered at Ghazeepore, and the influx of sepoy returning from leave generally, has formed the subject of a separate correspondence with the Government of India.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

The condition of this division is very unsatisfactory. The country continues to become daily more disturbed. The entire absence of any force not strictly confined to a fort or post, and the total disorganization of the police have combined in giving almost uncontrolled freedom to all disturbers of the public peace in this division, even within the immediate reach of the chief military positions. The news of the fall of Delhi is understood to be generally disbelieved in this division. The reason of this incredulity is, that the people here have seen no results from that success. This feeling will not be changed till either the people of this division see before their eyes a respectable force of European troops, or the communication with Agra and Delhi shall have been opened.

Allahabad.—The 5th Irregular Cavalry passed the Tons on their way to join the Dinapore mutineers at Banda, on the 8th of October. This is the third occurrence of this nature that the southern pergunnahs of the district have had to endure. As a consequence of this repeated and unchecked display of rebel forces, and the unsettled state of Bewah, a spirit of uneasiness, if not of disaffection, is beginning to gain ground in this part of the district, which hitherto had been quite well affected. On the north of the Ganges, the western pergunnahs remain entirely in the hands of the rebels, being administered by their officials. The rebel Nazim of Salone, Fuzzul Azeem, has been put in charge of this part of Allahabad, and appears to remain on the Oude border; his Naib, by name Rubool Ameen, residing for the most part at Sooraon, where our thannahdar Gung Sing and his sons are kept prisoners in irons. A gradual accumulation of the insurgent forces is taking place; the revenue is systematically levied by the rebel rulers, and those who resist payment are plundered. The crops are described as generally plentiful. The bridges and telegraph on the Trunk Road continue at the mercy of any handful of the insurgents who may have enterprise enough to make a night march of an hour or two. Rumours of projected attacks upon our posts on the Trunk Road are frequent, but it is obvious that infinite mischief may be done, without coming within reach of the posts, which are twenty miles apart, and too weak to undertake offensive operations. In the early part of this month, the information furnished by Mr. Court, the magistrate of Allahabad, led the Lieutenant-Governor for a time to over-estimate the quality of the insurgents who have seized on these pergunnahs. Mr. Mayne's more systematic Intelligence Department has now corrected this error. The insurgents are merely an armed rabble, and a single police corps, if such a corps existed here, would be more than enough to clear the whole district. But the fact that the men, by whom the fort and military station at Allahabad is insulted with impunity, are but a rabble of talookdaree levies, makes the position only the more painful. On the 4th November a threatened attack on the post at the east end of the bridge-of-boats at Allahabad having been reported, the troops in the fort turned out in the middle of the night; but no enemy could be found.

Futtehpore.—The reports from this district mention frequent acts of open rebellion on a small scale, the plunder of villages by large bodies of armed men, and forcible oppo-

sition to the police. The defeat at Khujooa, about twenty miles from Futtypore, on the 1st November, of the main body of the Banda mutineers, who appear to have been entirely dispersed and dispirited by the encounter, seems to have produced some good effect; the semindar of that place having united with the police in bringing into Futtypore the remaining gun of the mutineers, and four tumbrils of ammunition, which they had abandoned in their flight.

Cawnpore.—Systematic opposition to our police, and other acts of rebellion, are also reported in this district, which remains in its former condition of anarchy. During the last week, a little revenue has been coming in, but the presence of the Gwalior troops and of the Nana Sahib's men on the confines of the district serve to maintain and increase disorder. As this district, however, has not been formally reoccupied by the civil power, the anarchy here is no retrogression, like that in the proximity of the Allahabad fort.

Banda.—This district remains quite out of possession. Intestine conflicts have taken place between the Nawab and the Rajah of Adjighur. The mutineers who had been collected at Banda have left that place. Koer Sing and his followers are understood to have gone straight to Calpee, to join the Gwalior Contingent. The remainder of the force having crossed the Jumna, with the intention of coming into Oude, were met, attacked, and dispersed, as before mentioned.

Humeerpore.—The Commissioner has been in communication with the former tahseeldar of Humeerpore, who had been invited by the Chief of Boonee to resume his duties in that district. The tahseeldar, however, with the approval of the Commissioner, considers it advisable to delay complying with this request.

BENARES DIVISION.

This division has been generally tranquil, with the exception of Goruckpore, which remains in the hands of the rebels, and of the frontier pergunnahs of Jounpore and Azimghur, which are the seat of a border warfare.

Benares and Ghazee-pore.—All is quiet in these districts. The price of grain remains high, but the great Government expenditure has somewhat mitigated the consequent distress. The fall of Delhi is fully believed now in the town of Benares. Great efforts are making to collect carriage, and with much success. The results are perceptible; and as they are known to be the preparations for European troops expected, the moral effect has been excellent. The Magistrate of Benares has recently attached, under the orders of this Government, property belonging to Rajah Maun Sing, the rebel talookdar, and his brother, and the Rajah of Amethree, another rebellious Oude talookdar. All these are notoriously and openly in arms against us at Lucknow. The property of Maun Sing amounted to 88,419 rupees; of Ramadeen Sing, 5,000 rupees; and of the Rajah of Amethree, 1,31,604 rupees. The property of the last of these persons was concealed in a house in the city of Benares. On the ground floor was an apartment filled with firewood. It took two hours to remove this. The pukka floor was then dug up, and several moveable slabs of stone provided with iron rings were disclosed. On lifting these, access was obtained to a series of small wells, in which were found bags of rupees, amounting in all to upwards of a lac. This discovery was due to the sagacity of Dr. Cheek, the Civil Surgeon of Benares, who had received information of an indefinite nature that treasure was concealed in one of the apartments; no clue being given, however, to the particular room, nor to the manner in which the coin was hidden. Strong suspicion of complicity with the rebels exists against Rajah Urjoon Sing, formerly head-gardener to the late King of Oude. His property in the city of Benares, amounting to 11,320 rupees, has therefore been attached, pending the final decision of his case. Bhyroopershad, a rich banker of Benares, having been convicted of rebellion by the Special Commissioner at Jounpore, was executed, and his property was ordered to be confiscated; but before intelligence of his sentence reached Benares, his relatives had time to make away with the bulk of it. Much of it was subsequently recovered, however, mainly by the exertions of Dr. Cheek, who found a secret apartment filled with rich kinkhwabs, in the upper portion of Bhyroopershad's dwelling-house. The Lieutenant-Governor has since accepted a note for 1,00,000 rupees of 4 per cent. paper from the widow, as a compromise of the rest of the Government claim against this rebel. A further sum of 75,100 rupees in Government 4 per cent. paper was curiously discovered by Mr. Fane (in consequence of information received by him), concealed in the stuffing of an old saddle which had belonged to one of the rebel emissaries in correspondence with Bhyroopershad. This paper stands in the name of Hyder Hossein, of Lucknow, and has been attached, pending further inquiry. Various rewards have been sanctioned for the intelligence, which led to these discoveries.

Mirzapore.—There is nothing of much moment to report of this district. The military garrison of the town of Mirzapore has been withdrawn, and sent on to Lucknow; but the police of the town has been strengthened, as far as it was in the Lieutenant-Governor's power to do so, by sending thither the Benares Police Levy, under Mr. Cantana. The mutinous sowars, formerly reported as crossing this district, as also the first two Companies of the 32nd Native Infantry have gone on, plundering as they went, towards the Allahabad district. The last party probably goes with the intention of making for Banda, or proceeding towards Calpee. The Commissioner reports that there is no sympathy between the insurgents and the country

people and Government servants. The people generally have remained perfectly quiet. The price of food is still very high.

Gopeegunge.—There is no improvement in this part of the country. Various parties of the rebels, enumerated by Mr. Mayne, are plundering and collecting revenue. The self-styled Nazim and Naib Nazim are, with a large and increasing force, within twelve miles of Mr. Mayne's encampment at Hunoomangunge. Jaorye Sing, the murderer of Mr. Moore, is still at large. He was driven from his usual residence, and two of the villages of his adherents were burnt on the 30th October, by an expedition under Mr. Elliott, the Assistant Magistrate; but he again returned to his old quarters, when Catania's levy was withdrawn from the Trunk Road to protect Mirzapore. Mr. Mayne, when reconnoitering with some police sowars near Phoolpore, had a skirmish with a party of insurgents, whom he put to flight, with the support of the men of Manickchund, the loyal zemindar of that place; but he was not in a position to maintain the advantage gained. Our position in this quarter may be thus described: we hold up to the Grand Trunk Road, and the villages for four or five miles to the north of it; but even these pay us only a divided allegiance. Generally, the dread entertained of the rebels is very great, and they do not seem to enjoy the sympathies of the population.

Jounpore.—The detailed report of Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton, on the affairs with Iradut Jahan and Ummer Sing, have been received since the last narrative was dispatched. These operations were perfectly successful, and were effected without the slightest loss on our side. Till our re-occupation of this district it had remained in a state of anarchy, but not of rebellion. In the early part of October, however, gatherings of armed men commenced on the Oude frontier, and before long it was ascertained that a systematic invasion of this district and that of Azimghur, with a view to establish in them the authority of the rebel court of Lucknow, was in preparation. These matters have already been reported separately to the Government of India, as have the actions with the invading force at Koodooa, near Singramow, on the 19th October, and at Chanda on the 30th of the same month. It is sufficient here to note, that Hussun Yar Khan, the rebel Naib Nazim, having entered the district with three regiments (new levies), and some rabble, amounting in all to about 12,000 men, was attacked and totally defeated at Koodooa, near Singramow, by the Goorkha force on the 19th October. The enemy's loss was at least 300 killed; ours only 7 wounded. Undeterred by this failure of his advanced guard, the Nazim followed up his first aggression by an invasion of a more serious character. The enemy on this occasion had collected from 4,000 to 5,000 men and 7 guns. On the 30th October the Goorkha force, numbering 1,100 men, with 2 guns, marched out to meet the invading column. The enemy was strongly posted, and fought well; but were ultimately entirely defeated, with a loss of some 300 men killed, and four of their guns taken. The loss of our gallant allies was unfortunately severe, including Lieutenant-Colonel Muddun Maun Sing and 11 others killed, and 59 wounded. The brilliant gallantry of Lieutenant Gumbheer Sing was most conspicuous in this action. Single-handed, he took a gun, cutting down five of the artillerymen, and wounding and driving away two others. He was covered with wounds, but is happily getting over them. But these reverses have not prevented the *soi-disant* Nazim from continuing to endeavour to raise the border talookdars against us, and large bodies of men continue to threaten the Jounpore frontier up to the present time. Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's detachment of 320 men of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, two 9-pounder guns, with a detachment of European Artillery and 170 Madras Native Infantry, which was mentioned in the last narrative as destined to operate towards Jubbulpore, reached Benares in the latter part of October. But the threatening aspect of affairs on the Oude frontier made it absolutely essential to strengthen the Goorkha force, by which alone its defence had hitherto been provided for, and Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's destination was changed. His detachment, marching from Benares at the end of October, reached Jounpore just after the action of Chanda. Colonel Longden at once moved on to the frontier; but their recent defeat having driven back the insurgents in this vicinity, and an urgent call having been made upon him to support the Goorkha detachment in Azimghur, an attack on which district was then also imminent, he immediately marched on in that direction. An account of his operations in the Azimghur district will be found further on. Since those operations were brought to a close, he has again returned towards the Goorkha camp, in the Jounpore district, and is now posted at Mahowl, a convenient place intermediate between the two parts of the frontier that are threatened from Oude, ready to move up in concert with the Goorkhas in case an attack should really be made on our territory. With the exception of the pergunnahs which are the actual seat of war, the district is quieting down, and the people generally are beginning to understand that the country is re-occupied by the British Government. The Commissioner reports that the routine business is going on much as usual, revenue is collected regularly, and large quantities of carriage and commissariat stores have been obtained, showing that the attention of Mr. Lind, the energetic Magistrate, is not diverted from his legitimate duties by the active hostilities carried on upon his frontier.

Azimghur.—In this district the opposition to our Government that was met with and put down, up to the end of September, had far more the appearance of an organized invasion from Oude than anything that had occurred in Jounpore up to the same date. That the operations of the rebel Benec Mahoo had quite this character was subsequently made clear by the discoveries made in his house at Atroulea. Amongst other property were found 300 English cannon-shot; also papers showing that Rajah Maun Sing was in league with, and had

promised to send two guns and some 300 men to the assistance of Bennee Mahoo Sing as Nazim of Azimghur. Constant demonstrations having been made on the part of the insurgents in Goruckpore, of an intended invasion of Azimghur from Burhul Ghaut on the Gogra, on the 19th of October, a party of police, and two guns, was detached to Burhul with a view of covering the capture of the boats that had been collected there by the Nazim of Goruckpore for the invasion of Azimghur. Our artillery fire inflicted some loss on the enemy, and the boats were all brought over to the Azimghur bank of the river, where they were dragged upon the shore or disabled. The capture of these boats was made by the district police, under the Magistrate, and their conduct on the occasion has been suitably acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor. The collection of armed bodies of men within the Oude territory on the Azimghur frontier continued till the end of October. On the 4th of November, the rebels crossed the border and seized the pergunnahs of Atroulea and Koelsa, driving out or murdering our police. A strong body of the invaders established themselves in the fort of Atroulea, which, from some neglect not yet properly explained, had been permitted to stand after its first evacuation by Bennee Madhoo. An immediate summons was sent by the Magistrate to Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, whose detachment uniting *en route* with the Goorkhas from Azimghur, arrived before Atroulea on the 9th. The enemy was in number about 1,000, of whom 250 at least were mutinous sepoys, with three guns. They had so strengthened their post, which had many natural advantages, that Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, after a cannonade of several hours' duration, which produced no marked effect on the defences, considered it unadvisable to assault the place that day. In the night the enemy evacuated the place, abandoning their guns (three in number), ammunition, &c. The enemy lost several men, the Naib Nazim himself being badly wounded. Two mutineers, one of whom had a European lady's watch on his person, and the other of whom had several gold mohurs, were made prisoners during the action, and were executed in the evening. Our own loss was one man, Her Majesty's 10th, killed, and three natives wounded. The building has now been razed to the ground. Previous to this, Mr. Pollock, the Magistrate, had made several attacks on smaller parties of the rebels, who have, however, invariably abandoned their posts on his approach. These operations have repelled the invasion of our old provinces as yet, and although not of a very decisive character, have been clearly productive of other beneficial results. The country generally is settling down, and many of the principal landholders, and other influential persons, have waited on the Magistrates with professions of loyalty. The very inadequate strength of the military force in this and the Jounpore districts for the defence of this most important frontier has been made the subject of more than one representation to the Government of India.

Goruckpore.—This district continues in the hands of the rebels, and, as noticed elsewhere, the so-called Nazim has even threatened the frontiers of Azimghur. The well-disposed landholders are reported as being much disheartened at not obtaining assistance. The Rajah of Sutasee is mentioned as one of the most malignant among the rebels: several Government servants, as Waheed Ali, Deputy Collector: his brother, Ali Nuseer, tehseldar; Hussun Ali Buksh, tehseldar, are also mentioned as active on the same side. 400 sepoys are believed to have marched down the left bank of the Gogra from Fyzabad, and to have proceeded to Burhul, in the vicinity of which they are reported to be hanging on. Aggressions on the border pergunnahs of the Sarun and Chumparun districts have been made from Goruckpore, and measures of a defensive nature have, it is believed, been taken by the Bengal Government. An invitation to this Government to act in concert with the Bengal Border Force in putting down these rebels, has been of necessity declined, there not being a single soldier available for this or any other object.

SAUGOR DIVISION.

This division continues in a most disturbed state, and daily deteriorates. Roughly, it may be said, that we hold the districts south of the Nerbudda, except parts of Mundlah and Jubbulpore; and that, except small portions of Saugor and Jubbulpore, the districts north of the Nerbudda are generally in the hands of the rebels. The strength of the military force at present available is insufficient to hold the country which is yet ours; and, since the 1st of November, all direct communication has been cut off with the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, in consequence of an insurrection in Bijairagoghur, a small State lying between Rewah and Jubbulpore. Captain Osborne, writing from Rewah, under date the 6th November, gives the names of the following chiefs and obarreedars as being already in open rebellion, viz., Shahghur, Banpore, Tussoo, Rechool, Bijairagoghur, Jignabut, Puttowia. He states further, that the mass of native chiefs disbelieve in the existence of a British army; and if not speedily convinced of their error, will soon join the revolt. As far as can be seen, however, these rebels seem to be acting without concert, each for his own individual interest, and without sympathy with the mutinous sepoys. The police (chiefly natives of the North-Western Provinces) are reported to have behaved infamously in all parts of the Saugor Division, and the Commissioner has been raising a levy of 600 Gouda, to assist in supplying their place.

Saugor.—It will give an idea of the disturbed condition of these districts to mention that in Saugor alone fifty cases of dacoity were reported in one week, accompanied for the most

part with murder, arson, or other extreme violence. The garrison of Saugor remains in the fort, the immediate neighbourhood of which is free from rebels, though a party of Nurrowlia insurgents threatened on one occasion the city of Saugor.

Dumoh.—This district remained until the end of October under the charge of the Rajah of Punnah, who held it for the British Government. Towards the close of that month, however (the exact date is not reported), the rebel Chief of Saugor, assisted by the remainder of the mutinous 52nd Native Infantry, marched on Dumoh, and drove out the Rajah of Punnah's people, though not, it is said, without severe resistance. The country is for the present entirely in the hands of the enemy.

Nagode.—No outbreak or rebellion has occurred at Nagode itself. The superintendent found himself unable to carry on business without troops, and, having fallen sick, went to Rewah. The insurrection of Bijairagohur has been mentioned, whereby the Bombay road has been closed. From the last account it is believed that Myhere had become disturbed; but no particulars are known.

Jubbulpore.—The rebels in this district were, at the time of the last account, 19th of October, in the same positions as formerly, viz., at Sehora Suleemabad, Paton, and Kutungee, also at Baijee, and were increasing daily in number and audacity; much plundering is reported in the neighbourhood of the first of these places, but generally unaccompanied with personal violence. Two squadrons of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 50th Infantry, and two guns, have been sent to Sehora to watch the remnant of the 52nd Native Infantry at Koonda. Attempts are understood to be making to re-open the road from Jubbulpore to Mirzapore, both from the former place and from Rewah.

Mundlah.—The Deputy-Commissioner states that two-thirds of this district is at present in insurrection; the Ramghur rebels in particular have plundered several large villages, and have threatened to attack Mundlah itself; but the Deputy-Commissioner conceives the townspeople to be well inclined to Government, and willing to co-operate with the police in the defence of the place.

Seonee.—No reports received; but everything understood to be quiet here up to the 19th of October.

Nursingpore.—The Chowpatha pergunnah of this district has been entered by rebels from the Saugor district and Bhopal, amounting in all to about 1,200 men; the Deputy-Commissioner has moved out with two guns and two companies, 28th Madras Native Infantry, and will act as circumstances permit. The latest reports merely stated all was well up to the 12th of October.

Hoshungabad.—Some Mehwarees and Grassias are in force at Sutwas in this district. The Deputy-Commissioner proposes that they should be attacked by the Edlabad column. He reports, demi-officially, that the pergunnah of Nimair, which the same rebels had previously threatened, has been re-occupied, and that the chief rebel has been hanged. The other portions of the district are quiet, and heinous crimes are on the decrease, notwithstanding the presence of several notorious criminals escaped from the Agra and other gaols. Latest date, 15th of October.

Baitool.—All reported quiet in Baitool up to the 12th of October.

Jhansi.—Jhansi is nominally in the possession of the Ranee; but is really in a state approaching to anarchy. The Chundeyree pergunnah is still held by the Banpore rebel chieftain.

Rewah.—The unsettled condition of the Rewah State was alluded to in the last narrative. Captain Osborne was then described as in a very precarious position. On the 8th of October, a large body of men surrounded his house, and threatened an attack. They released a sepoy of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, who was in confinement on suspicion of being a deserter. This state of things continued for several days, but still no actual attack was made. Meanwhile, the wing of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, which was at Mirzapore, advanced, on the 14th of October, towards the foot of the Kuttra Pass, where the Great Bombay Road enters the Rewah territory. The military authorities did not consider it safe to push this detachment on alone, to occupy the Pass itself; but the arrival of another Madras regiment at Benares about this time enabled what was thought a sufficient force to advance to the Pass, which was occupied about the 17th of the same month. On the 15th, Captain Osborne wrote that the advance of the Madras troops had already sufficed to turn the scale in his favour, and that the party favourable to British interests was again in the ascendant. The subsequent withdrawal of the Madras column has been before mentioned. Captain Osborne's position at Rewah is understood to continue to be satisfactory, but no recent communications have been received from him.

On the 21st January, 1858, the Governor-General in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of the Central Provinces, as follows:—

Week ending 21st November, 1857.

Allahabad Division.—There is but little change in the state of this division generally. Our forced inaction seems rather to dishearten our supporters, than to give any semblance of

courage to the insurgents. On the other hand, the increasing stream of reinforcements daily passing through the division, begins to have some effect on the public mind.

Allahabad.—The Oude piquet at Papamhow fired in bravado on our Sikh guard across the river on the 16th. The Nazim and Naib Nazim remain inactive, at least in a military sense. The Commissioner is induced to think they do not mean to fight, but simply to plunder, as long as they are allowed to do so unopposed. Rajah Hunwunt Sing is collecting a large body of men at his Fort of Kalikunker, it is said for defensive purposes; but, as the Ganges is fordable there, he may be tempted to cross. Dissension is said to exist between the rebel leaders on the Oude frontier.

Futtehpore.—Fresh instances of disorder and resistance to our police are almost daily reported from Futtehpore; but nothing else of moment.

Cawnpore.—The presence of the Gwalior mutineers and other rebel forces, continues to produce its necessary effects. Our police are resisted, and our contractors plundered. The records of the Tehseel at Russoolabad are stated to have been burnt by the rebels.

Banda.—The Nawab is reported to have entertained regularly the 5th Irregular Cavalry and about 800 disciplined sepoys; he is said besides to have 12 guns and 3,000 matchlockmen. Grain reported cheap at Banda.

Benares Division.—With the exception of the renewed collection of bodies of armed men on the Jounpore frontier, there is nothing new to relate of this division. The maintenance of order, even in the hitherto disturbed districts, is in itself a matter of congratulation, and its results are showing themselves in the crowded Courts, in greater facility of collecting and transmitting revenue, and the increased confidence of the people.

Benares and Ghazepore.—Nothing new in these districts. The high prices of grain still prevail, and probably will do so till tranquillity is generally restored. Supplies and carriage are being daily collected in large quantities.

Mirzapore.—Nothing has to be added to the accounts formerly given, of the passage of the mutinous companies up the valley of the Soane.

Gopeengunge.—In consequence of the late attack on Phoolpore, all Manick Chund's men have deserted him. Phoolpore is at the mercy of the enemy. Jhoorye Sing continually urges the Nazim to advance on it. The Nazim excuses himself on various pleas, the real ground of his hesitation being, the Commissioner believes, pure cowardice.

Jounpore.—The rebels still threaten the borders of this district in force, their headquarters being at Bhadyan. Their recent defeats have produced dissension, and Rajah Hunwunt Sing is said to have left the camp; but the last reports, on the other hand, give good reason to believe that very numerous reinforcements, both of men and guns, had joined the rebels.

Azimghur.—On the Azimghur frontier the rebel force has ceased for the time being to cause alarm; and it is rumoured that they intend joining the Bhadiyan party that threatens Jounpore. Colonel Longden is at Deedargunge, ready to support either the Azimghur or the Jounpore detachments of Goorkhas, as may be found necessary. Tranquillity is gradually returning; the collections in fair progress; and the people are decidedly regaining their confidence.

Goruckpore.—The Rajah of Gopalpore, after defeating one force sent against him by the Nazim, has been compelled, by overwhelming numbers, to retire into Azimghur, where a portion of his retainers have been taken into the Government service, and are employed as additional police, in keeping the peace in the exposed pergunnahs, and in watching the ghauts on the Gogra.

Saugor Division.—Since the direct communication between Jubbulpore and Mirzapore has been entirely closed, a dāk has been established from Jubbulpore *via* Nagpore and Sumbulpore to Calcutta, and the narratives of this division have now been received by this route up to the 2nd of November. Our operations are necessarily of a purely defensive nature, and hitherto pretty successful in their general result. Major Erskine and his subordinates are exerting themselves most creditably in checking, as far as they have the means, the further spread of rebellion.

Saugor.—An attack by the Shahghur rebels on Rehlee has been repulsed by the detachment, 31st Native Infantry, assisted by some Customs Chuprasies. This post has been since strengthened and placed under command of a European officer; but it was again threatened by the troops of the Banpore Rajah, who, leaving a garrison of some 1,200 men in Nurconlee, was plundering with impunity, in company with other bands of insurgents, all the surrounding country. The smallness of the garrison of Saugor prevents any attempt to punish these marauders. The direct communication being cut off from Jubbulpore, and the treasury being exhausted, the Deputy-Commissioner endeavoured to raise money by a 6 per cent. loan; but on this failing, he has issued a paper currency, which seems to answer, and to be popular.

Dumoh.—On the 24th of October, the garrison of the Punnah Rajah was, after a short resistance, driven out of the town and thannah of Dumoh by a number of boondelas, assisted by about 300 of the 52nd Native Infantry, and led by Devce Sing, a rebel malgoozar of the Jubbulpore district. Koer Shambojee, the agent of the Punnah Rajah, brought off a portion of his garrison. The gaol darogah, notwithstanding this, continued to hold the Gaol Fort

until his ammunition failed, when, destroying their arms, he and his police surrendered on condition of their lives being spared. They were nearly all immediately massacred. Koer Shambojee expects reinforcements, and will endeavour to retake the place.

Nagode.—Lieutenant Osborne has been requested to manage the district as well as he can from Rewah, all communication being closed to the westward of it, in consequence of the rebellion of the thakoors of Bijeeragoghur and Butgaon. In his letter of the 19th November, Lieutenant Osborne has reported the rebellion of all the sons of the late chief of Myheer.

Jubbulpore.—The military post at Dumoh, on the Kamptee road, had kept that neighbourhood quiet, and had secured the dak communications. On the 21st October the rebels crossed the Hurun river in force, and assisted by a few of the 52nd, drove back the police, and the tehseeldar who opposed their passage, wounding the tehseeldar and another man. A column with two guns was sent to meet them, but on its approach, the rebels retreated, after a desultory and harmless skirmish with the men of the loyal Thakoor of Bhelkhera Hindoo Put; but they destroyed all the Government buildings at Patan. The military force since stationed there has kept that part of the country quiet. South of the Nerbudda, at Burgee, a large number of gonds have collected, and have had the audacity to attack some Government tents proceeding towards Bombay. They were ultimately beaten back, but succeeded in seizing six of the tents. Smaller gangs of plunderers abound in every direction. The successful rebels have returned to their old quarters from Dumoh, and have been joined by the Shahghur rebels. All these evidences of our weakness discourage the loyal and encourage the turbulent, who are daily reinforcing the already too numerous armed forces of the rebels. In consequence, the fall of Delhi is disbelieved even in the city of Jubbulpore itself.

Mundlah.—The gallant bearing of the Deputy-Commissioner continues to produce excellent effects. Much disorder exists throughout the district, but Mundlah itself has been preserved from plunder, and some show of authority maintained even beyond its precincts, in the absence of any force capable of combating the rebels, solely by Lieutenant Waddington's exertions.

Seonee.—A few villages have been plundered, and some Customs' stations burnt on the borders of this district, by the Burgee gonds, but otherwise this district continues quiet.

Nursingpore.—This district was invaded on the north-east side, and the station itself threatened by Meherban Sing, with 800 boondelas, and some 200 of the 52nd Native Infantry, about the middle of October. At daybreak, on the 19th, Lieutenant Ternan, with a detachment of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, and two guns, surprised them, strongly posted on the opposite bank of the Nerbudda, Heerapore; and opened on them with his guns, when they immediately broke, and fled into a heavy jungle, into which it was not prudent to follow them. The effect of this success has been excellent; the people of the district who are generally well affected are encouraged, and by their active aid the general peace of the district has been preserved. A few villages have been plundered by the Burgee gonds, whose leader is reported to be one Sheobux Lodhi, of the village of Sumwarrah.

Hoshungabad.—The Nimaour Pergunnah of this district, early in the month of October, was seized by one Ramkishun, a self-styled agent of the Gwalior Durbar, with some 350 levies, aided by a force of Mewatee rebels, 2,000 strong, under Dowlut Sing, of Rognogurh. On the 8th October the Deputy-Commissioner moved out against them with one Company, 28th Madras Native Infantry, and two guns. Nimaour was reached on the 12th, and evacuated after a few rounds from the guns. Ramkishun was seized while attempting to escape, and has since been executed; some minor prisoners were also taken. Intelligence was then received that Sutwas, a fort two marches from Nimaour, was still held by the rebels, under one Lall Khan, a Mewatee malgoozar, and Kullian Sing, a jemadar of police, who being deputed especially to oppose these rebels, had publicly joined them. These men had with them as prisoners, and were threatening with death, three influential men, conspicuous for their loyalty to the British Government. Lieutenant Wood, therefore, marched on the 15th towards Sutwas, by a route more circuitous, but more open than the ordinary road. At the end of the first march, the prisoners were brought into camp by one of the Mewatee leaders, who had forcibly rescued them (to make terms for himself), on the point of being put to death. His case is under consideration. On the night of the 18th Sutwas was reached, Kullian Sing and Lall Khan surprised and taken (with some other prisoners), tried, and hanged the next day. These operations were effected without a single casualty, and have been most beneficial. The "Deswallies," who form an influential part of the population in Nimaour Pergunnah, had been cruelly used, and several of their women outraged by the Mewatees. They have, therefore, in common with the bulk of the population, hailed with joy the restoration of the British rule, and have given active assistance in preserving peace.

Jhansi and Jaloun.—These districts still remain in a state of anarchy. The Goorserae Chief is holding Jaloun; professedly for us, but he is said to style himself Rajah of Jaloun, and to have committed great oppressions. He is stated to have retained most of our officials, and to have appointed one of his sons "Superintendent of Jaloun," and another "Deputy Superintendent," on salaries of 1,500 rupees, and 800 rupees per mensem. The Regent Ranee, of Tehree, and the Rajah of Dutteah, have seized much of the Jhansi territory, but their intentions towards the British Government do not seem clear. The pergunnah of Kutchwaghur is said to be occupied by Scindia.

Rewah.—Captain Osborne's position in this state (which does not form part of the Saugor division) is at present understood to be satisfactory. He led the Rewah troops against the Myheer rebels, in the Fort of Kunchunpoor, on the 23rd of November. He carried it, capturing two guns, and inflicting some loss on the enemy. He is making preparations for an attack on Myheer.

Week ending 28th November, 1857.

Allahabad Division.—There is little to record of the Civil Government of this division: the most important events have been the active military operations in the Cawnpore district.

Allahabad.—On the 22nd a salute was fired by the Naib Nazim at Secundra in honour of the capture of the Bailey Guard at Lucknow. Proclamations from Lucknow have been circulated, offering a reward of ten rupees for the arrest of fugitive sepoys deserting from the service of the King of Delhi! It is said that Nazim's inaction has hitherto been caused by positive orders not to advance till the British are expelled from Lucknow. Now, it is said, the Naib Nazim is ordered to advance and seize the Grand Trunk Road at Hunda and Sydadab; it is not probable he will do so. It is reported that Ajoodhea and Doonun Sing, ex-zemindars of Kutree Dandorai, with 500 men, plundered, on the 21st November, the village of Mundour, pergunnah Suleempore. These men and their clan have avowed their intention of murdering every Malgooszar who pays revenue or acknowledges the existence of the British Government.

Futtehpore.—The south-western portion of this district remains utterly disorganised, and all revenue from it is withheld. A threatened attack on one pergunnah by an armed party from Banda, and a serious affray in another, are the most prominent incidents of the week's narrative.

Cawnpore.—Two thannahs, those of Russoollabad and Bhogneepore, were of necessity withdrawn by the magistrate in consequence of the number of armed rebels in the vicinity. The Gwalior insurgents occupy the whole northern part of the district. The defeat of their advanced guard near Suchendee by General Windham, on the 26th, is the last occurrence reported. Three of their guns were taken, and the enemy put to flight.

Banda.—The village of Rajapore, in the Banda district, was attacked on the 23rd by 1,000 sepoys and rabble, believed to be one of the parties of the 32nd Native Infantry. The attack was repulsed, and the assailants, leaving three dead behind, marched towards Banda.

Humeerpore.—The Rajah of Chirkaree has reported the measures he is taking to collect revenue in Humeerpore. The Commissioner has generally approved these.

Benares Division.—The last party of the mutinous sepoys of the 32nd Native Infantry has marched up the valley of the Soane into the Mirzapore district; and the collection of the insurgents on the Jounpore frontier has assumed formidable dimensions. No event, however, of positive importance has occurred within the division which remains quiet, and to some extent prosperous.

Benares and Ghazepore.—Nothing worthy of record in these districts.

Mirzapore.—The Magistrate of Mirzapore proceeded on the 22nd to reconnoitre a party of mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry, said to be at Ghorawul. He was forbidden to take offensive measures against them for which the police force at his disposal was not sufficient.

Gopseegunge.—Mr. Mayne does not expect any hostile movement in advance from the main body of the rebels on this frontier. Joorye Sing made an incursion near Lalgunge, and burnt three villages on the 27th November.

Azimghur.—Since the capture and destruction of Atrolia, the tranquillity of this district has not been disturbed. Attempts have been made from Goruckpore to carry off boats on the Gogra from this to the opposite side, but they have hitherto been defeated by the police stationed to watch the river.

Jounpore.—In consequence of the continued collection of large numbers of insurgents near Badiyan, Colonel Longden's force, which had been halted at Deedargunge, within reach of the Goorkha troops both on the Jounpore and Azimghur frontiers, marched to join Colonel Wroughton, who was posted at Budlapore. Colonel Longden reached the Goorkha camp on the 21st, and on the 24th moved on to Singramow. The enemy, however, having continued to increase in numbers till it was confidently reported that there were not less than 20,000 men and 16 guns in the immediate vicinity of Badiyan, Colonel Longden considered it impolitic, in the present temper of the Goorkhas, to risk an encounter with such great odds, and he has therefore reported his intention of retreating on Jounpore. All these events have been specially reported as they occurred. Up to the close of the week under report, the district continued quiet. The balances due are coming slowly, not so much from recusancy as because there is generally difficulty in realizing balances in this district, which is increased of course by injuries suffered during the late disturbances.

Goruckpore.—There is nothing of importance to report of this district.

Saugor Division.—The accounts from this division reach to November 16. It cannot be said that they present any new features of importance. The districts before disturbed continue disturbed still, while no new outbreak of importance is recorded in those which were previously tranquil. In the Jubbulpore district, on three several occasions, severe chastisement has been inflicted on parties of rebels, but this success has unfortunately been purchased

at the expense of two valuable lives, those of Major Jenkins, 10th Madras Native Infantry, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Nagpore Force, and of Captain Tottenham, 4th Madras Light Cavalry. Measures have been adopted for reducing the Educational and Survey Department in this division to the lowest scale consistent with their revival when again required.

Saugor.—The Commissioner was at one time apprehensive that the mutineers of the 52nd Native Infantry, backed by a large body of other insurgents, were about to attack this place, which, as the temper of the native troops there is doubtful, might have produced disastrous results. But the report appears to have been without foundation, though the bulk of the 52nd mutineers are supposed to be in the Saugor district. The plunderers of the neighbourhood have grown so bold, that a military force is daily compelled to patrol the vicinity of the fort, to protect the grass-cutters and cattle of the fort and city. On 9th November a party of armed chuprassies, 50 in number, were detached from Saugor to reinforce the police at Soorkhee (about 16 miles and nearly SSE. of Saugor, on the Nursingpore road). These men, straggling carelessly on the road, were suddenly attacked by a small party of rebels; 22 of the chuprassies fled back to Saugor, the rest made good their way to Soorkhee, losing one killed and one missing. Twenty-seven cases of dacoity were reported to have taken place between the 8th and 15th November in the Saugor district.

Dumoh.—The district of Dumoh remaining still out of our possession, no news has been received from it.

Nagode.—In consequence of the interruption of communications, the Commissioner can send no news from Nagode, neither has Lieutenant Osborne, at Rewah, who is in charge, furnished any report. Incidentally it has been learned, through the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, that the post-office in Nagode is still in operation, which may be accepted as evidence that the district enjoys some degree of tranquillity.

Jubbulpore.—Plundering rife in all directions, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Jubbulpore. Major Sullivan's detachment was pushed as far as Jokai, in the Nagode district and about fifty miles from Jubbulpore on the Rewah road, in the hope of re-opening the dak communications, but failed in doing so, as all the horses had been taken to Rewah for protection. On its retracing its steps it was attacked, on its second march from Jokai, by the Bhutgaon rebels, about 1,000 strong, with two guns. Our artillery fire and a charge made by a squadron of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry under Lieutenant Clerk, speedily routed the enemy, who fled, leaving their two (brass) guns and sixty dead bodies behind them. On 7th November, on approaching Ghosalpore (about eighteen miles north-east of Jubbulpore), the rebels were discovered in the act of plundering that place; Captain Tottenham galloped up with a squadron of 4th Madras Light Cavalry, and dispersed the rebels, killing many and taking 17 prisoners. Unfortunately, Captain Tottenham himself was mortally wounded at the village of Ramkhara while pursuing the fugitives. The prisoners were tried by drum-head court martial and hanged. The fortified house of a rebel malgozar, at Ramkhara, was subsequently levelled to the ground. Since the return of the detachment to Sehore, the rebels from Bhutgaon and Bijairagoghur have come down on Suleemabad, about twelve or fourteen miles beyond Sehore, on the Mirzapore road, and driven away our establishments there. On 14th November, the Manghur Rajah, who had for some time been hanging about Buttungee, on the right bank of the Herun river, threatened to cross and attack Umroodh Sing, the loyal thakoor of Kymoree. Major Jenkins moved out to the latter's assistance with a small detachment and two guns. Finding the enemy in position across the Herun, Major Jenkins attacked and routed them, killing twelve and taking several prisoners. But this success was marred by the death of Major Jenkins, who, exposing himself greatly, was shot through the heart during the assault. The strength of the rebels in the Bijairagoghur direction is reported to be very great.

Mundlah.—Lieutenant Waddington, at the latest date, still continued to hold his own in this direction; he was, however, seriously threatened by the three principal rebels, viz., the Ramghur Rajah Bikramajeet, Bijey Sing, of Shahpoora, and Khoman Sing of Mhoka, who had combined their forces and captured Ghoogree, a town situated on the Helun river, and about twenty miles due east of Mundlah. Although the Gonds and the people of Mundla were giving every assistance, the military force at the Deputy-Commissioner's disposal was small; the Commissioner has therefore urged him to retire if pressed, and feels assured that there is no danger of his doing so prematurely. Lieutenant Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner of Seonee, has been directed to make a demonstration with a portion of his force to relieve Mundlah.

Seonee.—Everything remains quiet in Seonee. Two companies of Nagpore Irregular Infantry have relieved the company of Madras Native Infantry at this place, and this increase of strength will enable the Deputy-Commissioner not only to guard the treasury, but to move about the district.

Nursingpore.—The Burgee rebels, under Sheobux Lodhi, mentioned in the last narrative, having encamped at Soonwarah, the Deputy-Commissioner, by a rapid flank movement, surprised the place, and they fled after firing only a few shots. Their leader Sheobux escaped, but three of his principal followers were caught and hanged, after which his and their houses were levelled with the ground. Since this the district has remained quiet, with the exception of a little plundering in the Chourpatha Pergunnah, and some threats from the Bhopal insur-

gents. The crops were good, but difficulty was anticipated for the January sowings, the bankers refusing the usual advances.

Hoshungabad.—Since the re-occupation of Nimaur, everything has been quiet in this district itself. The Chandghur Rajah is rumoured to be collecting men to the northward of the Nimaur Pergunnah, but nothing was certainly known regarding this. In other respects the district promised well.

Baitool.—Baitool remains quite peaceable; one attempt only at dacoity occurred during the past week. The Goud police has been already found very useful by the Deputy-Commissioner.

Chundeyree.—Of Chundeyree no accounts have been received.

Jhansi and Jaloun.—Of Jaloun and Jhansi all that has been heard consists in a letter from the rebel Ranee of the latter place, who complains that the Tehree and Dutteah Rajahs have wrested from her all the district save the town of Jhansi itself.

Week ending 5th December, 1857.

Allahabad Division.—The state of this division is not changed. The irruption of Gwalior Contingent into the Cawnpore district has, for the time, quite overthrown the feeble and partial civil administration that had been lately carried on rather by sufferance of the ill-disposed than from any support that was afforded to it by the exertion of material force. The Futtehpore district sympathizes strongly with the state of things in Cawnpore. On the Allahabad disturbed frontier the rebels remain still inactive, and there is no event of importance to record.

Allahabad.—The Nazim Fuzzul Azeem is at Kullianpore, in Pergunnah Sooran, and is reported to be in close communication with the Nazim of Sultanpore, the leader of the rebels on the Jounpore frontier. The Naib Nazim remains at Secundra; he is still at variance with his rival, the rebel Baneer Bahadoor, of Nusrutpore. The whole of the villages in Pergunnah Secundra, north of Phoolpore, are occupied by the rebels, who traverse the country from Papamhow, where they have established a permanent post under one Rujub Ali, through Ismaelgunge to the Mumseeta Nuddee. Rai Kalka Buksh, one of the leading rebel talookdars in Oude, is reported to have accidentally killed himself by a pistol-shot, at Mirzapore Chowhatee. An event, that is much to be regretted, occurred during the past week at one of the halting places on the Grand Trunk Road in the north-western part of this district. An attack was made by some European soldiers of Colonel Barker's column on a guard composed of a detachment of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, which had remained faithful to its duty, at the Poorah Mooftee Tehseel. The sepoy had kept this post on the road for several months, in the absence of all police; they were disarmed and maltreated by the soldiers. Inquiry is being made regarding this unfortunate affair.

Futtehpore.—The thannah and tehseel of Kullianpore, and the tehseel of Jehanabad, were plundered in the course of this week; the tehseel of Jehanabad having been likewise burnt. The insurgents have apparently been excited to these fresh outrages by the long continued occupation of the Cawnpore district by the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent.

Cawnpore.—The postal communication with Cawnpore has been entirely cut off during this week, and for some days, the telegraph having been interrupted, all intercourse was stopped. It was, however, reported that our troops had been driven back into their intrenchment, and that the mutinous forces were in complete possession of the whole district and had surrounded the station. The return of the Commander-in-Chief from Lucknow, which took place on the 28th November, would doubtless soon restore our authority in the Doab.

Banda.—Narain Rao, of Kirwee, is reported to have had an interview with the Nawab Ali Bahadoor, who went to Kirwee for the purpose; Narain Rao, it is said, also attempted to collect revenue in Mouza Kumassin and was resisted; fighting ensued, and lives were lost on both sides.

Humeerpore.—The tehseeldar of Pergunnah Mowdaha reports that a notification has been sent through the pergunnah by Nawab Ali Bahadoor of Banda, prohibiting under pain of death, the payment of revenue to the Chirkaree Rajah, who is authorized by the British Government to collect it.

Mirzapore.—Mirzapore also remains tranquil.

Gopeegunge.—No occurrence of importance has taken place here. Joory Sing still threatens the Grand Trunk Road, but has made no attack.

Azimghur.—This district continues on the whole quiet, in spite of the close proximity of the insurgent force to its border. The collections of revenue continue to be most satisfactory, and it is only in the western pergunnahs, inhabited by the Pulwars, that uneasy feeling seems to exist.

Jounpore.—Lieutenant-Colonel Longden fell back on Jounpore on the 29th November, in pursuance of the resolution mentioned in the last week's narrative. This having been reported to the Governor-General, orders were issued by his Lordship for the detention of the troops arriving at Benares by bullock-train; in order that Colonel Longden might be reinforced, and Benares placed in security. A detachment of 200 men was quickly sent out to Jounpore, and a similar party detained at Benares. This was considered sufficient to meet

the immediate emergency. At the same time Colonel Franks was directed by the Governor-General to proceed from Calcutta to Benares, to command the force which the Government of India has now determined to collect on the frontier north of Benares. The advance of the reinforcement to Jounpore has placed Lieutenant-Colonel Longden in a perfectly secure position, and no serious evils have been produced by the retreat which had been forced upon him. No event of importance has yet followed. A few of the rebel army advanced upon Chanda, but the main body has remained inactive, and shows no disposition to advance into Jounpore.

Goruckpore.—The mutinous sepoy collected near Buruj on the Gogra continue to threaten to cross into the Azimghur district; but nothing serious has yet been attempted. Beyond this, and the circumstance of many bands of fugitive sepoy having lately passed from Lucknow into Goruckpore, there is nothing to be said further of this district.

Saugor Division.—The disturbances in Sumbulpore have interrupted the road *via* Nagpore and Calcutta, hitherto open through that district, and no communications have been received from this division since those reported in the last narrative.

On the 6th of February, 1858, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of the Central Provinces, as follows:—

Week ending 12th December, 1857.

Allahabad Division.—The military operations against the mutineers in the Cawnpore district, which have been brought to a successful close in the current week, have not yet had time to produce any satisfactory results as regards the Civil Administration. The rest of the division remains much in its former state. The Nazim on the Eastern Oude frontier and his rabble have not shown any fresh activity.

Allahabad.—All is quiet in the Doab. In the trans-Jumna pergunnahs of this district, the ex-zemindars of Chowrassee have threatened the tehseel of Khyraghur, and the pergunnah is becoming somewhat disorganized in consequence; but as yet no actual outbreak has taken place. The Nazim and his Naib remain unmoveable at Kullianpore and Secundra, respectively.

Futtehpore.—The tehseeldar of Jehanabad, who, with the jemadar had been made prisoner in the attack on that tehseel, reported in the last narrative, has effected his escape, and reports that the assailants consisted of about 300 or 400 Mewaties, entertained by one Goordut Sing. On the 6th, a notorious dacoit from Oude, named Goocha Sing, crossed the river, attacked the chowkee of Raneepore, on the Grand Trunk Road, and drove off the Government horses, killing one man of the guard. A strong detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and Madras Native Infantry, under Colonel Barker, Royal Artillery, on its way up to Cawnpore, has been permitted by the military authorities, to make a short détour through a portion of this district, and to assist in punishing some of the most refractory villages.

Cawnpore.—The postal communication with this district was barely restored until the last day of the week, and the only news brought down till now has related entirely to the dispersion by the Commander-in-Chief of the Gwalior Contingent, with the loss of most of its artillery and magazine.

Banda.—The visit (mentioned last week) of Nawab Ali Bahadoor to Tirohan, the residence of the Raos of Kirwee, was, it is said, for the purpose of negotiating a loan of five lakhs of rupees from them. The latter chiefs have given fresh proof of their disloyalty by appointing an escaped life-prisoner from the Agra gaol, to a command in some levies they are raising. Continued intestine struggles are reported, especially between the Nawab's followers and those of the Adjighur Rancee.

Benares.—In Benares itself no occurrence of importance has taken place. Colonel Franks' column is rapidly being organized, and a portion of it will be ready to take the field early next week. The Commissariat has been very largely assisted by the civil authorities, whose success in providing carriage has been very great.

Ghazeepore.—On the 5th, intelligence was received by express from Azimghur, that a large force of sepoy was collected and intended to cross the Gogra to Burhuj or lower down, with the design of entering the Shahabad district. A reinforcement of two companies of the 37th Foot, was consequently sent down from Benares to Ghazeepore, to be prepared for any contingency in that quarter. A detachment was marched down to Bulliah on the Ganges, the point threatened from Burhuj, and the police was put on the alert and ordered to prevent the passage of any body of sepoy, by removing all boats to the opposite bank of the river on the first sign of their approach. The Commissioner of Patna was addressed by this Government, with a view to the Magistrate of Arrah co-operating in the event of any attempt being made to cross the Gogra and Ganges by these sepoy.

Mirzapore.—Ummer Sing is reported to have made an advance towards Ghorawul, but again to have retraced his steps to Rhotasghur. Parties of his followers still plunder on the confines of the district in that direction.

Azimghur has not been materially affected by the retirement of Colonel Longden's force upon Jounpore. The Mahowl pergunnah has been somewhat disturbed, and the threats made by the Goruckpore rebels and mutineers to cross the Gogra, have increased the general excitement; but no event of importance has occurred.

Jounpore.—The border pergunnahs have been disturbed, but no actual invasion of the district has occurred. Colonel Longden is now quite strong enough to resist an attack, and within reach of reinforcements from Benares.

Goruckpore.—Fresh arrivals of sepoys from the northward are reported by our spies. There can be little doubt that they are sepoys anxious to reach their homes in Behar, and only detained in Goruckpore by the forces which interpose between that district and the Ganges. Many of those thus hemmed in have taken service with the Nazim. The Nazim's force is said to be large; but though the accounts vary greatly as to its extent, it is probably far less formidable than might be supposed from this numerical strength.

Week ending 19th December, 1857.

Allahabad Division.—In spite of our military successes at Cawnpore, there has as yet been little improvement in this division. On the contrary, in the trans-Jumna pergunnahs of Allahabad, certain ousted zemindars, encouraged by the impunity accorded to the mutineers and plunderers in that quarter, have at last risen in revolt, and have ejected some of the Government Officers, and thrown the entire neighbourhood into confusion. At the same time the oppressions of the Nazim in the pergunnahs north of the Ganges continue unabated, no military force being yet available for operations in that quarter. In the Doab two columns of troops have been put in motion, and the good effected in the portions of the country through which they passed shows what might have been expected had military support been available in the restoration of the Civil Administration, which has not yet been the case, except in one or two isolated and almost accidental instances.

Allahabad.—A marked improvement in these is to be observed, attributable to the movement of troops as above mentioned. The Nazim has advanced nearer the Grand Trunk Road, and Benec Bahadoor continues to urge him to make an attack on our posts, promising to head it with 4,000 men. On the other hand Asapal Sing, a loyal zemindar, impatient of the continued exactions of the Nazim, has offered to attack him unaided. But the Lieutenant-Governor has not encouraged the proposal, which, if carried into effect, would only aggravate the evils to which these pergunnahs are now subject. This loyal subject has been desired to wait till British troops become available to restore and support our authority. The Naib Nazim is still at Secundra. He is said to have 2,000 men and three guns. The ex-zemindars of Chowrahee, in the trans-Jumna pergunnah of Khyrghur, whose movements were reported in the last narrative, have seized the thannah at Ramnugger, and with other bands are plundering unchecked and in increasing numbers. On the 19th an expedition under Brigadier Campbell, went out to chastise the inhabitants of the village of Koron in the Doab, in consequence of a railway chair having been placed on the rails in the neighbourhood of that village, the men of which were notoriously ill-disposed, and believed to be implicated in the attempted stoppage of the communication. An assemblage of about 2,000 men had entrenched themselves at the village under one Hunooman, an escaped life-prisoner, and had been plundering the neighbourhood for some time past. A special report will be submitted on this expedition. Some of the ladies and children from Lucknow, and many of the sick and wounded, have embarked in the *Madras* steamer for Calcutta.

Futtehpoore.—The column under Colonel Barker, Royal Artillery, on its arrival in Futtehpoore having been permitted to make a short detour in its progress towards Cawnpore, Mr. Probyn, the Magistrate, advised that the route to be taken should be through the south-east corner of the district. This was accordingly carried into effect with most beneficial results, the march of the troops being immediately followed up by the restoration of the thannahs which had been driven out long before. The time permitted for this expedition having been strictly limited, the northern part of the district was not visited, and still remains in a state of semi-rebellion. A party of about 70 recruits from Oude, going to join the Mahratta chiefs Narain Rao and Madhoo Rao of Kirwee in Banda, was arrested in Futtehpoore. There is strong reason to believe that these Raos have committed overt acts of rebellion. A separate report on this subject will be submitted.

Benares Division.—The general state of this division has not undergone any important change during the week under review. The frontier pergunnahs of Jounpore, Azimghur, Ghazeepore, Mirzapore, have been threatened by various bodies of mutineers, insurgents, or plunderers. No serious attack has, however, been made in any direction. The force under Brigadier-General Franks is amply sufficient to provide for the complete security of the northern frontier of this division. The collections in Azimghur have much improved. In Jounpore they are still unsatisfactory.

Benares.—Nothing from this district, which remains perfectly tranquil.

Ghazeepore.—The sepoys from Goruckpore have not ventured to attempt the passage of the Gogra, and the detachment of our troops at Bulliah, on the Ganges, is about to return to Ghazeepore. The formation of a sandbank across the river near Sherepore, about 15 miles

below Ghazeeport has completely interrupted the navigation. The *Hoorungotta* steamer aground, with treasure and ammunition on board, and a commissariat boat having been plundered in that neighbourhood, Mr. Brereton immediately ordered his assistant, Mr. Quinton, to proceed thither with a sergeant's party of Her Majesty's 37th, and the Kotwal with 20 burkundazes, as a precautionary measure. Further steps have since been taken for the protection of the river traffic at this spot.

Mirzapore.—A body of rebels is said to occupy the fort of Bijeyghur, on the Kymoor Range, and plunderers, to the estimated number of 500, are scattered on the right bank of the Soane river.

Gopeegunge.—No occurrence of any importance is reported from this place.

Azimghur.—The narrative from this district consists chiefly of the reports of gatherings of various classes of insurgents across the Oude and Goruckpore borders. These are naturally vague; but if credited would show that nearly 2,000 Rajcoomars and 7,000 to 8,000 Pulwars, under their respective chieftains, together with a body of about 1,300 mutinous sepoyas, and 300 to 500 sowars, and some 12,000 to 13,000 irregular levies and matchlock-men, were scattered along the Oude and Goruckpore border. They are reported further to have about 14 guns. The Pulwars are chiefly at Lohra, the Rajcoomars at Bundeepore, near Mohawl. The sepoyas are near the Gogra, between Burhaj and Selumpore. The levies with the Nazim, in the vicinity of Singramow. Lieutenant Gully's reinforcement of Goorkhas arrived at Azimghur on the 13th December. The balance statement of land revenue recovered from this district shows that 8,52,492 rupees were demandable up to the 30th November. Of this amount 1,66,278 rupees only have been realized, leaving still due on the date above given no less than 6,86,213 rupees. Mr. Pollock considers the immediate prospect of realizing this balance unpromising; little can be done till the districts of Jounpore, Fyzabad, and Goruckpore are in a more settled state. Many of those otherwise most willing to pay have been reduced to distress by the plundering of the rebels. As the names and acts of these latter are, however, pretty well known, the confiscation of their property and estates will, in some degree, compensate the Government for this deficiency.

Jounpore.—The Tehseel of Tigra, abandoned on Colonel Longden's retreat, and occupied since by the rebel followers of Mozuffer Jehan and Mulluck Mehndee Buksh, was attacked by the tehseeldar and two thannadars with their followers, on the 10th. The attack was partially successful, but failed eventually from the misconduct of the tehseeldar, who retired to Jounpore, and has since been suspended. The Canoongoe, Ajoodhya Pershad, stood fast at Salidapore, in the neighbourhood of the tehseel, and being reinforced by one of the sirdars (Pundit Kishen Narain) with Mr. Carnegie, succeeded in ejecting the rebels. The enemy lost six men killed, while of our men two only lost their lives. A party of our new police levies, aided by the men of another sirdar (Sheo Golam Doobe) have also attacked and carried the thannah of Badlayore, capturing Singram Sing, a rebel leader of some note. The balance statement submitted shows a total arrear of 3,91,316 rupees, of which 1,35,977 had been collected up to the end of November, leaving still due on that date a sum of 2,55,839 rupees. Mr. Lind does not give much hope of speedily realizing this balance. Arrears have always been collected with difficulty in this district, and of course defaulters are at present both less able and less willing to pay than in ordinary times. Besides this, some of the arrears are due from estates attached on account of the rebellion of their owners, and held in direct management, all profits from which will be credited as confiscated property.

Goruckpore.—The Nazim has, it is said, permitted the burying-ground to be desecrated; but has refused an offer from one of his followers of one lakh of rupees for leave to plunder the city. He is reported to have about 16,000 sepoyas in his force, including a native doctor. The reports as to the total strength of his army disagree greatly, though all describe the bulk of it as a mere rabble. The advance of the Goorkha army under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor will soon test the accuracy of these accounts.

Saugor Division.—One report from the Commissioner has reached the Lieutenant-Governor since the dispatch of the last Narrative. It comes up to the 30th December. The last received reached up to the 16th; there is therefore one week from the 16th to the 23rd, of which the report has apparently miscarried. No allusion is made to any important event as having occurred in the interim, but it seems that the district of Dumoh has been regained by the Rajah of Punnah, from whom it had been temporarily wrested by the rebels; while on the other hand there is reason to fear that the gallant exertions of Lieutenant Waddington have failed to preserve the district of Mundlah, which the present report describes as virtually in the possession of the rebels. The insurrection was generally spreading to the southward, and the hitherto tranquil district of Seonee was seriously threatened. Some time must elapse before the arrival from the Madras Presidency of the troops destined to operate in this quarter, and it is but too probable that, in the meantime, our interests may suffer greatly.

Saugor.—Two assemblies of rebels at the villages of Gurpelra and Bhapaik respectively have been dispersed by small bodies of regular troops and police, without much loss on either side; but the rebels have done some harm by burning the preserves of grass retained for the Government cattle, and have driven off supplies of grass coming into the garrison. All this has occurred within five miles of the fort.

Dumoh.—Dumoh was in the last Narrative reported to be in the hands of the rebels;

but it was then expected that the Rajah of Punnah, to whom it had been given in charge on behalf of the British Government, would attempt to retake it. It would appear that he has done so, for it is simply stated by the Commissioner that his troops still occupy it, but that no official report had been received. Some account of the rajah's measures is probably contained in the missing weekly Narrative.

Nagode.—No report has been received from Nagode, but it is believed that Lieutenant Osborne who is now with the Rewah troops engaged in active military operations in Rewah and Myheer, exercises some degree of authority in that district.

Jubbulpore.—Nothing of importance is reported. Some show of combination exists between two or three of the insurgent chiefs; but their forces are not sufficiently large, nor their union sufficiently intimate to make them seriously formidable. As grain is the chief thing sought for by the plunderers, all loyal Malgoozars have been invited to store their crops in the neighbourhood of our military garrisons.

Mundlah.—Lieutenant Waddington has been unable to submit any official report, but, demi-officially, the Commissioner learns that on the 23rd November the rebels appeared suddenly in considerable force before Mundlah. On the 24th the Deputy-Commissioner attacked and routed their advance guard, killing several and capturing others, subsequently hanged. On the 21st the rebels mustering in overwhelming numbers, the Deputy-Commissioner, finding the force at his disposal insufficient to withstand the numbers opposed to him, was compelled to retreat on Seonee, as he had been desired by the Commissioner to do, in case of finding himself overpowered.

Seonee.—The frontier thannahs of this district, in the direction of Mundlah, have been threatened by bodies of armed men. The Commissioner is not in a position to afford any military support in spite of the political importance of this district, as intervening between the hitherto disturbed districts and the Nagpore territory. The Deputy-Commissioner was doing his best, with the aid of the Customs' chuprassies, &c., to maintain his ground.

Nursingpore.—A smart and successful affair has taken place in the interior of this district. A small detachment of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry and the 28th Madras Native Infantry, with a few irregular police sowars under Captain Ternan, the Deputy-Commissioner, and Captain Mayne, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, and four guns under Captain Roberts, Madras Artillery, marched on the 23rd November against the village of Singapore, the headquarters of a rebel named Gunjun Sing. By a rapid manoeuvre the cavalry cut off this man and some 150 to 200 of his followers from the village itself. They were charged by Captain Ternan and driven into some sugar cane cultivation after a smart struggle, in which Captain Ternan's horse was shot under him, Captain Mayne coming up on the other side prevented their escape, and the artillery shortly after arrived and raked the sugar cane in every direction with grape; after which the infantry entered and completed with the bayonet the enemy's discomfiture. Gunjun Sing himself, with forty-four followers, including his brother-in-law, his agent, and his jemadar, were taken prisoners, the rest of the party were all killed. The 28th Madras Native Infantry captured also a small gun and a wall piece. Gunjun Sing and 21 of the prisoners have since been executed.

Hoshungabad.—Everything tranquil; the crops promising.

Baitool.—This district is also quite quiet, and the Deputy-Commissioner, who is in the district, reports the general feeling of the people is certainly of a loyal character.

Chandegree.—The Banpore Rajah has moved towards Jhansi, where he is said to have formed an alliance with the rebel Ranee; but he is still said to be at amity with the Tehree or Oorcha chief.

Jhansi and Jaloun.—Nothing has been heard from these two districts.

Rewah.—Lieutenant Osborne is still operating against Myhere with the rajah's troops; the last accounts left him in possession of the town, and still besieging the fort.

Week ending 26th December, 1857.

Allahabad Division.—The Lieutenant-Governor left Benares on the 21st December to go to Allahabad, where he arrived on the 26th. He visited Mirzapore on the way, and was much gratified by the still busy and thriving appearance of that fine town. The river commerce, it is true, is almost at a stand-still; but something is going on even in the present very averse state of affairs. The excellent effect of the measures taken for the manufacture of carts for the purpose of military carriage was apparent, from the number of these vehicles which were seen on the road loaded with cotton, hides, and piece goods, showing that a certain margin of carriage still remains for the traffic of the country, although the wants of the army, the Commissariat, the Ordnance Department, the Post Office, and all the public establishments in short, have till now been fully supplied without an hour's delay. The aspect of the country, as far as Allahabad, remains unchanged by the recent disturbances. The cultivation of the country has not been affected. The last khureef harvest was unusually good, and the prospects of the coming rubbee appear excellent. There is nothing unusual beyond a very much diminished stream of passengers and traffic on the Trunk Road. Large strings of camels from Afghanistan were met passing downwards to Calcutta as usual. The Afghan merchants to whom they belonged said that they had passed along without difficulty. The

Commissioner remarks strongly on the slow degrees by which the confidence of the native population in our Government is restored in this division. The temporary occupation of Cawnpore, with the exception of the entrenched position, by the Gwalior Contingent, has done great injury to our cause, which has not yet been counterbalanced by their subsequent defeat. The shock given to public feeling by the dispersion of all civil establishments and the loss even for a week or so of military power in a district for the second time, is found to be much more severe and lasting than the effect of a first discomfiture. The continued presence of a considerable number of the insurgents with guns at Calpee, and the surprising increasing audacity of the rebels on either side of the Doab in the Allahabad district, all combine to prevent the improvement of public feeling. Trade is checked, and in several places, away from the immediate neighbourhood of our garrisons, disorders prevail, which the civil officers are powerless to remedy, without the active support of the military, which it is still found impracticable to afford. But from what the Lieutenant-Governor has lately learned from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with whom he has corresponded on this subject he has every reason to hope that affairs will soon be so far advanced, that the necessary military demonstrations in the interior of our re-occupied districts may be looked for.

Allahabad.—The expedition to Karon, reported in the last narrative, was successful, in as far that the assemblage of rebels there was dispersed, and their entrenched position, which was very strong, destroyed. But only six of the rebels fell, and no more than two were captured. The want of cavalry was much felt, and the rebel leader Honooman made his escape on an elephant in sight of our troops. His party have removed to a village on the banks of the Jumna, with a view, it is believed, of escaping to Banda. This was an expedition undertaken by the Brigadier for military objects, as the offending villagers had interfered with the railway, and seemed to meditate the destruction of our line of communication. And it was a single blow. But its effects are sufficient to show what would be the speedy result of consecutive operations. In Pergunnah Khyraghur, on the right bank of the Jumna, disaffection is fast spreading. The Chowrassee zemindars have driven back the whole Government establishments, some of whom, however, have not made as much resistance as they ought to have done. An expedition has been organized consisting of police and the men of the most influential zemindars and petty Rajahs of the neighbourhood, to act against these Chowrassees. The Munda Rajah, however, is said to have agents with the ascendant Nazims of Allahabad, Sultanpore, and Goruckpore; and though ordered to come into the station, has excused himself on various frivolous pleas.

Futtehpore.—Colonel Barker's column has returned to Futtehpore, having punished the rebellious villages of Kote, Gurha, Surhemdee, Raree, and Sattor. This expedition has had a good effect in the immediate direction of its march; but has not conducted much to the general peace of the district, for the only other report from this district (dated the 23rd) notices the return to Khujoon, the scene of Captain Peel's victory, of a notorious rebel leader, Maharaj Sing. Revenue, however, is beginning to flow in.

Cawnpore.—Large bodies of insurgents are reported still to be at Bhogrupore and at Calpee; but a strong column under Colonel Walpole is to move in that direction. No narratives, or treasury returns, have been received from Mr. Sherer, for several weeks. The necessary steps have been taken to enforce regularity, and Mr. Sherer's neglect will not be passed over.

Bandah.—The Raos of Kerwee are committing various overt acts of rebellion. Their conduct has been separately reported upon, and Mr. Chester has warned their vakeels that it is known to our authorities.

Humeerpore.—The Nana is reported by Mr. Carne to be making attempts to get possession of this district, to which he has sent one Mirza Ruheem Beg, as soubah, and Bhow Tantra, as his dewan. The Chirkaree Rajah has been urged to seize them. Cossids arriving from Agra, *via* Jaloun and Humeerpore, say that during their stay there, two regiments of sepoys crossed thence to the left bank of the Jumna. They were probably only rabble, with a few sepoys intermixed.

Benares Division.—No important event has occurred to disturb the general peace of this division, though there has been one outrage in the western portion of the Mirzapore district, and some skirmishing on the frontier of Jounpore.

Benares and Ghazepore.—Nothing to report. Mr. Horne has collected more cattle than he can properly feed, so the purchase is for the present suspended. A murrain made its appearance among the cattle, on which Mr. Harpley, the veterinary surgeon, attached to Her Majesty's Horse Artillery, at Benares, was requested to report. He declared it to be an epidemic affecting the digestive organs, and of common occurrence in all countries. There is no suspicion of poison. Every precaution to prevent poisoning by chamars for the sake of the skins, a crime sometimes committed, is taken.

Mirzapore.—The thannadar of Lallunge and jemadar of Hullia, having gone to the village of Murwa Donawul to attach the goods of Rugbar Sing, a proclaimed dacoit, were attacked and killed by about 200 men belonging to Rugbar Sing. The Magistrate immediately sent to the spot additional police and 20 gaol nujeebs, under a subadar, and with the Lieutenant-Governor's authority, Mr. Catania, with 200 of his levy and two small guns proceeded to the spot. On the 22nd, Mr. Balmain, the Joint Magistrate, also proceeded to

the spot; but the murderers fled to the Rewah hills, where it is hopeless to follow them. The disturbances at Bijeghur still continue, regarding which the Commissioner promises a special report, which, when received, will be forwarded to Government.

Gopeegunge.—From Gopeegunge there is nothing to report. The hostile Nazim and his Naib remain in their former positions, and still threaten to come down on Phoolpore and the Grand Trunk Road.

Azimghur.—The sepoys from Burheej, under Koer Sing's nephew, whose name is said to be "Jye Kishun Sing," are said to have formed a junction with a party of the Goruckpore rebels, under Mushurruff Khan, and to be marching on Sulunpore Sungbowlee, with the avowed intention of attacking Chuprah. The Nazim is said to be attempting to forge Jung Bahadoor Sing's seal, in order to create mischief among the Goorkah troops with us. Measures to prevent inconvenience from such a trick have been taken. General Franks arrived at Azimghur on the 23rd instant.

Jowpore.—The attack was made by the insurgents on the Tigra Tehseel on the 22nd. The rebels were at first repulsed by the garrison (some 200 matchlock men) with the loss of three men killed; but they returned to the attack with reinforcements, and apprehensions for the safety of the besieged police were entertained. Meanwhile, Mr. Lind requested the assistance of Colonel Eveleigh and Colonel Wroughton's forces; but found they were instructed not to move, except at General Franks' order. An express was sent to the General, but as the garrison was ill-provided with food and ammunition, Mr. Lind sent 400 matchlock men, furnished by Rajah Mohesh Narain, Madho Sing, and others, to their assistance. This demonstration caused the rebels to retire. Mr. Lind has been directed for the future, to take instructions from the Military Authorities, and to direct his police, when attacked by a greatly superior force, to allow themselves to be beleaguered in those posts only which the General desires to be held to the utmost, and which it is consistent with his dispositions to support when so attacked. Pundit Kishori Narain, commanding Mohes Narain's levies, and acting Tehseeldar of Goruckpore, attacked one of Iradut Jehan's plundering parties at Lowain, and dispersed it, killing three of the rebels. This man has before distinguished himself. The collections from this district appear to have received a check.

Goruckpore.—The new Naib Nazim Mushurruff Khan (an escaped convict), is said to have 500 sepoys and 1,500 matchlock men. Zamis Alee, Tehseeldar of Circle VII., is said to have three light guns, and some 2,000 matchlock men. These men, in conjunction with the Burhuj sepoys, are said to have driven in a Sikh outpost of Colonel Rowcroft's force at Gootnee on the Gunduk.

Saugor Division.—The missing report of occurrences, up to the 23rd November, has been received; and though the events narrated are unimportant, an abstract is subjoined, in order to preserve the sequence of the narrative. Nothing later has yet come to hand than the narrative of the 30th idem.

Saugor.—The village of Nokulpore, which had been occupied by rebels who had often interrupted the dāk, was visited by a detachment under Captain Roberts. On the 15th December it was found evacuated; a strong loopholed fortalice was destroyed. On the 15th also, the rebels attacked the police chowkee at Mamparne, on which occasion three nujeebs were wounded. Dacoities are very numerous in this district, and, indeed, everywhere throughout the division.

Dumoh.—A bare report has been received from Kore Shamlajee, the agent of the Punnah Rajah, that he has re-occupied this district, and re-established his post there.

Nagode.—Lieutenant Osborne is using the Rewah troops against the Myhere and Bijairagoghur rebels; and, if successful, may soon re-open communication with the district.

Jubbulpore.—Plundering, chiefly of grain, going on; being, in fact, little more than compulsory collection of supplies by the rebels, who are in considerable force at an entrenched position at some strength on the Mirzapore road, at Dungawan. The Burgee men are also collecting near the banks of the Heerun, which they threaten to cross near Patan; but they have hitherto done nothing beyond burning a small police post, and carrying off three of the dāk horses.

Mundla.—The Deputy Commissioner was strengthening the defence of the town, and had hitherto remained unmolested, owing, it was said, to the fact that Bijey Sing, one of the most active of the rebel thakoors, was wounded in the attack upon Googree, before reported.

Seonee and Nursingpore.—Nothing new from these districts, which were still undisturbed.

Hoshungabad.—The Mewatees in the Nimaaur Pergunnah are giving trouble. Twenty-nine of these had, however, been captured by Major Orr's force. Dacoities, attended in one or two instances with murder, had occurred. The Regent of Bhopal had sent to Captain Wood thirteen large boats for safe custody, with leave to use them if he liked.

Baitool.—Though this district remained quiet, the Deputy Commissioner considered it expedient to transfer to Nagpore the influential rebels, Sheodeen and his brother, as an attempt at their rescue was apprehended.

Chundayree, Jhansi, and Jalown.—Nothing has been heard from these districts, which remain, as heretofore, entirely in the hands of the rebels.

On the 8th of February, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of the Central Provinces, as follows:—

Week ending 2nd January, 1858.

Allahabad Division.—Mr. Gubbins, the newly-appointed officiating Commissioner, submits some general remarks on the condition of this district, of the same tenor as those which have been repeatedly made by his predecessor, as reported with the Lieutenant-Governor's concurrence in preceding narratives and other despatches. Mr. Gubbins's attention is attracted by the stationary character of the strong force assembled at Allahabad, whilst, as he observes, "the Nazim deputed by the rebel Oude Government holds his durbar and fires his salutes" (and he might have added, collects our revenue) "within ten miles of the fort, when a fourth part of the force that is cantoned around it would drive him back to whence he came." He justly says that troops which are "penned up" at the Sudder station are not believed to exist by the population twenty miles off; and hence, that persons who have remained faithful to us during the most trying times, are now turning against us when we are really strong. But the very bad effects, in a political view, of the impunity with which this station has been insulted for months past by a rabble, having been often before noticed, it is not necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to enlarge on the topic now. The duration, and consequently the expense, of every struggle, such as we are now engaged in depend, the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, in no small degree upon the moral effect which what we do or fail to do may have upon friends, enemies, and neutrals. It does not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, require the direct evidence of local officers upon the fact to convince any one of what must be the moral effect upon the native mind of an enemy's piquet posted in security for months within five miles of our most important fort and arsenal, and within three miles of the seat of our local Government. This may be still a military necessity; but nevertheless it is a deplorable political misfortune.

Allahabad.—Mr. Court furnishes a detailed report of the measures adopted by him against the Chowrassee zemindars in Pergunnah Khyraghur. He called on the petty Rajahs of Bara Dya and Manda, whose possessions are across the Jumna, to collect and arm their followers, and, placing as many of his police as he could spare in the pergunnahs, endeavoured, with nearly 2,000 men, to surround the insurgents who were posted at the village of Khirka, which has long been in open, unchastised insurrection. Unfortunately, this arrangement partially failed, for the men of the Manda Rajah did not take up their position in time, and the rebels, who were about 1,200 strong, though driven from their position, made good their retreat to the Rewah hills, with the loss only of one or two captured by the police. There is good reason to suppose that the failure on the part of the Manda Rajah was designed; his conduct has, for some time, been very suspicious, and Mr. Mayne has intercepted a letter from his dewan to the Nazim at Mhowaima, in which the former offered to support the Nazim with guns and 6,000 men if he advanced on Jhoosie. The Nazim's reply was also secured, in which he declined to advance until he was joined by regular troops. An unfortunate affray occurred near the fort, on the night of December 27th. Two syces, in charge of a remount of Government horses, were attacked—one killed and another wounded—by two European soldiers, who had been led to believe that an attempt was being made by the enemy to carry off the horses. An inquiry has been instituted into the matter by the magistrate.

Hunoomungunge.—Nothing of importance to record from this place, which Mr. Mayne has made his head-quarters, having removed from Gopeegunge (where all was quiet) some time ago. The Naib Nazim has been joined by twelve men of the 7th Cavalry, from Lucknow. He has been unremitting in collecting revenue and plundering those who oppose him. In many instances he has formally concluded a fresh settlement with the zemindars on favourable terms. Bennee Bahadoor Sing, after a visit at Nusrutpore from the Nazim has joined the Naib Nazim at Secundra, with one gun and 200 men. The post of Munsetha has been strengthened, and partly entrenched. A river dacoity took place at Lowine Ghaut on the night of the 27th ultimo. The men, who were from Arail, on the right bank of the Ganges, were known; and five of them were caught, but have since escaped from the custody of the police.

Futtehpore.—The rebel, Maharaj Sing, whose return to his former position at Khudjwa was reported in a former narrative, has attacked the village of Gorah, in Pergunnah Kora; and other similar disorders are still reported. On the other hand, the police and Madho Sing, zemindar of Saton, attacked a party of dacoits under two noted leaders, named Madhoo and Sadhoo, and killed both these men, with seven of their followers. Their gang was assembled at the time for the purpose of committing a dacoity. Mr. Gubbins speaks in high, and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, well-deserved terms of the success of Mr. Probyn's civil administration. With a turbulent population, and in the immediate neighbourhood of hostile armies, he has yet contrived, with little or no military support, to gain possession nearly of the whole district, and to collect a very important amount of revenue. He has attained these objects chiefly by using the services of loyal against turbulent and rebellious

zemindars. Three persons have especially aided him, viz. Ahmed Buskh (Agra Government pleader), Salamut Allee (moonsiff of Futtehpoore), Manoolah, zemindar of Hurwah (recently appointed treasurer). On the other hand, one Durriao Sing, of Khogo, who had professed to levy men for our service, has absconded, and it is believed has been guilty of plundering on his own account. Mr. Gubbins notices also an affair which has separately been reported, and is the subject at present of inquiry by the civil (and, it is believed, also by the military) authorities. A Sikh, of a detachment under command of Lieutenant Armstrong, having gone into the village of Saton (near which place the party was encamped), was, by some persons unknown, murdered. Lieutenant Armstrong, of his own authority, at once attacked and burned the village, killing three of the inhabitants; three more whom he arrested he transmitted to the civil authorities at Futtehpoore, with a request for their immediate execution. At present this bare outline only of the facts is known, and the Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, has abstained from expressing any opinion pending the receipt of fuller and more accurate information.

Cawnpore.—Mr. Sherer has been absent with the Commander-in-Chief's camp, and has taken advantage of his march to the north to establish thannahs and tehils along the Grand Trunk Road as far as the limits of his district extend. A considerable quantity of plate (gold and silver) has been recovered from a well attached to the Nana's palace at Bithoor. Mr. Gubbins, who had only just reached Cawnpore, has, however, had time to inspect the police levy raised by Captain Bruce, and now under Captain Thompson. He speaks favourably of its present state, so far as he was able to judge. There are some points relating to police levies and buildings in Mr. Gubbins' narrative which require to be taken up and disposed of separately. There are now three organized police levies in progress in these provinces. Mr. Gubbins has been requested in future to make such matters the subject of separate report, the object of these narratives being merely historical. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with Mr. Gubbins' remarks on the great advantages to the cause of order derivable from military demonstrations in the interior of the country, where the collection of large bodies of troops renders that system possible. He hopes that the services of the comparatively small number of troops necessary for this purpose may soon be made available in the Lower Doab.

Benares Division.—This division is still prospering. With the exception of the outrage in Mirzapore, mentioned in the former narrative, which it is believed was to some extent induced by reasons of a private nature, tranquillity has not been disturbed. The accounts from Goruckpoore are still brought under the head of this division, but they will be separately reported as soon as a narrative is received from Mr. Wingfield.

Benares.—The only event noticed in the narratives from this district is the departure of Mr. F. B. Gubbins, the judge, who has been promoted to act as Commissioner of Allahabad, in consequence of Mr. Chester's departure on sick leave. To this zealous officer's exertions, the Commissioner justly says, the safety of Benares is, under Providence, greatly due.

Ghazepore.—Many steamers are detained by the shallow water in the Ganges, opposite Guhmur, in this district. The treasure on board the *Hoorungotta* has been taken out and sent to Benares on board the *Dinapore*, private steamer, which is of much lighter draft.

Mirzapore.—The persons concerned in the murders of the thannadar and jemadar, reported in the last narrative, were ousted zemindars, and are believed also to have been actuated by a personal enmity to the thannadar. The joint magistrate, Mr. Balmain, with Mr. Catania's levy, was still out; but the murderers are known to have taken refuge in the Rewah hills, where, for the present, they are safe.

Azimghur.—Colonel Longden has encamped at Mundree, leaving 200 Goorkhas at Azimghur itself. The Rajah of Gopalpoore has returned to his own estate at Goruckpoore. On the 28th December, Mr. Venables hearing that one Rujub Allee, a proclaimed offender, had returned to his home at a short distance from the station, immediately rode out to arrest him, accompanied by the kotwal and four native police, and Lieutenant Battye, 65th Native Infantry, who volunteered his services. This Rujub Allee had, at the head of 500 men, made an inroad on Azimghur on the 3rd of last July, and endeavoured to burn the civil station. On that occasion he actually succeeded in releasing some important prisoners from the Kotwalee in the town of Azimghur, where they were confined; but his party was ultimately defeated and dispersed. Since that time, though a reward of 500 rupees was offered for his apprehension, nothing had been heard of him until the date above-mentioned. While they were searching Rujub Allee's house, he suddenly started from a place of concealment, attacked Mr. Battye, and narrowly missed cutting him down, but was killed eventually by Mr. Venables and the kotwal. The villagers assembled, and compelled the gentlemen and their party to retire. Rujub Allee's body, however, was recovered next day.

Jounpoore.—1,000 mutineers, with two guns, are said to be at Tandah, in Oude, at a little distance from the Azimghur frontier. Nothing of importance has occurred here. An attack on the Tigra Tehsil was again reported, but this time without foundation. Her Majesty's 20th Foot have marched on this place from Benares.

Goruckpoore.—The joint magistrate, Mr. Bird, has left Azimghur for General Jung Bahadur's force, which has crossed the Gunduck River en route for Goruckpoore. The sepoys and rabble threatening Chuprah, as the Governor-General is from other sources aware, have been

driven back on Mujhowlee in the Goruckpore district with considerable loss, three of their guns falling into our hands. Most of the sepoy, and Koer Sing's nephew, have returned to Burhuj Bazar.

Saugor Division.—There was no further deterioration in the state of this district up to the 7th of December, which is the date of the latest report received. The Commissioner indeed writes altogether in a more hopeful strain. The repeated defeats inflicted on parties of the insurgents, the gallant and successful management of Rewah by Lieutenant Osborne, and the presence in Bhopal of the Bombay column, appears at last to have produced visible effects, which it is to be hoped will now soon be confirmed and extended by the arrival of reinforcements from the Madras Presidency; the collections in this division are taken from the latest returns received. They are from the week ending 12th December.

Saugor.—Nothing of importance from this district itself; but it is said the Begum of Bhopal is exerting herself against her own insurgent subjects, one of the leaders of whom has sought refuge with the Rajah of Banpoor's garrison at Nurriowlee, in the Saugor district.

Dumoh.—The Punnah troops still hold Dumoh; but no official reports have been received.

Nagode.—Nothing heard of this district.

Jubbulpore.—A detachment under Colonel Byng has driven the rebels out of the strong position at Dungawan, described in the last Narrative, inflicting some loss upon them; ours was only two wounded. The Burgee rebels are dispersed in small plundering parties, who do much harm, though their aggregate numbers are not formidable. A movement against their chief party is contemplated, which, if successful, will probably, the Commissioner anticipates, destroy their organization and tranquillize the country.

Mundlah.—The official accounts from this district merely confirm the report given in the last week's Narrative from demi-official sources, of the unavoidable withdrawal of the Deputy-Commissioner. But Lieutenant Waddington, who had reached Seonee, was, in concert with the Commissioner, taking measures speedily to re-establish his authority.

Seonee.—The hitherto quiet district of Seonee has, in consequence of the temporary success of the rebels in Mundlah, become partially disturbed. The establishment of one outlying thannah was driven in before the reinforcement despatched to its aid had time to reach; but the Deputy-Commissioner was placing a chain of posts along the frontier, in the hope of staying the further spread of insurrection.

Nursingpore.—The capture of Gunjun Sing and his followers has had a good effect. A detachment of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Walton, who were stationed at a village named "Sokul," repulsed a party of the insurgents, who attacked it on the 24th November. A noted rebel named Rao Bahadur Sing, of Oonun Peperiah, came of his own accord, to disarm suspicion, into the Deputy-Commissioner's camp at Maharajpore; he was immediately placed on his trial.

Hoshungabad.—Hoshungabad was visited by the Deccan field force under Brigadier C. Stewart on the 29th December; but this column was immediately afterwards directed on Sehore, to re-establish the political agency there and to tranquillize Bhopal.

Baitool.—The district of Baitool is perfectly tranquil, and the harvest prospects promising.

Jaloun.—The Goorserai chief, who held this district nominally for the British Government, was deposed by the Gwalior Contingent, who have made it over to the "Tae Bhaee," a descendant, on the female side, of the former chief of Jaloun. In Kutchwahagurgh, certain chiefs of the Kutchwaha tribe (Roes Dowlut Sing and others), noted freebooters under the Gwalior Sovereignty, had seized the pergunnahs of Madhoghur and Indoorkee, and were committing great oppressions.

Jhansi.—The Ranees of Jhansi was negotiating a coalition with the Banpoor chief, and further endeavouring to secure the services of a portion of the Gwalior Contingent, in order to attack the Tehree chief, who (professedly in our interest) had formerly attacked her.

Chundeyree.—No news from this district.

Rewah.—As before, an abstract of demi-official and private letters from Lieutenant Osborne is furnished to complete the review of the present state of the Central Provinces. They report his complete success against the Myhere rebels. The town and subsequently the fort of that name have been captured by the Rewah troops under his personal direction; and on the latter occasion, Mokund Sing, one of the two principal rebel chiefs, was made prisoner, and a good many guns also taken. Mokund Sing has subsequently escaped, as is believed, by the connivance of some of the disaffected Rewah chieftains. The very dubious loyalty of a considerable portion of the forces which Lieutenant Osborne directs, and the constant intrigues by which his exertions are thwarted, enhance greatly the merits of his achievement. His official reports will no doubt furnish the Governor-General in Council with further information.

Week ending 9th January, 1858.

Allahabad Division.—The most important event during the past week has been the blow struck at the rebels in the vicinity of Allahabad. It was completely successful, and its effect has been very good; but the Commissioner thinks that if the troops return to their former

inactivity the rebels will shortly re-occupy their former positions. It is no doubt true, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, that systematic and continuous action is necessary for the recovery of our lost pergunnahs; but the political effects of even a single blow whereby signal chastisement is inflicted upon those who have conspicuously insulted us, are excellent, checking as it does the stories of our extreme weakness, and restoring some confidence to our friends. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the season of inactivity in this quarter is closing, and the movement of the post of Sikhs and Military Sowars from Hunoomangunge to Phoolpore, which Brigadier Campbell has been so considerate as to make on the retreat of the enemy from Secundra, is a real step in advance, and has enabled the magistrate to commence the regulation of a considerable tract which has been lost to us for months. In the north, the district of Futtehpoore is threatened by the Banda Nawab, whose troops have already made one slight incursion, and Cawnpore has the Oude army on one side, and the Calpee force on the other. Both of these forces are strong enough to do mischief if they choose, and that to the west affords just cause of serious alarm, from being unopposed by any British force. Some injury has been done during the past week in the neighbourhoods of Sheorajpore and of Calpee, while the borders of the entire district thus threatened on all sides are becoming again unsettled.

Allahabad and Hunoomangunge.—The affairs of these two magisterial districts are this week so closely connected, that it will be most convenient to narrate them together. On January 3rd (Sunday), at Brigadier Campbell's request, a small party of sowars were sent out by Mr. Mayne to reconnoitre the rebels' position in the neighbourhood of Munsetha. Encouraged by their presence, some of the armed retainers of Manick Chund, who were stationed at the village of Hetaputtee, drove back a rebel outpost from the village of Pyghamberpore. The latter, however, returned later in the day with large reinforcements, and not only re-occupied Pyghamberpore, but also gained possession of Hetaputtee. Five or six of Manick Chund's men were wounded; the loss of the enemy was probably not more serious. This affair took place within a short distance of the fort, as the loud firing, which continued throughout the day, proved to the whole city and station. On the night of the 4th, Brigadier Campbell moved out of the fort with a force consisting of Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders, a detachment 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, one 9-pounder gun and a howitzer. Mr. Mayne was requested to guide Major Mathieson and his small party of Benares Horse from Hunoomangunge to the rear of the enemies' position at Munsetha. A detachment of Royal Horse Artillery without guns (sixty-five sabres), being part of Major Anderson's troop then at Hunoomangunge *en route* from Benares, were directed to follow on the same road. Brigadier Campbell's plan was successfully carried out. The force from Allahabad, to which Mr. Court, the magistrate, acted as guide, arrived before Munsetha at daybreak, but were obliged to make a short detour to take the enemy's position (which was well chosen and naturally strong) in flank. A distant but harmless fire (both of guns and musketry) was kept up by the enemy during this operation; as soon, however, as the force advanced, the rebels broke and fled towards Secundra. Major Mathieson had arrived in good time to intercept them, and cut up about sixty, wounding many more. The small number of his party, however (thirty-eighty sabres Benares Horse and twelve new levies), encouraged the enemy to some resistance, and they lost one man killed and six wounded, besides several horses. Brigadier Campbell advanced meanwhile with the infantry in a westerly direction to the village of Syypore, where a fortified house was strongly occupied by the rebels, and was not vacated until after several rounds from the guns. In it were taken a large number of arms and three prisoners (one a Brahmin pensioner of the 72nd Native Infantry), who were subsequently hanged. The advance continued as far as the village of Fundura, which also proved full of insurgents, who were driven out. The village was burnt. As the infantry and guns had traversed by that time seventeen miles of ground, the force was halted in a grove of trees to rest and breakfast. Under the impression that all the fighting was over, Major Mathieson was ordered to return with his men to Hunoomangunge. The detachment of Royal Horse Artillery joined the rest of the force at this point. The enemy, among whom were scattered some Native Infantry mutineers, and several men of the old Oude regiments, deceived, possibly by the retreat having been sounded, into the belief that the force was retiring, came down with great boldness from Secundra, under the command of the Naib Nazim and Benee Bahadoor Sing of Nusrutpore. Their force, about 2,000 or 2,500 strong, with one gun, occupied Mr. Collis's factory at Thirwae. Two policemen who were near it were captured and murdered, and a heavy fire was opened on our straggling camp followers. Our troops immediately advanced, and, at the brigadier's request, Mr. Mayne guided the Horse Artillery to the rear of the enemy, who offered no resistance, and fled in utter confusion. The artillerymen did most excellent service, killing at least 100, while another large party, whom they intercepted and drove into an inclosure, were surrounded and bayoneted by Her Majesty's 79th, which regiment also killed many others during the pursuit. Mr. Mayne, pushing on ahead alone, came within pistol-shot of the Naib Nazim, who was escaping on an elephant, escorted by a party of ten or twelve sowars. Mr. Mayne returned for assistance, and half the troop of Horse Artillery were ordered in pursuit. They rode nearly to the walls of Secundra, but were not successful in overtaking the rebel chief. Mr. Mayne, however, shortly after this, accompanied only by Oosman Khan, Thanadar of Hunoomangunge, fell

in with a minor chief retiring on horseback, with a guard of ten or twelve matchlockmen. Mr. Mayne and Oosman Khan immediately charged this party; and the chief himself, who endeavoured to escape by the speed of his horse, was overtaken and killed by Mr. Mayne. His escort asked for quarter, which was granted to them, when they immediately fired a volley on Mr. Mayne and his companion, who returned and cut up most of them. Oosman Khan was suitably rewarded on the field. The long march and fatiguing operation of the day rendered the troops unfit for further exertion, and the brigadier having utterly routed the enemy, returned to Allahabad. Our loss on this occasion was entirely confined to that above reported in Major Mathieson's Horse. The enemy, who had at least 300 killed and as many more wounded, were utterly discomforted and disheartened. During the night of the 5th, Secundra was evacuated, and the Naib Nazim joined the Nazim, who next day collected all his followers at Soraon. Benes Bahadoor Sing even removed his family from Nusrutpore to his other stronghold, Kurunjpore, nearer the frontiers of Oude, leaving only a small garrison in the former place. The piquet at Papamhow was withdrawn during the action. Brigadier Campbell has since sent the Sikh detachment with Major Mathieson's Horse from Hunooman-gunge to Phoolpore; and he proposed replacing by a party of Sikhs the piquet of the Nazim's rebels, which had for so long insulted the station from Paphamhow, but, as will be seen from the next week's narrative, the enemy have returned to that place. Manick Chund's men have re-occupied, by Mr. Mayne's direction, the village of Hetaputtee, and have since captured from a party of insurgents a small gun, which had been concealed at Munsetha during the action, and which they were sent to bring away. Nothing else worthy of report has occurred in these districts; but the rebels have brought down a heavy gun to Kooraree, a place on the left bank of the Ganges, about five miles from the fort, where they have collected several boats.

Futtehpore.—The only event reported from this district is an incursion by some of the Nawab of Banda's troops to plunder the bazaar of Bindanr, Pergunnah Tuffehyar. The police at each thannah has been increased to 200 men.

Cawnpore.—In the early part of this week Mr. Sherer received information that a prostitute in the district had received from the Nana much English plundered property; accordingly he, with Captain Thomson, made a sudden excursion and succeeded in arresting twelve prisoners, and recovering several articles of value. The villagers on the road were very friendly, and assisted the party in every way. A body of rebels from Calpee has crossed into Bhagneepore pergunnah, and even advanced against the Akberpore theslee, but were repulsed. Opposite to Sheorajpore large bodies of the rebels are assembled, who cross at intervals to plunder the country.

Banda.—The 5th Irregular Cavalry are still at Banda, but are clamouring for their pay. When they get it, it is understood to be their intention to push either for Oude or Jhansi. The Nawab is collecting revenue as far as Kallinger.

Humeerpore.—The Nana still trying to get possession of this district, especially Pergunnah Mahoba. The Rajah of Churkari has been urged to oppose him in this design.

Benares Division.—With the exception of the frontier pergunnahs, all is perfectly quiet in this division. On the Oude border fresh incursions of the rebels have taken place. Brigadier Franks, who is charged with the defence of this frontier, has considered it necessary, with reference to military objects, to restrict within narrow bounds the discretionary movements of the officers in command of his several columns. The civil officers, who naturally look to the tranquillity, each of his own district, complain that they are not supported as before; and certainly the insurgents have lately succeeded in inflicting, with impunity, occasional damage of a serious nature in the northern pergunnahs of Jounpore. If, however, the general system of defence requires this, it cannot be helped; though the sooner we are in a position to protect every part of our old districts the better. The river continues low, and the *Horingotta* steamer is so high aground that she is not likely to get off until the rains.

Mirzapore.—The magistrate himself having joined the party of Mr. Catania's levies, which had been unsuccessful in arresting the murderers of the Lalpore thanadar, went in pursuit of the Bijeeghur plunderers. This fort is situated in Tuffeh Jesowlee, Zillah Mirzapore, and on the eastern end of the Kymoor range. It had been occupied since the 12th of October last by a party of mutineers and local insurgents, who had plundered the country and collected revenue with impunity. These men were never in themselves formidable, as their numbers have at no time, it is believed, exceeded 200, of whom about 80 only were sepoys; but they have maintained a connection with the rebel Ummur Sing's force at Rhotasghur, and the whole of the hill country to the south and west of their position has, for some time, been in a disturbed and disaffected state. When the magistrate reached their immediate neighbourhood he found the fort evacuated, the rebels having all fled across the Soane. He received intelligence, however, that the petty Rajah of Singrowlee (whose territories border on the disturbed Bengal district of Palamow) had assembled 1,000 to 2,000 men and two guns, and had assumed a hostile attitude. The magistrate procured the aid of a party of armed followers of the Benares Rajah, and applied to the Commissioner for further assistance. The Commissioner, though disapproving of the movement, sent, as a reinforcement, the Sikh levy under Sirdar Gholab Sing, who were doing duty at Mirzapore. On

reference to the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Pott, in command at Mirzapore, was requested to decide on the expediency of this measure, and as the 47th Native Infantry is about to proceed to China, that officer requested that the Sikh levy might be recalled for the protection of the station. This has been done; and the Lieutenant-Governor concurring in the views of the Commissioner, has recalled the magistrate's entire party, and desired that no further operations should be undertaken until a military force can be spared sufficient to re-establish effectually our authority in the whole tract of country of which Jesowlee forms a part. This tract is of no intrinsic value, and it is remote from the rich and populous part of the district.

Azimghur.—The presence of portions of Colonel Franks' force in this district has maintained it in tranquillity, and even enabled Mr. Pollock to punish some of the most notorious of the turbulent Pulwar villages. The measures Mr. Pollock has adopted for this object he has separately reported; some of the more prominent rebels have also been arrested.

Jounpore.—The state of this district is less satisfactory. Emboldened by their impunity on the occasion of their former attack, the rebels again advanced against the tehseel of Tigra, on the 2nd instant, in great force. Their numbers were not less than 1,500 men, including 200 regular sepoy and 50 sowars; they had two guns, and were commanded by one Mukhdoom Bukhsh, a subordinate officer of Khoda Bukhsh, *soi-disant* chuckleydar of Jounpore. Our establishment being unable to resist such a force without support, very properly retired upon Jounpore, according to the general instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor, applicable to such cases, bringing with them the treasure, Government records, and other property. The rebels burnt the Government buildings, and subsequently commenced plundering in every direction. On the evening of the 3rd, a party 600 strong crossed the Goomtee at Peelkuchla Ghaut, and though Sheoruttan Sing, the leader of Roostum Saha's levies, with 100 men, maintained the old fort of Budleypore against their attacks, they nevertheless had the whole surrounding country at their mercy. The loyal sirdar, Mohesh Nairain, has returned to his home, with the express intention of raising every able-bodied man in his clan to avenge the disgrace put upon him, and has assured Mr. Lind of the support of at least 4,000 men. The incursions above described occurred about twelve miles in advance of General Franks' line.

Goruckpore Division.—Though no weekly narrative has reached the Government Central Provinces, from this division, for the week under review, it is known from other sources that the army of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor advanced to Pepraich, west of Goruckpore, on the 3rd and 4th January. On the former of these days, the first division was slightly opposed by the enemy, who, however, on losing fifty or sixty men, fled precipitately. On the 4th, the main body of the rebels was reported to be at a place four miles in advance, on the Poorun Nullah. They were attacked in their position on the 6th, and speedily abandoned it, together with their guns, and after a faint stand at a second entrenched position, in the station of Goruckpore itself, they fled so hastily, that but very few were killed, and only one other gun captured in the pursuit; but their rear guard being overtaken in crossing the Raptée, some 200 were either shot or drowned there. The loss of the Goorkha force was insignificant. The station was immediately re-occupied, where several Eurasians, who had been kept prisoners, were found and released. The cutcherries are uninjured, and though the chief part of the records have been destroyed, some have been saved. A good many prisoners, including some minor officers of the rebel force, have been brought in by the country people, who evince, as a body, the most perfect loyalty. The Nazim, Mahomed Hosein, and his chief followers, have for the present escaped; but it is not expected the rebels will stand again within the limits of the Goruckpore district; it is, however, proposed to follow them up closely, both to prevent all chance of their doing so, and also to attack the local rebel chiefs, before they have time to escape or to combine.

Saugor.—The Begum Regent of Bhopaul was still acting against the rebels in her own district, and on the borders of Saugor, and she even proposed to attack the rebel post of Ruhutghur, within our territories. A party of rebels having attempted to plunder the village of Ragowa, close to Saugor, were repulsed by the villagers, who killed two, and wounded another. The Shahghur Rajah is reported to have 2,000 followers. His brother, Luchmun Sing, has died of wounds received in action at Benaika some months ago. The 52nd mutineers reported to be at Gurrakota, about 300 strong. The Deputy-Commissioner has been in camp in the district, and reports the feeling of the people generally as certainly loyal; but they have been in many instances compelled to join the rebels to save their lives. He reports that a detachment of infantry with two guns, manned by Europeans, moved out from Saugor, against the rebels assembled at Bhopaul. The Commissioner had, when writing, received no official report, but heard from other sources that the detachment marched with only forty rounds of ammunition each for the men, and no spare ammunition for either men or guns, and without doolies, and that they were at first successful, driving the enemy from Bhopaul with considerable slaughter; but the rebels having suddenly returned, nearly 2,000 strong, our detachment was surprised, while the Europeans were cooking, and the native troops scattered in search of plunder; their ammunition being moreover almost expended, they were compelled to make a rapid retreat on Saugor, abandoning, for want of doolies, their wounded, and also losing part of their baggage.

Damoh.—No official reports have been received from this district, which is still held for us by the Pannah troops.

Jubbulpore.—The military force in this station has been augmented by the arrival of Lieutenant Standen, with two companies 28th Madras Native Infantry, and two six-pounder guns. The operations against the Burgees rebels, though arduous from the nature of the country in which they were undertaken, had been, nevertheless, completely successful; six of the principal leaders were taken and executed; the Government tents which had been carried off *en route* to Bombay, recaptured; and the band completely broken up. Further details will be given under the head of Nursingpore. Dacoity had diminished in consequence of this blow; and there was, the Commissioner thought, good reason to hope shortly for the complete pacification of the district. A party of insurgents, 200 strong, was, however, reported at the date of his writing, as having crossed the Heerun river at Patun; but a detachment had moved out to intercept them. The postal communication towards Mirzapore continued closed, though Colonel Byng's detachment had surprised and cut up a party of the insurgents in that direction, making thirty prisoners, who were punished by sentence of a court martial on the spot. Major Erskine was in correspondence with the military authorities on the subject of the measures to be taken to effect this desirable object, on which, however, some difference of opinion exists between them.

Mundla.—The Deputy Commissioner is in the district endeavouring to restore order, though the station is still in the possession of the rebels. Lieutenant Waddington has with him a company of the 1st Nagpore Irregular Infantry, and will support from the Seonee side a movement ordered by the Commissioner of Nagpore on Mundla, from Raepore. This will be made by a force consisting of 400 Infantry, two Horse Artillery guns, and a troop of Cavalry, the whole under the orders of Captain the Baron Von Meyern.

Seonee.—The rebels who attacked the Kedurpore thannah have withdrawn again across the Nerbudda; but the Deputy Commissioner, who had been acting against the Burgee rebels, has been unable to spare men to re-occupy it.

Nursingpore.—The official reports from Lieutenant Ternan are taken up entirely with the story of the operation against the Burgee rebels. It appears that the main body of the rebels, mustering nearly 2,000 men, was opposed to the Nursingpore detachment in a strong position on the right bank of the river Soonair (which forms the boundary of the pergunnah of Burgee on the Nursingpore side) and commanding the road from the latter place to Burgee. The force under Captain R. Woolley, 21th Madras Native Infantry, and consisting of a detachment of that regiment with four guns and a troop 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, moved against the rebels on the 7th January. The advance guard being received with a heavy fire, fell back on the main body, when the whole crossed under the cover of the guns, which had opened at about 600 yards; subsequently two of the guns being brought over to the right bank and advanced to within 300 yards of the enemy's position, the infantry charged and carried it; the cavalry, as far as the ground would permit, following and cutting up the fugitives. They made, too, several prisoners; some of them of importance; one, the chief of the insurgents, by name Davee Guntea. The loss of the rebels was heavy, and three jinjalls were taken on the ground, and a large iron gun was also (as subsequently ascertained) abandoned by the rebels, but not discovered by us. Our casualties consisted of four men wounded (one severely). On the 8th, a reconnoitring party captured some more prisoners, of whom one was a man of some importance; and on the 9th the whole detachment marched into Burgee, and on these two days five tents belonging to the Bombay Government were recovered. On the 10th, the party marched to Newal Puhar, where they were joined by the detachments from Jubbulpore and Seonee; some rebels who fled before the former detachment were pursued and surprised while bathing; their camp, four heavy zumboorucks, one large iron four-pounder gun, and a considerable number of jinjalls and matchlocks, were taken, with the arms of their leader (Bahadur Sing). He himself escaped, but his cousin and another man fell into our hands. The force has since broken up, and the chief portion of it has returned to Chindwara.

Baitool and Hoshungabad.—Both these districts remained tranquil at the date of the latest advices.

Chundeyree.—The Bunpore Rajah is strengthening himself in this pergunnah, and gives out that it is his intention to attack Saugor.

Jhansi and Jaloun.—No intelligence whatever from these places, which are still in the hands of the rebels.

On the 18th February, 1858, the Governor General of India transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events submitted by the Government of the Central Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of the North Western Provinces as follows:—

Week ending 16th January, 1858.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

There has been no material alteration in the state of this division during the past week. The insurgent forces continue to occupy their former positions, and a strong out-post has been again placed by them at Papamhow. Plundering of course goes on wherever the insurgents

are collected, but the only occurrence of any gravity has been the destruction of a police post at Secundra, in the western portion of the Cawnpore district, when the thanadar and 15 burkundazes were killed; and although the temporary presence of a small British column in that direction has compelled the band who perpetrated this outrage to return to their headquarters at Calpee, yet it has now been proved by experience that it is impossible to maintain civil government, unsupported by a strong military force, in the west of the Cawnpore district, so long as the town of Calpee continues to be held in force by the insurgents. It has therefore become necessary to withdraw the tehsel of Mungulpore, which had been re-established during the march of Colonel Walpole's column towards Etawah. In the northern part of Bundelkund also, Mr. Gubbins reports that the continued occupation of Calpee is producing very sinister effects; as it gives colour to the assertions assiduously promulgated by his adherents, that the Nana still reigns at Cawnpore.

Allahabad.—The Chourassee zemindars who had fled from the Kyraghur pergunnah to the Rewah jungles, have re-entered it, and killed two Government Sezwals employed in collecting revenue. The attempt to establish a post at Papamhow has failed: as the Sikh picket was crossing the river on the morning of the 8th, they were opposed by a considerable party of insurgents both horse and foot, who had come down to Papamhow the previous night. The Sikhs and the police also, who were proceeding under their protection, were compelled to fall back, and Papamhow still continues to be held by the rebels in greater strength than before Colonel Campbell's expedition.

Hunoomangunge, now Choolpore.—As reported in the last narrative, Brigadier Campbell moved the Sikh detachment, and Major Mathieson's Horse from Hunoomangunge to Phoolpore. Mr. Mayne, with the Lieutenant-Governor's permission, took advantage of this movement to proceed himself to that place, and to establish his headquarters there. He now reports that the population seem unfeignedly pleased to see us back again, and Mr. Mayne is endeavouring to restore order, and reassure those of the zemindars who have not openly and wilfully sided with the rebels, and who have not been guilty of any grievous offences of a heinous nature. There are but very few insurgents in the pergunnah, and those mostly local rebels; the Oude invaders have nearly all withdrawn. The Nazim of Sooltanpore in Oude, finding his own forces deserting him, is endeavouring to form a coalition with the Allahabad Nazim Fuzzul Azeem, and has already sent him two guns, 50 sowars, and 500 foot to Sorson, where the latter is still encamped.

Futtehpoore.—Four hundred of Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion), two companies 17th Madras Native Infantry, and two guns, moved out on the 12th, in the direction of Jehanabad, under Brigadier Carthew; the subsequent march of this column will be noticed under the head of Cawnpore. There are several large detachments of rebels on the right bank of the Jumna, and the presence of these men, and of a detachment at Dalamhow, on the left bank of the Ganges, gave rise to an apprehension that a combined attempt was contemplated by the insurgents from Banda, and from Roy Barielly (at which latter place there is a considerable force of mutineers and others), to interrupt our communications between Cawnpore and Allahabad. It is now believed, however, that no such intention exists; and that the movements of the rebels have purely defensive objects.

Cawnpore.—The Calpee rebels, headed by Rajah Bhow of Secundra and Madho Sing Canongoe of Bhogneepore, crossed the Jumna, and on the 11th attacked the thannah and tehsel posts at Secundra, compelling the establishments to take flight, but not until the thanadar and 15 burkundazes had been killed. The Mungulpore tehsel was next threatened, and necessarily abandoned. In consequence of these events, the Futtehpoore moveable column under Brigadier Carthew was immediately directed *via* Ghautumpore on Bhogneepore, and supported by a party of 400 men of Her Majesty's 34th, under Colonel Kelly, from Cawnpore itself. The rebels re-crossed the Jumna as soon as they were aware of these measures; but the Commissioner has since called in the Government establishments from the western pergunnahs of this district, considering that it would be impossible to carry on the civil government in the immediate neighbourhood of the large hostile force at Calpee, after Brigadier Carthew's force was withdrawn. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his concurrence in the Commissioner's opinion, and has separately addressed his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on this subject. The rest of the district remains comparatively quiet, though the Nana's rabble still threaten Bithoor and Sheorajpore.

Banda.—Narayn Rao's followers have coalesced with those of the Banda Newab, and are acting in every way as if their master was an open enemy of the British Government. Lieutenant Remington is said to have re-occupied the fort of Kallinger with 400 of the Punnah Rajah's men.

Humeerpore.—The news from Humeerpore is, that the town itself is held by the Rajah of Bairee, and the Baonee Nawab; the Nana's agents have been driven out by the villagers of Kuchoocha and Kundara, from whom they attempted to collect revenue. Our influence generally in Bundelkund, it is feared, is daily sinking lower, on account of the unopposed possession of Calpee by a large force of rebels, who gave out that the Nana reigns paramount at Cawnpore, a report which is fully believed by the ignorant petty chiefs and the population generally in Bundelkund.

BENARES DIVISION.

With the exception of a trifling success against the Bejeyghur party of rebels in Tuppeh Jeaowlee, there is nothing to report. The Jounpore column had moved towards Peel Kuchla Ghat, and that portion of the border was for the time comparatively quiet.

Benares and Ghazepore.—These districts continue quiet as usual.

Mirzapore.—The order for his recall had not reached the Magistrate on the 12th January, the latest date of letters from his camp, which was then on the furthest verge of the district, and above 100 miles from Mirzapore itself. On the 9th he received information of the Bijeyghur mutineers being in the neighbourhood, and went in pursuit with 200 of Mr. Catania's levy, about 100 of the Rajah of Benares' matchlock men and sowars, some district sowars, and a few matchlock men, brought to his assistance by Baboo Rane Bahadoor, a relative of the Rajah of Kuntal, in the Mirzapore district. The mutineers were overtaken not far from Rhotas, and made no stand collectively, though their numbers were estimated at about 150, of whom one-third were sepoyas. A good deal of plunder and a few arms were abandoned by them in their flight; and 20 of the fugitives were overtaken, of whom 10 were killed and as many captured; of the former 4, and of the latter 6 were sepoyas. The Magistrate has since sent back the prisoners with a portion of the levy under Mr. Catania himself for the protection of the station; and in ignorance of the orders issued forbidding his doing so, was himself preparing to move against Singrowlee, the Rajah of which place and his cousin Runder Sing have been levying black mail, and committing various other acts of violence. Indeed the rebels appear to have everywhere alienated the population by their short-sighted cruelty and rapacity; and the population have received our officers gladly, and, whenever they dare do so, give us every assistance.

Azinghur.—The occupation of Goruckpore has forced the rebels to evacuate their forts at Dhoree, Burhul, and other ghauts along the Gogra opposite the frontier of this district. The head-quarters of Her Majesty's 10th Foot arrived at Toortepore on the 13th, and have been ordered to remain there for the present. The first post from Goruckpore reached Azinghur on the 12th.

Jounpore.—The centre column of Brigadier Franks' force, under Colonel Eveleigh, of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, advanced on the 9th to Budlapore; on the 10th, moved to the open plain near Peelkuchla Ghaut. On the 11th, a salute of seven guns was heard to the north of the camp. It proved to have been fired by Khoda Bukah before retreating, which he did in such precipitate haste that he abandoned his guns and baggage, and only sent for and recovered them when he perceived he was not followed. The force with Khoda Bukah consists, it is reported, of about 2,000 men, of whom 200 are sepoyas, and 40 sowars. An unfortunate writer of accounts belonging to the Tigra tehseel, who was made prisoner by the rebels when that post was abandoned, was blown from a gun by this rebel, his hands and nose having been previously cut off. Mr. Lind was taking advantage of the presence of the column on the frontier to attack or destroy the property of some of the leading rebels of the locality, and one of them (a Rajcoomar chief) had been arrested. The disposition of the people generally is, however, reported as good; but, from the cruel severity exercised by the rebels, the most loyal are afraid to give any assistance to our troops and civil officers in restoring tranquillity. On this account Mr. Lind does not anticipate the final settlement of the district until the troops of the rebel Nazims and Chukledars have been completely broken and dispersed, and the confidence of the people in our power to punish and protect is once more restored. A party of about fifty disaffected persons of the locality attempted to destroy, during the night of the 12th (three days only after the column had passed through), the house formerly occupied by the thannah at Budlapore; they were, however, surprised and dispersed by Sheorutton Sing, who with his levies holds the old fort at that place.

GORUCKPORE DIVISION.

The first official narrative has been received from the Commissioner of this division. It embraces the occurrences of the fortnight ending the 16th January. The military operations which ended in the re-occupation of the station were described briefly in last week's narrative, and have since been made more fully known to the Governor-General in Council by the despatches of Brigadier-General Macgregor, C.B. After the re-occupation of Goruckpore, the Rajah of Bansee and the Ranees of Bustee, who have evinced their loyalty in many ways during the present disturbances, both rose in our favour; the former defeating the rebel detachment which had been quartered on him, and the latter falling upon the rebel army in its flight, and capturing one of its guns. Nor was this feeling confined to a few isolated persons of wealth and station. Mr. Wingfield reports that the peasantry are very well affected, and have proved their good will by capturing and bringing in many stragglers from the rebel army with horses, cattle, &c., abandoned by them in their flight. The rebels in their retreat blew up the tehseel of Khaleelabad, which they had turned into a strongly entrenched post, and where they kept a large magazine of powder. The force under Colonel Rowcroft has moved up by Deorye on Roodurpore, the residence the rebel Rajah of Sutassee; it was, though undefended, strongly fortified, and much European and other property was found inside. Arrangements have been made for bringing in treasure from Azinghur, under escort of this force, which will be employed also against several parties of rebels *en route*. On the 13th, a force of three regiments of Goorkhas with six guns moved towards Bustee. Mr.

Brereton accompanied it, taking with him the staff of the Captangunge and Khuleelabad tehsels and thannahs. This force will remain at Bustee until a general advance is ordered. Another detachment of two regiments has been sent against the rebel Rajah of Nicholoe, who was fortifying his house and collecting men. Mr. W. Forbes was sent with the detachment, and desired to level the house and its defences. The police posts and tehsels eastward of the Raptee have all been re-established, and this is also the case at Bansee. Measures are in progress for sending out the rest of the leading rebels; the greater number have escaped to Oude, but Mr. Wingfield believes that the Rajahs of Sutassee, Muggur, and Nurharpore are still with their immediate followers in the Goruckpore jungles. One important prisoner has been taken—Mushurruf Khan, the former manager of the Rajah of Sutanee, and late Chuckledar of the rebel Nazim Mahomed Hussen. This man, the prime mover in the revolt, was sent in as a peace-offering by the Ranees of Mehson, who has been herself implicated in the rebellion. The records of the English office are said to be nearly uninjured, including the professional village survey maps. Most of the other records are in confusion, the wrappers in which they were tied having been in every instance carried away. The doors and windows of the church, and the monumental slabs, had been removed, but the building was not otherwise injured. The Commissioner draws attention to the excellent behaviour of the Goorkha force, who not only abstain from plundering, but pay with so great regularity that the peasantry everywhere are induced to bring supplies, and a flying bazaar attends the army wherever it marches, which is so plentifully provided that the supplies brought by the commissariat from Chuprah have been scarcely touched.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

The aspect of affairs in this district was rather more encouraging, and there had been no occurrence of importance either favourable or otherwise, at the date of the last received report, viz., 29th of December. In the affair at Bhopal, to which allusion was made in last week's narrative, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 4 sepoys (31st Native Infantry), and 1 European gunner, were abandoned wounded on the ground. The insurgent force at Narriowlee has been strengthened by rebels from Rahutghur, and also by some of the Gwalior mutineers, sent there by the Banpore Rajah from Jhansi.

Jubbulpore.—Since the success in the Burgee pergunnah, not a dacoitee or robbery has taken place in the Jubbulpore district. The party reported in the last narrative as having crossed the Heerum at Patun, fled at the approach of the detachment sent against them. The frequency of these raids, however, and the harassing duty they imposed on the troops, led Major Erskine to send a requisition to Brigadier Lawrence, commanding the Kamptee moveable column, for a force to clear the hills and the table-land on the other side of the Heerum. These operations were still in progress at the date upon which Major Erskine's narrative was despatched; but the river had already been crossed, and the rebels driven from the ghaut, the Konee Pass, on the hills opposite the ford, with some loss, on which occasion two small guns were taken from them.

Mundla.—The state of this district was just as last reported. The force from Rajpore, under the Baron von Meyern, had not yet advanced.

Seonee and Narsingpore.—These two districts remained perfectly quiet.

Hosungabad.—As one-half of the Minane pergunnah belongs to Holkar, a safe refuge has been hitherto afforded to the Mehvatee dacoits and rebels, who have been expelled from our part of the pergunnah. They naturally return at every opportunity, and give much annoyance; a communication has been made to the Governor-General's agent in Central India, who, it is hoped, may remedy this inconvenience.

Baitool.—This district reported perfectly tranquil.

JHANSI SUB-DIVISION.

Jhansi.—Gopal Rao, late Serishtadar of the Criminal Court, has written to the Commissioners, under date the 16th of December. The following are the most important items of his news. The Nana has a vakeel at Jhansi. The Ranees of Jhansi has a vakeel in the rebel camp at Calpee, and she has made arrangements for the reception of the Nana's family in the fort of Jhansi, which both the Nana and the Banpore Rajah intended to make their last place of refuge. The Rajah of Banpore had engaged a portion of the Gwalior Contingent to go to Saugor, to reinforce his commander there (one Lalla Doolkara), who complained of being hard pressed by the British forces. Some of his own troops, under Sadut Ali and Mahomed Ali Khan, were also sent. The rest, being about 3,000 or 4,000 matchlock men, with two guns, remained at Jhansi, but only about 1,300 were fully armed. The Jhansi Ranees pay the Banpore Rajah 500 rupees per diem, and replenishes her treasury by plundering the wealthy mahajuns and shopkeepers, who, of course, are anxiously looking for the arrival of British troops. Reports that these are near at hand are officially contradicted by the Ranees, who has threatened with punishment any one stating that the British had been victorious at Cawnpore. Bukhash Ali, Jail Darogah (the murderer of Captain Skene), had written to say that he was at Allyghur, with the brother-in-law of the King of Delhi, and a large army, on his way to Jhansi, recommending the Ranees to send a nuzzer of 5,000 rupees; she accordingly sent 3,000 rupees. The fortifications of Jhansi are being strengthened.

Jaloun.—This letter also states that the "Tae Bae" was in possession of Jaloun, collecting revenue there, of which she is to have one-third, and the Nana the rest.

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Week ending 23rd January, 1858.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

THE general state of this division continues much the same as described in the preceding narrative. The incursions of the Calpee rebels, repeated instantly on the withdrawal of Brigadier Carthew's column, render abortive all attempts to restore order in their vicinity. Futtehpore remains undisturbed, the presence of the detachments of the rebel force at Dalamow having been withdrawn; and even their main body at Roy Bareilly is, it is believed, though numerous, by no means formidable. Brigadier Franks has again attacked the rebels in the trans-Gangetic pergunnahs of the Allahabad district, it is known with some success; but no official report had been received upon the subject at the date when this narrative closes, and there has yet been no time to ascertain the effect this movement has produced. On the 22nd of January, Major Rogers (Retired List), who holds an appointment on the railway, endeavoured, with a few Sikhs, to apprehend a large party of armed men who were crossing the line towards Oude. On being pursued, they turned and fired; a skirmish ensued between them and Major Rogers' party, who were very inferior in number. This resulted in four of the rebels being captured and brought in with their arms; but, unfortunately, Major Rogers was very severely wounded in the encounter. On the night of the 21st, orders were suddenly issued by the military authorities for the despatch to Colonel Franks' left column of a party of Royal Horse Artillery, and of two squadrons of Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards. Mr. Court, the Magistrate, Colonel Wood, Royal Horse Artillery, and several other officers, who were out about midnight, in connexion with this service, perceived three rockets fired, two from the city of Allahabad, and one from Daragunge, evidently as signals to the rebels. The next morning stringent measures were, by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, taken to detect the offenders; several men have since been apprehended, against whom violent suspicion exists, and they are now under trial.

Phootpore.—Brigadier Franks moved, by permission of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from Badshahpore to Secundra on the 22nd, and being there joined the same evening by the reinforcement above mentioned from Allahabad, proceeded on the 23rd to attack the united forces of the rebels who had left Sorson to oppose him, and had taken up a very strong position at an indigo factory, near Nusarupore. It is known that the enemy were driven from their position in confusion, with loss, and that their standing camp and two guns were captured.

Futtehpore.—Nothing has occurred deserving report during the past week in this district, which appears to be tranquil. Even in the neighbourhood of Jehanabad revenue is now being paid, consequent on the demonstration made by Brigadier Carthew's column in that direction.

Cawnpore.—Brigadier Carthew's column was recalled early in the week, as Her Majesty's 34th Regiment was required to reinforce Sir J. Outram at Alumbagh. Mr. Sherer returned with the column, bringing in with him the collections of the Akberpore and Ghatumpore tehseels, amounting to 37,000 rupees. The very favourable result of the collections of the week the Commissioner considers to be due to the exertions of this officer. The tehseels of Ghatumpore and Akberpore have been strengthened, and are reported as now capable of holding out for some time against any enemy likely to attack them. It is reported that as soon as the Calpee rebels heard of the return of our troops from Secundra, they instantly crossed the Jumna and again occupied Bhogneepore. A party of them, under the Rajah of Etawah, is said also to have besieged the tehseeldaree of Ooriya, in the Etawah district.

Banda.—The rebel Nawab is reported to have been much alarmed by the movements of the Futtehpore column, as were also his army, many of whom deserted in consequence; the 5th Irregular Cavalry are still at Banda.

Humeerpore.—From this district there is nothing new. Some of the Gwalior Contingent, who were at Calpee, are reported to be dispersing to their homes. They reproach one Tantia Toppee, who led them against Cawnpore, and some of them are reported to have said that if he had not done so, but had allowed them to remain at Gwalior, they might have been pardoned when order was restored. The mutineers and deserters from Bombay are reported as the most inveterate against our Government.

BENARES DIVISION.

No event of importance has taken place in this division during the past week on the Mirzapore frontier; the Singrowlee Rajah is still giving trouble, but his power for evil is very limited; his punishment can, therefore, be deferred to a more convenient season, without much detriment to the interests of Government.

Benares.—Mr. Taylor, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, has, under instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor, been sent on board the *Jumna* with orders—under guidance of the Deputy-Collector of Bulleah, Khairroodeen, who reports from the result of his own trial, the existence of a channel up the Gogra—to see that every exertion is made to get the steamer into the river, where her services will be most valuable to the forces on both banks. The district is undisturbed.

Mirzapore.—The Rajah of Singrowlee has returned insolent answers to the demand made upon him by the Magistrate for an explanation of his conduct; he has always shown himself disaffected to the British Government, and it is reported that he has been recently threatening the village police with his vengeance if they obey the Magistrate's orders, and has also forbidden the people to pay revenue to us. The Magistrate has, in obedience to the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions, been desired by the Commissioner not to entangle himself with his present inadequate force in these wild hills, but to collect evidence on the spot against the Rajah. A band of 300 dacoits is said to be established near Dhoodee, but for similar reasons the Magistrate has been desired not to proceed against them for the present. Sirdar Golab Sing's Sikh levy has returned to Mirzapore. The officer commanding the station having declined to take charge of the prisoners captured at Bijeeghur pending their trial, they were of necessity sent to Benares by steamer, and were made over to the military authorities at that station to be tried there.

Azinghur and Jounpore.—No narratives have been received from these districts, but Colonel Longden's column has, it is known, moved nearer to the centre column of Brigadier Franks' force, and the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 10th Foot have advanced from Ton-ke-Khar.

GORUCKPORE DIVISION.

The main feature in the proceedings of the week in this division has been the public execution of the rebel Naib Nazim Moshurruf Khan. He was hanged in the centre of the principal bazaar of the city of Goruckpore, which he had desolated by his cruelty and exactions. The inhabitants crowded in thousands to view the spectacle, and expressed the utmost delight at his well-merited fate. This man had held his court in regular form, and its records, which have fallen complete into our hands, are likely to prove of great value. Mr. Brereton has accompanied a brigade of Goorkha troops to Busta and Nuggur, capturing *en route* to the former place a notorious rebel and dacoit named Wallee Mahomed of Tiljee; and at the latter place he seized all the property which remained of the rebel Rajah of Nuggur, but most of what was valuable had been previously removed. On the 22nd Mr. Brereton rode to Bilwa Bazaar, opposite to Fyzabad, and found that a party of Sikh sowars he had sent on ahead had captured a small party of Rajah Maun Sing's people, and also a servant of his, who was carrying a letter to the Rajah's tenantry on the Goruckpore side of the river, forbidding them to oppose the British authorities. Although this note may possibly have been written for the purpose of being intercepted, yet from the concurrent accounts of these people, and of many others on whom they can rely, Messrs. Wingfield and Brereton are of opinion that no resistance is contemplated at Fyzabad, and that there is not any force there capable of offering opposition to the Maharajah's army. Mr. Wingfield has since succeeded in sending a news-writer to that place. On the other hand, there is no doubt, from information received through many trustworthy channels, that a considerable number of men are assembling at Gondah, under orders from the Lucknow Durbar. These consist partly of fugitive rebels from Goruckpore, and partly of men collected by the Talookdars of Gondah. A regiment or more is also said to have been sent from Lucknow to their assistance. The detachment directed against the rebel Rajah of Nichloul found he had fled at their approach, and had taken refuge in the depths of the Terai. The force, therefore, returned, after levelling his house; its march through that part of the country has not been without useful effect. The second brigade of the Goorkha troops occupies Bustee, the first having marched thence to Amarha, under cover of their advance carriage, and supplies are being collected with the aid of the Ranee of the former place, and of the Rajah of Bansee; much of the cattle in the district has, however, been plundered during its occupation by the rebels, and the villagers have taken away or concealed their carts. Colonel Rowcroft's force has moved to coerce the dacoits of Pinah and Burhuj; thence a party will be detached to fetch treasure from Azinghur; its subsequent movements are not yet determined; for the present it will stand fast at Dooree ghaut. Except along the banks of the Gogra, whence the rebels from the other side can give annoyance, and in the notoriously disaffected pergunnahs of Nuzzur and Amosha, the district remains quiet. The revenue is coming in slowly as yet, but in a great measure this is, the Commissioner says, owing to the remissness of the Tehseeldars. The Pergunnah Kistleundees for 1858-59 have been discovered in the office, and the annual village jumna statements, so that there is no difficulty in ascertaining the demand as far as the Khurreef payments are concerned.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

The narrative up to the 4th of January is the latest received from this division. It contains no intelligence of importance, but the general aspect of affairs is more tranquil than before.

Saugor.—Major Western had brought in a sum of 42,000 rupees, chiefly remittances from Nursingpore and Hoshungabad. He brought it in by forced marches, having received information that the 52nd, mutineers, intended to intercept him, while he learned that one of the sepoys of his own escort had endeavoured to induce the others to join him in seizing the treasure. Robberies and dacoitees still prevalent in this district.

Dumoh and Nagode.—No reports received from either of these districts.

Jubbulpore.—The force engaged across the Heerun has completely effected its object. The rebels have been driven from their favourite haunts; many have been wounded, and several of the fugitives have been given up by their fellow-villagers. Major Erskine believed that the offer of rewards for the apprehension of the leaders would now ensure their capture, and finally break up the gang. Colonel Byng's party, with the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, had failed to open the road to Mirzapore, though they had attacked and dispersed one party of rebels at Neimkheira, a village to the north-west of Sehora. Brigadier Lawrence, therefore, detached a column under Colonel Cumberlege, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, consisting of that regiment, 400 infantry, two 5½-inch mortars, and a small detachment of artillery. This party left Jubbulpore on the 4th, and was intended to attack a body of rebels at Naraynpore, and thence, relieving Colonel Byng's detachment, to march on Jokelie; but, as will be seen from the notice of Rewah at the close of this narrative, they had not arrived at the latter place up to the 23rd instant.

Mundla.—The Deputy Commissioner was still awaiting the arrival of the Raipore force. Meanwhile, having heard that a noted rebel leader, named Asajeet, was in his vicinity, he marched at night with his escort (1st Company 1st Nagpore Infantry), and endeavoured to surprise him; though failing in this attempt, he dispersed the rebel's party, and proffering a reward of 100 rupees, caused the apprehension of the leader before evening.

Seonee.—Everything in this district was again becoming settled. The Deputy Commissioner was about to re-establish the thannah of Kedarpoore.

Nursingpore.—All was quiet in this district; the crops most promising.

Hoshungabad.—Plundering in the Nimaour pergunnah by the Mehwateres still continues. Three life prisoners, escaped from the Agra central jail, have been recaptured. All else was quiet.

Baitool.—No account hence of later date than the 28th December; everything was tranquil up to that date, and only one serious robbery, unconnected, apparently, with the revolt, is reported.

REWAH.

Lieutenant Osborne's private and demi-official letters report his arrival at Kylwarra (or Kunwarra), beyond Jokeli, as far as which place he had re-established posts, and re-opened the postal communication on the 20th instant. Up to the 23rd he had not been joined by the Jubbulpore column, but had heard of its approach under the command of Colonel Whistler, and that it had engaged and dispersed a party of the rebels. To this gallant officer's unassisted efforts is therefore due the important service of re-opening the direct communication with Central India and Bombay. In the course of his operations he has captured 24 guns, and 5 forts.

On the 2nd March, 1858, the President in Council transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events furnished by the Government of the Central Provinces, as follows:—

Week ending 30th January, 1858.

Allahabad Division.—The state of this division remains unchanged. The operations of General Franks' force have cleared the pergunnahs of Allahabad, which the rebels still held temporarily at least; for, the services of that column being elsewhere required, and as the military authorities deem it imprudent to occupy them even with a Sikh detachment, it is hardly to be anticipated that the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Mayne will suffice to prevent the rebels from returning. Nothing else of importance has occurred in the Division. Fresh incursions from across the Jumna have been made upon the Futtehpoore and Cawnpore districts; but no serious injury has been the result, since the destruction of the Tekundra tehsel mentioned in the last narrative. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, however, made some military dispositions at Akberpoore and Sheorajpoore, which will, it is to be hoped, in some measure prevent the spread of disorder in the Cawnpore district.

Phoolpoore.—Mr. Mayne's reports are furnished *in extenso* by the Commissioner. They give the details of his operations in the disturbed pergunnahs to the north of Phoolpoore. During the early part of the week he was, with the assistance of Mr. Elliott, occupied in punishing the ex-zemindars of Busne Buretha, who had ousted the auction-purchasers, risen in rebellion, and committed all sorts of outrage. They fled in every case, although the small Sikh detachment was only once called out against them; Mr. Mayne's usual escort, consisting of a havildar and 12 men of the 50th Native Infantry, who had remained staunch, and a few matchlock men. All the villages had small fortified houses, which would have cost much trouble and life to take, if properly defended; but they were in every instance abandoned, and generally the occupiers had carried away their property also. On the 21st, General Franks' column arrived at Secundra; and, on the following day, Messrs. Mayne, Jenkinson,

and Elliott, at General Franks' request, reconnoitred Nussuntpore, which had been reported as abandoned by the enemy. It proved, however, that they had re-occupied it during the night with 2,000 men; and that the rest of the united forces of the Nazim, Naib Nazim, and Bener Bahadoor, aided by Jugurnath Bux, talookdar of Nain in Oude, were in full march on the place. A small body even sallied out to attack Mr. Mayne's party, but were immediately charged and driven back by Messrs. Jenkinson and Elliott, leaving two of their number dead behind them. The following day the rebels were attacked and defeated by General Franks; they were about 8,000 strong, with 12 guns; two of the latter, and their camp, were taken. Their loss is not stated; but their position, which was a very strong one, was taken without any fatal casualty on our side. General Franks then marched on Soraon, which place was found partially entrenched, but abandoned. Mr. Mayne occupied it with his escort, and General Franks proposed to strengthen the garrison with the Sikhs now employed upon the Grand Trunk Road, whose place he considered might now be efficiently supplied by the police of Captain Dunbar's levy. These arrangements have, however, been disapproved by superior military authorities, and it is therefore to be feared that these fine pergunnahs (in which the crops are magnificent) must be again abandoned to the insurgents. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Mayne has destroyed the strongholds of Bener Bahadoor Sing at Nusrutpore and Kuraypore, with the fortified houses of several other rebel leaders. Two brass guns of large size have been found buried during these operations, and have been sent in to Allahabad. Mr. Mayne reports that much disaffection exists in these pergunnahs, and though the zemindars have, as at Phoolpore, been summoned to come in, few have yet obeyed the order. At the last accounts, the Allahabad Nazim, who had fled to join the Nazim of Sultanpore in Oude, was encamped at Dehra, about five coss south-west of Pertubghur, with 3,000 men and seven guns. The Nazim of Sultanpore, Mehdee Hossein, (with 10,000 men and 13 guns), including among his army 250 mutinous cavalry and 500 regular sepoyas, was encamped about two miles further north. Sungram Sing, the rebel zemindar of Singrour, in Nowabgunge, was occupying the extreme west corner of that pergunnah, and was committing dacoities in the neighbourhood.

Futtehpore.—The villages of Chandpore and Dessoura, on the banks of the Jumna, have been long notoriously disaffected. Encouraged by this anarchy they have recently taken a more open part in the insurrection, and have received very considerable accessions of strength from the leading rebels of the district, who had previously sought refuge in Humeerpore, until at last they have become seriously formidable.

Cawnpore.—Confidence is, the magistrate reports, being gradually restored. Two lakhs of rupees had been remitted by private parties from Benares. Lieutenant Mackenzie made an excursion from Cawnpore to Oonoo in Oude, and cut up a number of rebels. On the other hand, a party from Calpee crossed and plundered a village near Bhogneepore. They do not, however, venture to make any permanent stay on the left bank of the Jumna. The Nana is hovering about on the left bank of the Ganges, endeavouring to escape into Bundelkund; a party of horse from Calpee endeavoured to cross and communicate with him, but were compelled to return without success. Several of his followers have been captured through the exertions of Mr. Vincent, recently appointed Tehseeldar of Selemore Nurhul, and measures are being taken to prevent, if possible, the Nana effecting his object. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has occupied Ackberpore with a detachment of troops; this will probably suffice to secure the re-occupation of the tehseels of Mungulpore, Secundra, and Bhogneepore.

Banda and Humeerpore.—These districts remain in the rebels' hands, though it is said rumours of the approach of Sir H. Rose's force have reached them, and caused them great disquietude. The Nawab of Banda's troops have withdrawn from Chilla Tara Ghaut, and decline to return, unless accompanied by the Nawab. In Humeerpore, a battle was imminent between the Rajah of Chirkari's troops and some of the Gwalior Contingent. The latter, however, fell out with Tantia Topee, their leader, so the battle was deferred. The Rajah is said to be acting in a thoroughly loyal spirit.

Benares Division.—Nothing calls for notice in this division. The Asimghur frontier has been, by the concentration of General Franks' force, left somewhat exposed, but the best arrangement available will be made to provide against any consequent mischief.

Benares and Ghazepore.—The only occurrence to be reported is the attachment of a large amount of property belonging to Narain Rao and Madhao Rao, of Kirwee.

Mirzapore.—The magistrate has returned to the station. The canoongoe of Agiree Bushul has been deputed to remonstrate with the Rajah of Singrowlee, and Captain Osborne's assistance has been also requested, to use the influence he possesses in Rewah to keep the Rajah to his allegiance.

Azimghur.—The weekly narrative is still in arrears; that for the previous week has been received. Nothing of importance has occurred, but it is known that there was a large gathering of rebels and mutineers at Tandah, on the frontier; and, as Colonel Longden's column has marched into the Jounpore district, the position therefore of Azimghur is somewhat exposed. The head-quarters of her Majesty's 10th Foot were reported at Dehree Ghaut.

Jounpore.—No occurrence of importance is reported, but Mr. Lind has been taking advantage of the presence of Colonel Franks' column in his district to enforce the Disarming Act in

the disturbed pergunnahs. Some punishments had also been inflicted on the leading rebels, whose property has been confiscated and their houses destroyed; but this has been done only in a few instances, and for the sake of example. Mr. Lind avows his policy to be to conciliate as much as the absolute requirements of justice will permit; he thinks that the results already justify his views. He especially instances the case of Rundheer Sing, the talookdar of Singramow, who, when on the verge of rebellion, and surrounded with armed followers, consented to go into Jounpore if his followers were not disarmed. Mr. Lind says, that his followers were disabled by the removal of their chief, and Rundheer Sing himself has remained quietly on parole at Jounpore. A further report is promised separately on this subject. Generally, Mr. Lind reports, the feeling of the people is sensibly changing for the better; revenue is being paid in with far greater facility, and many offenders who have taken advantage of the period of anarchy to plunder and destroy are now making advances for pardon. Mr. Lind has permitted several persons, who have not joined the rebel ranks, nor taken arms against Government, and whose offence is only that they have taken part in acts of plunder during a time of general anarchy and confusion, to make their peace by compromising with those who have suffered by their depredations, restoring what can be restored; in many cases European planters, whose factories have been destroyed, have thus recovered a large portion of their loss. This course, which is entirely in accordance with the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions to Mr. Lind, has been approved.

Goruckpore Division.—There has not been any important occurrence in this division. The district was generally tranquil, but the north-west pergunnahs were only kept quiet by the presence of a large military force. The Rajah of Nuggur and the Baboos of Pehra, of the Goruckpore rebels, have taken refuge in the Gonda district. The Gonda Rajah has been appointed Nazim of the country north of the Gogra, and is raising the country to oppose us. The Rajahs of Sutasee and Nurharpore are supposed to be hiding in the district, but the Baboos of Purrowa, Chilhoos, and Burkra, charged with many offences during the usurpation of Mahomed Hossein, have been arrested, and will be brought to justice. The Sutasee Rajah's house was levelled, and property, said to be worth 500,000 rupees, was found in and about it. Gatherings are reported in addition to that at Gonda, at Tanda, and Fyzabad. At Tanda, Mahomed Hossein is reported to be with Koer Sing's nephew, and about 2,000 to 3,000 men, of whom some 100 or more are sepoy. Koer Sing himself is expected there, but the sepoys are said to be mutinous, and clamouring for their pay. At Fyzabad, a more formidable force is collecting by Maun Sing, who is said to have 50 guns; and 18 regiments are also reported on their way to join him from Lucknow. This is, however, probably an exaggeration. His forces are certainly very considerable. He has, however, written to Mr. Brereton, offering to deliver to him an English lady and her children, said to be the wife of a merchant at Allahabad. Mr. Brereton has accepted his offer with thanks.

Jubbulpore Division.—Nothing of much importance had occurred in this division up to the date of the latest narrative, received the 11th January. But the military operations in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore had not produced the good effect anticipated. An attack made by 52nd Native Infantry, and a large body of other rebels upon the post of Rehlie, was repulsed on the 26th December by a party of the 31st Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Dickens, and some police, who formed the garrison of that post. The rebels, after plundering the Rajah of Belhara, who has been endeavouring to stand well with both sides during the insurrection, and devastating several other villages, abandoned Gurrakheta, Harriowlee, and Bhaipail; and as it subsequently appeared, retired in the direction of Nursingpore.

Dumoh.—Still in the possession of the Punnah Rajah on behalf of the British Government.

Jubbulpore.—The Kuttungee pergunnah appears to be clear of rebels. The expedition under Colonel Cumberlege failed. The head-quarters took the road by Koondun to Narayunpore. The other column moved on the same place, *via* Ghosulpore. By some mistake, the Commissariat supplies did not reach the camp of the first detachment, and the elephant conveying the mortar was carried off by the enemy while out for forage. A slight night attack was made on the camp, and Colonel Cumberlege considered himself, for all these reasons, justified in advising his own recall to Jubbulpore. Brigadier Lawrence consented, and sent orders to recall the other detachment from Ghosulpore also; but his messenger failing to reach in time, that column pushed on to Narayunpore, where they were attacked by the insurgents, whom they repulsed and attacked in turn. The enemy fled into the jungles, abandoning their stronghold on the top of a hill, which was taken and destroyed. After this, hearing of Colonel Cumberlege's retreat, and being himself not sufficiently strong to pursue the enemy into their fastnesses, the officer in command also retired without any loss to Ghosulpore. A reinforcement was sent out under Colonel Whistler, who is to assume the command of the entire force, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, 400 infantry, two nine-pounders, and two mortars. The 1st Madras Native Infantry was expected at Jubbulpore in a week from the date of the narrative.

Mundla.—The Deputy-Commissioner was gradually advancing towards Mundla, and had succeeded in re-establishing the thannah at Naraingunge. He had found every rebel post deserted as he pushed on, and had destroyed the defences of several which were of considerable importance.

Seemee.—Everything was quiet at Seemee up to January 7th.

Nursingpore.—Nursingpore was threatened by the rebels, who had retired from Narriowlee, &c., apparently from the advance of Sir Hugh Rose's column. Brigadier Lawrence, on receiving this intelligence, dispatched a reinforcement, consisting of one squadron, 2nd Hyderabad Irregular Cavalry, 100 Infantry, and two six-pounders, to Nursingpore. This force left Jubbulpore on January 11th.

Hoshungabad.—Everything was quiet, except in the Nimanr pergunnah, where, for reasons before explained, it is difficult to re-establish order at present. Baitool was quiet at the date of the last advices, viz., the 4th January.

Jhansi.—The rebels at Jhansi were last heard of on the 20th December; they were then in great consternation, the fact of the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore having just become generally known. The Ranees and the Banpore Rajah were preparing for resistance, and are said to have poisoned the wells, and to have issued poisoned provisions to be supplied to our troops. The Ranees, however, was represented as anxious to come to terms.

Jaloun.—The entire district is in a state of anarchy, but the crops fine.

Rewah.—Lieutenant Osborne has captured the strong fort of Bejeysa-Goghur, as is known by a private note received from him by Mr. Court, the magistrate of Allahabad. The Jubbulpore column had not arrived at Kunwara.

On the 19th February, 1858, the Governor General of India transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events, as follows:—

Week ending 6th February, 1858.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

The state of this division calls for few remarks. The position of Soraoon is still held by Mr. Mayne, though the Sikh picquet has been recalled even from Phoolpore. The skirmish near Bhogneepore, reported below, was a decided success, and its result will doubtless prove beneficial to the civil government of the Cawnpore district. In the trans-Jumna districts intestine struggles are yet going on, in which the chiefs, loyal to us, appear to have hitherto held their ground.

Allahabad.—The Governor General arrived at this station on the 4th instant, and was received on the banks of the Ganges by all the civil and military authorities of the place.

Phoolpore, now Soraoon.—The district remains quiet. In spite of the withdrawal of the Sikh garrison, Mr. Mayne (with his assistant, Mr. C. A. Elliott) has remained at Soraoon, rightly thinking it due to the zemindars who, confiding in his assurances of protection, had rendered service to Government, to hold his post as long as practicable. With his small escort of the 50th Native Infantry, a few police, and some zemindars' matchlockmen, he has visited Mhow, Holaghur, and other localities chiefly frequented by the rebels, has burned or levelled the houses of several notorious insurgent leaders, and has confiscated their grain and other property. This conduct has, as it deserved, met with success; the rebel Nizams remain at Dehra and Maharajhpore, and, in spite of repeated threats, have not ventured to attack him. On the other hand, confidence has gradually been restored among the population, and the feelings of disaffection formerly described as existing in these pergunnahs have become less prominent. Revenue payments are more general, and many petitions on stamped paper have been given in by people of the neighbourhood, asking for leases of the forfeited estates of fugitive rebels.

Futtehpore.—A notorious rebel, named Jodha Sing, crossed from Humeerpore to Chandpore, in the Futtehpore district, on the 4th instant, with a considerable amount of rabble, and two small guns, and was supposed to intend attacking the Jehanabad tehsel. Brigadier Carthew proposed attacking him.

Cawnpore.—Colonel Maxwell, commanding Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, marched by Akberpore to Bhogneepore, with his regiment and 50 police sowars, under Captain Thompson. On the 4th instant the Calpee rebels, about 1,000 infantry and 100 cavalry, crossed and drove in Captain Thompson's picquet. The rest of the force then moved out and quickly compelled the rebels to re-cross; they had no guns, the rebel leader at Calpee refusing to trust any to their charge. They lost from 80 to 100 killed, many of the 32nd Native Infantry, some also of the 40th Native Infantry; the rest belonged to the Gwalior Contingent. On our side Captain Thompson was severely wounded, and three men also of Her Majesty's 88th (one dangerously); of the sowars, who behaved well, three were wounded (two severely). The ghats and ferries of the Ganges are closely watched, to prevent the escape of the Nana.

Banda and Humeerpore.—The rebel Nawab and the Tehseeldar of Narain Rao are reported to have divided the revenue they have collected. The troops of the former had been skirmishing with those of the Adjyghur Ranees, and were worsted, losing two guns. The Rajah of Chirkarie's forces have been twice attacked, once by a part of the Gwalior Contingent, under the Nana's agent, and also on a second occasion by the Jaloun rebels. Conflicting accounts of the results have been received. The latest are favourable to our ally.

BENARES DIVISION.

The general tranquillity of this division remains undisturbed. The Oude frontier will, of course, be liable to incursions until that country be settled; but every precaution has been taken to prevent these becoming of serious importance. The presence of Colonel Rowcroft's force, including the Naval Brigade, which will be retained for the protection of the Goruckpore frontier, and the posting of a wing of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment, as well as some of the Madras Rifles, at Azimghur, will obviate all likelihood of an organized invasion of these districts. Jounpore will be protected by a strong Goorkha regiment, which Jung Bahadoor has consented to leave there.

Benares.—The Governor-General passed through the station on the 2nd and 3rd instant.

Ghazepore.—The *Junna* steamer entered the Gogra and proceeded up to Burhul ghaut in the Azimghur district, thus proving that river to be perfectly navigable. The services of Mr. R. Taylor, C.S., in this matter are acknowledged by the Commissioner.

Mirzapore.—The Rajah of Singrowlee has written to the magistrate, proffering the most loyal intentions. Captain Osborne and the Rewah Rajah have countermanded their previous order, under shelter of which he had assembled his followers.

Azimghur.—About 4,000 followers of the rebels Mosuffer Jehan and Oodraise Sing have entered the district, and expelled the Government officials in charge of the forfeited estates formerly belonging to these chiefs.

AT GTARPORE IN OUDE.

Madhopershaud, Mahomed Hussein, and Mosuffer Jehan, are assembled with 3,000 or 4,000 men (including 1,200 sepoye), and with five or six guns. It is not apprehended they will dare to advance; and Colonel Rowcroft's force, with the consent of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will operate for the protection of this district and of Goruckpore.

Jounpore.—No reports received from Jounpore, but it is known General Franks' force is concentrated at Budlahpore.

GORUCKPORE DIVISION.

The Captaingunge Brigade of Goorkhas joined the advanced brigade at Belwa ghaut on the 2nd February; a third brigade left Goruckpore the same day for Gai ghaut. On the 2nd also the Rajah Maun Sing sent in to Mr. Brereton, Mrs. Duhan, the lady mentioned in the last narrative, and her three children; he had, it appears, brought them from Lucknow with him, and kept them at his fort at Shahgunge. On the 5th the Belwa Brigade force, under the guidance of Captain Flowden, moved out to attack the Oude rebels, who were posted in force on the left bank of the Gogra at Shahgunge near Nawabgunge with ten guns. Their numbers proved to be about 10,000 men, and they advanced with great boldness, to meet the Goorkha force, but fled almost immediately on experiencing the effect of the fire of the guns, which were extremely well directed by Captains M'Neill and Holland, Bengal Artillery. The action was fought opposite to, and in sight of, the town of Adjoodua, from which preparations were made to reinforce the enemy; these rendered necessary at one time some caution in our advance, and the rapid flight of the enemy, combined with our want of cavalry, preserved them from decisive loss, and enabled them to secure their guns. One limber of a light field gun was, however, abandoned, and about fifty dead bodies left on the field; several others of their killed and wounded were carried off, including a chief named Bane Sing. The Goorkhas lost one killed and one wounded. Revenue is now coming in regularly, but Mr. Wingfield was only able to tell the total amount received since our re-entry into the district; and of that sum 52,048 rupees had been collected for us by the Bansee Rajah previous to our arrival. Great and successful exertions were being made to meet the demand of the Goorkha troops. The Yeomanry Cavalry were expected to enter the district on the 9th of February.

JURBULPORE DIVISION.

The Deccan road is now re-opened; the narrative for the week ending the 1st February has therefore been received direct; that for the week ending the 18th January has likewise arrived by the Nagpore route. From them the subjoined narrative has been compiled, but nothing is known regarding the events of the intermediate week, the narrative of which has not yet come in. No event of importance is recorded, nor is any allusion made in the latter narrative to any such occurrence in the previous week. The entrance of the force under Sir Hugh Rose, which had just reached the Saugor district at the last date to which the narratives reach, and of General Whitlock's column which was daily expected, will doubtless change the whole face of affairs in the division.

Saugor.—A trifling attack was made on the Tillee police post in this district on the 6th January, but the rebels were at once repulsed. A tehsel chuprassie, who had been a prisoner with the rebels at Koorye, escaped on the 19th January to Saugor; he reports the arrival at Rahutghur of the Mundesoor Shahzadah, with some 100 Pathan followers. Strange to say, on the rumoured approach of Sir Hugh Rose's force, two sepoye of the 42nd, a duffadar, and three sowars of the mounted police, and a burkundanze, deserted with arms and horses to the enemy. Sir Hugh Rose besieged Rohutghur from the 25th to the 28th January. A practicable breach was effected on the latter day, and preparations were made

for storming it the following morning, but the enemy fled during the night towards Khorye. Major Western, who went out to meet the advancing force, reports the feeling of the cultivating classes as in general certainly loyal.

Nagode.—Lieutenant Osborne, as officiating superintendent, has reported to the Commissioner the capture of the forts of Myhere and Kinnoam; the latter was evacuated by the enemy. At Myhere, the whole of the chief's family were taken, excepting only Nepal Sing. The chief Thakoorain has been exculpated by Lieutenant Osborne from all share in the revolt, and her pension has therefore been guaranteed to her by that officer, and she has been allowed to remain at Myhere, with ten female attendants, none of whom are to belong to the chief's family. The whole of the other prisoners have been sent to Umerpatun, and their property, real and personal, has been confiscated. Lieutenant Osborne has since made over charge of Nagode to Mr. Coles, the superintendent.

Jubbulpore.—Colonel Whistler's detachments moved on Naraynpore, which they found deserted, and thence on the Mirzapore road to Chaka; the rebels everywhere fled to the jungles, and the Malgozars proffer their readiness to pay up the revenue. The 4th and 6th Madras Light Cavalry will move on Allahabad and Benares respectively, under whose escort the Commissioner proposes to forward the large mass of carriages and supplies which have been collected at Nagpore and other places for the troops in these provinces. General Whitlock, with a portion of his force, was expected at Jubbulpore on the 6th February. The Deputy-Commissioner had made some progress towards settling this district, but was unable to do more from want of troops. The column under Baron von Meyern had retired from before Sohagpore, which place they had attacked on account of events separately reported. These have also induced the Commissioner of Nagpore to recall the 33rd Madras Native Infantry, which had reached Jubbulpore, to Kamptee; it will march by Mundla, and may assist *en route* in re-establishing order. Baron von Meyern's column has also been directed to make a second advance. The pacification of this district is important, not on account of the revenue it yields, which is very small, but on account of the shelter which its thinly populated tracts and dense jungles afford to rebels from other districts.

Seonee.—Seonee is reported as perfectly quiet.

Nursingpore.—Early in January the Saugor rebels attacked the police post at Tenda-Khera, which was gallantly but unsuccessfully defended by the police, aided by some matchlockmen, under Nizam Sah and Rao Soorut Sing, two loyal Talookdars. The garrison then retreated on Zinjhera, the residence of Rao Soorut Sing, where they were followed by the rebels, who after a severe fight carried that place also, and totally destroyed it; our loss was heavy, consisting of over 60 killed, and several wounded. The rebels, however, suffered considerably also. The loyalty and bravery of the two chiefs above mentioned, as well as of the Thannadah Bindah Pershad, is highly spoken of by the Deputy-Commissioner. The Commissioner promises a special report on the subject. Captain Ternan himself subsequently attacked and drove back these rebels on the Saugor road. They were there met by a detachment under Captain Sale, but eventually escaped with their plunder to Rohutghur and Bilhera, whence, as described above, they have been ousted by Sir Hugh Rose's force. The latest narrative describes the Deputy-Commissioner as guarding the road from Saugor with detachments of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, &c., and to prevent the escape of the fugitives from Saugor, some of whom, in the Charipaka pergunnah, and in the direction of Sankul, were yet in a condition to give trouble. The Deputy-Commissioner was, however, able to send part of a detachment of the 33rd Native Infantry and Hyderabad Cavalry, which had been sent to his support from Jubbulpore.

Hoshungabad.—In the first narrative mention is made of the depredation of the Mewatties in Pergunnah Nimour, and of a march of the detachment against them. This, it appears, was so far effectual that they fled at the rumour of the advance, and the troops met with no opponents; the rest of the district was tranquil. Baitool appears to be perfectly quiet.

JHANSI SUB-DIVISION.

Chundeyree.—It is said the Banpore Rajah intends to dispute the entrance of the Mooltai Pass with Sir Hugh Rose's force. The Commissioner is anxious that Sir Hugh Rose should leave detachments in Jhansi and Chundeyree, in the event of his preceding General Whitlock's force there, but he is disinclined to do this.

Jhansi and Jaloun.—Nothing from these districts, which are still in the hands of the rebels.

Rewah.—Since the capture of Bijeyragooghur, no event of importance has occurred in this direction. Captain Osborne has made over for trial, to the military authorities of the Jubbulpore column, the principal leaders of the various parties of insurgents who have been captured by the Rewah troops.

Week ending 14th February, 1858.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

Although this division is up to the present moment for the most part in the hands of insurgents, news has been received from several quarters regarding their proceedings. From these there can be no doubt that they are using strenuous efforts to prepare for resistance

both by appealing to the prejudice of all classes of the people, and by collecting money, men, and materials, to the utmost extent in their power. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension, dead or alive, of any Europeans, especially of the Commissioner of Rohilkund; and a circular letter has been addressed to all the Hindoos (apparently with the sanction of Khan Bahadur), by one Moulvie Koolub Shah, a Syud, who was formerly second teacher of Persian in the Bareilly College. The same is said, by a native letter from Bareilly, to have been appointed with another man to collect Ghazees, or Mahomedan fanatics, to fight against us. Some of these have arrived at Bareilly, where they receive pay at the rate of one anna a-day. Religious standards have been raised in various places, both for Hindoos (Mahabir-ke-Jhundee) and for Mahomedans, to which all classes are exhorted to flock. Several farms of the revenue of different tracts of country are reported to have been sold for large sums, and the farmers are not scrupulous in exacting again revenue already paid. This, and a heavy war cess upon the city of Bareilly, appear to have given general dissatisfaction. The number of guns possessed by Khan Bahadur is stated to be about forty, but this does not probably include those belonging to minor insurgents. As to Khan Bahadur's forces and their disposition, the accounts are most contradictory. A very clear and detailed account, from a native at Moradabad, estimates them at about 4,000 cavalry, 24,000 infantry, and about 300 artillery, but this does not include the men of Shahjehanpore and Budaon. At the latter place it is known a considerable force is assembled; possibly also the forces under the Nawab of Najeeabad, who holds Bignore, are not taken into calculation. It is probable the bulk of this force is pressed towards the Ganges, all the ghauts of which, as will be seen by the reports from the Meerut, Agra, and Cawnpore divisions, are strongly guarded, and large supports are posted at short distances in the rear. One considerable body, however, it will be seen, threatens aggressive operations against Furruckabad. At Bareilly itself it seems probable not above 4,000 to 5,000 men are retained, and about 2,000 to 3,000 have been detached towards Nynsee Tal. The chief commander of Khan Bahadur's troops is one Sobha Ram. Tej Sing, Rajah of Mynpoorie, Walidad Khan of Malaghur, and the Nawab of Furruckabad, also hold command of independent bodies. Of the constitution of these forces this much is known—that the horse contains a large admixture of our own irregular cavalry. The trained artillerymen are very few indeed; while the infantry are an ill-disciplined and half-armed rabble, capable of little but plunder and rapine. They are all said to be miserably paid, discontented, and dispirited, but their aggregate numbers are unquestionably large, and it may be anticipated they will be able to give some trouble while the main body of our own troops are occupied at Lucknow.

KUMAON DIVISION.

Major Ramsay and Colonel McCausland have occupied Huldwanee with the forces from Nynsee Tal, consisting of the 66th (Goorkha) Regiment, new levies, foot and horse, and the Nepal auxiliaries. They expected an attack from the Bareilly force, which are in two bodies, one at Sitargunge, the other at Buharee, but Major Ramsay expected that he would be prepared in a few days to act on the offensive against them. Captain John Hearsey, one of the party of Oude refugees who escaped into Nepal, by aid of the Rajah of Bulrumpore, has arrived at Lahooghut. Mr. Brand, of the "Ross" Sugar Works, in the Shahjehanpore district, and a serjeant-major (name unknown) of one of the Oude Irregular regiments, were expected to follow. Captain Hastings and Mr. Gonne, C. S., who originally escaped with this party, died of fever contracted in the Teraie, the former in December, the latter in August.

MEERUT DIVISION.

The only intelligence received from this division relates to the occupation of various ghauts on the Ganges by parties of rebels.

Dehra Doon.—Nothing is reported from this district.

Shaharunpore.—A portion of the force destined to act against Rohilkund has arrived and halted at Roorkee; it comprises 500 European Infantry, and 6 (Native) Horse Artillery guns, besides some Sikhs. A rebel army of 5,000 men, with 10 guns, is posted at Nagulghut, opposite to Roorkee; but they are said to be little better than rabble. They are constructing batteries to command the river, but whether for offensive or defensive purposes is not yet known.

Mozuffernuggur and Meerut.—Nothing is reported from these districts.

Bolundshuhur.—The ghauts of the Ganges are held by various parties of rebels opposite to Anoopshuhur, Ramghat, and Rajghat, supported by various bodies inland at Kutora and Asudpore. At the latest accounts, which reach to the 12th of February, all these parties had been strongly reinforced, especially those at Asudpore and at Anoopshuhur, and it is said that there are now 2,000 men at the former place. The rebels threaten to cross, which, as the Ganges is almost everywhere fordable, they easily might do, unless kept in check. A small British force at Anoopshuhur is watching them. On the 6th a notorious rebel, grandson of Chuhur Ranees of Anoopshuhur, was arrested at that place, and sent on to Bolundshuhur.

Allyghur.—Nothing has been received from this district.

AGRA DIVISION.

Parts of this division are in a very unsettled state; it is threatened on its north-east frontier by the rebels from Rohilcund and Oude, and on the south by those from Bundelcund; nor can this be fully remedied till the operations of the armies under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Hugh Rose are brought to a successful issue; in other respects the process of tranquillization is advancing.

Eytah.—The insurgents have occupied the Shahwan Peprowla and Kuchlu ghauts of the Ganges, on the borders of this district also. The detachment at the latter place has been throughout the strongest, and has just been largely increased. Native reports declare the enemy's strength there now to reach 10,000 to 12,000 men, with 6 guns; but this is probably a gross exaggeration.

Futteghur.—Colonel Walpole's column having been withdrawn from the Ramgunga, the Rohilcund rebels have regained courage, and have assembled in such formidable numbers on several points that it has been deemed wise to withdraw the European residents inside the fort. One body, under Waleedat Khan of Malaghur, has actually crossed at Seorugpore ghaut to Mhow Shumsabad, where they are throwing up intrenchments. Their strength is not known. Another large force, said to be of larger amount, with five or six guns, under the Rajahs of Mynpoorie, Thutta, and Soorajpore, and of Mohrun Ally Khan, are at Meora ghaut and Belgram, and give out they intend attacking the fort of Futteghur, of which they made an armed reconnaissance from the other side of the river on the 14th. At Nanamow there are about 2,000 men with 12 guns, commanded by the Nana, supported by 1,000 men 10 guns, at Meangunge.

Etawah.—There are many rebels in this district, on the banks of the Jumna. They are said to have several guns, but to have been deterred from advancing in force by the action at Bhogneepore, in the Cawnpore district, reported in last week's narrative. They pushed forward, however, with a gun to Arnunt Ram; but this was gallantly attacked on the 7th instant, by Captain Alexander, and Messrs. Hume and Maconochie. They had with them 80 police sowars, and Mr. Hume procured from a loyal zemindar a small gun and 400 matchlocks. Mr. Hume led the latter against the rebels, who were strongly posted in a garden, while the other gentlemen led the sowars on either flank. The enemy stood boldly, but were dislodged, put to flight, and charged by the sowars, and in all about 125 were killed, and their gun captured. On our side 12 were killed and 20 wounded.

Mynpoorie.—This district is becoming more tranquil, though a spirit of disaffection still exists in some places; the chief local insurgent, one Gungta, has been driven from his stronghold in the Beebamow pergunnah.

Agra.—This district is quiet; the 3rd European regiment has been detached to punish the long refractory village of Deerpore, but it was abandoned on their approach, and only ten or twelve of the fugitives were overtaken. A convoy, bringing down to Cawnpore a large number of ladies and children, and the Government officer proceeding to Allahabad, left Agra on the 12th, and has been ordered to make double marches in order to join Captain Tombs' troop of Horse Artillery, which is proceeding downwards from Allyghur. A small body of plunderers ventured to ford the Chumbul near Bah, but were speedily dispersed by the police. From Central India it is reported that the Rajah of Kotah has been betrayed into the hands of the rebel portion of his Court, headed by one Jeydial, and is now completely at their mercy.

Muttra.—The Muttra district appears to enjoy complete security.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

The north-west portions of this division have been brought into some degree of order by the actions at Bhogareepore and Anunt Ram (in Etawah), the presence of a detachment at Akberpore (now moved to Sheelee), and also by the repeated small expeditions from Futtehpore. The extreme northern portions of the division have, on the other hand, been threatened by large bodies of the Oude rebels. The military operations in which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is now engaged, will, it is to be hoped, soon destroy all organized rebellion in the provinces lying east of the Ganges.

Allahabad.—Nothing of importance has occurred connected with the immediate Civil Government of the district itself. The Governor-General assumed on the 9th instant the government of the whole north-western provinces, and the Honourable Mr. Grant left for Calcutta on the 13th instant.

Soraon.—Mr. Mayne remains at Soraon. The Allahabad Nazim having again advanced as far as Ahladgunge, within a few miles of Mr. Mayne's position, a detachment of Sikh Infantry 150 strong, under an European officer, was sent out to assist him. The Nazim has received a reinforcement also, consisting of 700 to 800 mutineer sepoys, and about 200 sowars. His total force is now about 4,000 men, with 9 guns. The Nawab Nazim, with one regiment (new levies), and 2 guns, is at Behar, a few miles within the Oude frontier, and due north of Soraon, while the Nazim of Sooltanpore is still at Maharajgunge, with 10,000 or 12,000 men and 13 guns. Besides these, a regiment of mutineers with 4 guns (3 horsed and 2 bullock) is stationed at Pertabghur. A party sent out to collect revenue by the rebel Thakoornai of

Shunspore, was surprised and captured by Mr. Mayne just across the Oude border, in the latter part of the week.

Futtehpore.—Mr. Macnaghten, who accompanied Brigadier Carthew's column to Chandpore, has reported the result of the expedition. The village, which had been abandoned by the enemy, was destroyed, and some property was found concealed in the neighbouring ravines. The rebels, who must have received timely notice of the advance of the detachment, were seen in great force on the other side of the river, carefully guarding eight or ten boats in which they had crossed. The Brigadier has organized a series of military demonstrations among the refractory villages about Jehanabad, which, however, cannot have their full effect until supported by a body of military police at that place itself, which must be furnished from the levies now raising, when they are fit for service. The Commissioner has submitted Mr. Probyn's report upon Colonel Barber's expedition, in December last, against the villages of Khukreroo-Kôth, Surkundee, Gurha, Nurrowlee, Raree, Chooriana, Satonturfpeeth, and Satonturf Poorub. All these villages were occupied by declared rebels, and the last-named was regularly entrenched. As soon, however, as the strength of Colonel Barber's column became apparent, the insurgents fled, and only a few stragglers were cut up. The villages were destroyed; a good deal of plunder recovered; and some rebels' property confiscated.

Cawnpore.—Large bodies of the rebels threaten the ghats above Cawnpore, on the Ganges side of the district; and opposite Bithoor there is a party of 1,500 men and 4 guns, under Munsub Allee. On the 10th a party of the Nana's followers, about 500 strong, forded the Ganges above Bithoor, and are supposed to have effected their escape across the Doab to Bundelcund. They were accompanied by the brother (Baba Bhut) of the Nana, and Sahib Rao, the son of the former and the nephew of the latter. A police post on the Grand Trunk Road was destroyed by them on their passage, and three of the police killed. The Nana himself is still on the left bank of the Ganges, but it is known is endeavouring to cross. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been compelled to withdraw the force formerly stationed at Bithoor, but the detachment at Ukberpore has been moved to Sheeolie, and Brigadier Walpole is ordered to hold Chowbypore; so that if the Nana succeeds in crossing the Ganges, it is to be hoped he may be intercepted before he can reach Bundelcund. His movements are closely watched.

Bandia.—This district is still held by the rebel Nawab, who is supported by a rabble army and the 5th Irregular Cavalry. The collections of the southern pergunnahs are carried on jointly by the Nawab and Narayen Rao. The fort of Kallenger is held by Lieutenant Remington.

Humeerpore.—The Rajah of Chirkaree was certainly defeated by the rebels; his commander, his minister, and 125 others, were killed. He has retired to his capital, which, Mr. Carne writes, he is prepared to hold if the enemy advance.

BENARES DIVISION.

No official narrative has been received for the past week from the Commissioner of this division. The following notices are supplied from other sources.

Benares.—Thirty-one prisoners, including twenty-seven mutineer sepoy, rose upon the gaol guard, on the afternoon of the 10th instant, while the other prisoners were absent at work. They wounded one of the guard, possessed themselves of several muskets, and twenty of them effected their escape. The remaining eleven were at once re-captured by a party of European troops sent down by the Brigadier, tried by a drum-head court-martial, and shot. Of the rest fourteen were recaptured during the night, and two more killed in resisting their captors; one of those retaken hanged himself during the night; the rest were capitally sentenced by the Special Commissioner next day. The number retaken comprised all the sepoy. An inquiry has been instituted as to the circumstances attending this outbreak.

Ghazeeppore.—From Ghazeeppore no report has been received, but it is believed to be tranquil.

Mirzapore.—It is known that some mutineers have returned to Bijeyghur, having been driven out of the neighbouring Bengal districts by a military party from Sasseram. The Magistrate, with Mr. Catania's levy, has gone in pursuit.

Azinghur.—Some dacoitees on the frontier villages have been committed by hands of rebels from Oude; on one occasion a small police post was attacked, and two men carried off as prisoners. The *Juma* steamer has advanced higher up the Gogra.

Jounpore.—The force under General Franks was concentrated at Budlapore, and preparing to advance on Sooltanpore. The convoy of ammunition for Goruckpore was at Jounpore on the 8th instant.

GORUCKPORE DIVISION.

The fight at Belwah ghaut, although their loss was trifling, has disheartened the raw levies of the Gondah Rajah, many of whom have since deserted. The Rajah himself consequently sent a messenger to the Magistrate, who was in the camp at Belwah ghaut, soliciting permission to treat. Mr. Brereton refused to send any reply, and expelled the messenger from camp. The Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, with the head-quarters of his force, was at Bustee on the 12th instant. The want of ammunition, and the necessity for preparing boats, are delaying his advance. An attack has been made by one of the Rajah of Toolsee-

pore's satellites on a small police post in the northern frontier; two of the police, who behaved with singular gallantry, were killed. The district is otherwise peaceful, as may be gathered from the amount of revenue collected during the past week, and the large number of carts (3,260) furnished to the Maharajah's army.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

The narratives for this division are still a week in arrear, the latest received being of the 8th instant. The missing one of the 25th of January has reached, and its contents, which are of small importance, will be entered under the head of the districts to which they refer. The arrival of General Whitlock's advance at Jubbulpore is reported, but no information is given of his intended movements, except that they were not, when Major Erakine wrote, finally decided.

Saugor.—On the 18th of January a party of rebels attacked the village of Dhamee, the zemindar of which has eminently displayed his loyalty to the British Government. Major Western, therefore, despatched a few Nujeebs and Customs Chuprassees to his assistance, and with their aid he repulsed the rebels, who lost about 20 men; their numbers were nearly 2,000. At Rathghur, Sir Hugh Rose captured the Nawab of Ambapanee (Fazil Mahomed) and another noted rebel leader, Nawab Kamdar Khan Pindaree, who were both executed on the spot. Sir Hugh Rose will move on Gurrakota, Chandeyree, and Jhansee, under orders from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Dumoh.—No accounts from Dumoh.

Nagode.—The fort of Bijeyragooghur (in which were taken 160 prisoners, including 9 sirdars) has been destroyed. The chief and his uncle escaped, but Lieutenant Osborne hopes soon to secure them. Thirteen guns, 2 standards, and 50 stand of arms, were also captured in the fort. The tranquillity of the greater part of the Nagode district is for the present restored, but it cannot be looked upon as permanently settled till a detachment of troops is available for its protection.

Jubbulpore.—Jubbulpore remains much in the same state as before. In spite of their dispersion by Colonel Whistler's force, the Neemkhara rebels again collected in his rear and attacked, but without effect, the post at Sleemabad, which was garrisoned by a rifle company of Nagpore Irregulars, and two companies 28th Madras Native Infantry. Thirty of the rebels were killed or wounded, two men only on our side being slightly hurt. The missing narrative of the 25th contains a brief account of the capture, by Colonel Whistler's force, of the fort of Ramnuggur; the garrison chiefly escaped into the dense jungles near the fort—a few only were killed or taken. Our casualties were one man killed, and one dangerously wounded, both of the 28th Madras Native Infantry.

Mundlah.—The retirement of Baron von Meyern's force has given some courage to the insurgents in this district, who were previously dispersing; but the passage of the 23rd Madras Native Infantry would, it was expected by the Commissioner, have a salutary effect. When last reporting, Captain Waddington describes himself as raising a police levy to garrison the town of Mundlah (which he had re-occupied) against a threatened advance of the insurgents.

Seonee.—This district remains perfectly tranquil.

Nursingpore.—With the narrative of the 25th of January are forwarded two reports from Captain Ternan, the Deputy Commissioner, recording his operations against the rebels who attacked Tenda Khara, as mentioned in the last narrative, and also against Cheklee, and several other villages in which some notorious rebels were harboured. On the former occasion the rebels were only reached with a distant artillery fire, from which they suffered a few casualties, but were attacked in their retreat by some Bhopal troops and also by Captain Sale's detachment, when several were killed or captured; but eventually they made good their retreat, as before narrated. On the second occasion, several notorious and turbulent characters, who had been concerned in the rebellion of 1842-43, were surprised and captured in arms, and were, with their leader, a man of much influence, and his son, immediately executed. In his last report, Captain Ternan says the district is tranquil, the crops splendid, and the revenue coming in regularly.

Hoshungabad.—One of the chief Mehawattie leaders, who has harassed the Nimour pergunnah, has been caught in the Gwalior territory with five other rebels; they will be made over to the Hoshungabad authorities. The rest of the district was quite quiet.

Baitool.—This district was undisturbed.

JHANSI SUB-DIVISIONS.

Chundeyree, Jhansi, Jaloun.—Nothing has been heard from these districts of recent date. Sir R. Hamilton has forwarded a translation of a letter to his address from the rebel Ranees of Jhansi, professing her loyalty in general terms. Having regard to the part which the Ranees has played, it is not the intention of the Governor-General to notice this letter at present.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

Intelligence has just been received that Colonel M'Causland, with 800 infantry, 200 cavalry, and 2 guns, attacked the rebels under Kala Khan at Buharee on the 10th instant; the action began at daybreak, and the enemy, who are said to have numbered about 5,000, including 800 cavalry, with 4 guns, stood well, and served their artillery with great precision.

They were, however, utterly routed, losing about 300 killed; three of their guns were captured, and the fourth destroyed. All their ammunition, camp, &c., fell into our hands. Our loss was ten killed and thirty wounded; among the latter, two officers, Lieutenants Tytler and Gepp, 66th Native Infantry, the former slightly, the latter dangerously.

On the 5th March, 1858, the Governor General of India transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative, as follows:—

Week ending 21st February, 1858.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

No very important event has occurred in this division, so far as our advices inform us. Efforts of all kinds are still being made to raise the Hindoo population against us, extending even to threats of forcibly converting to Mahomedanism those who show any sympathy with the British Government. There is a native rumour, that, in order to secure the services of a body of mutineer sepoy, Khan Bahadoor has consented to share his usurped authority with their leader, one Narayn Sing. Coins are, however, struck in the name of the Mahomedan chief alone.

It is, nevertheless, reported, on the authority of several trustworthy native informants, that the Nawab's followers are much dispirited; that nearly all those who are natives of Rampore have returned to their homes, and that most of the influential inhabitants of Bareilly, Hindoo and Mahomedan, who are not too deeply compromised, have fled for shelter to the Nawab of Rampore. On the other hand, it is rumoured that a force has been detached from Lucknow to assist Khan Bahadoor, and that it is this party which now occupies Shahjehanpore.

After the action at Beharee, reported in the postscript to the last narrative, Colonel McCausland considered it expedient at once to fall back on Hurdwarree, in order to confront the main body of the rebels, who, under Fazl Huk, were threatening the latter place from Sitargunga.

KUMAON DIVISION.

Nothing has been received from his division. Lieutenant Gepp, dangerously wounded at Beharee, has, it is known, since died of his wounds.

MERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Dhoon, Saharanpore, Mozuffernuggur, Meerut, Bolundshuhur, Allyghur.—Nothing has been received from any of the districts of this division, except from Bolundshuhur and Allyghur; and the only item of importance is from the former district. This states, that on the 18th instant the rebels opposite Anoopshahr commenced erecting batteries on the river side; a few rounds, however, from our guns at Anoopshahr compelled them to desist.

AGRA DIVISION.

Muttra and Agra.—No material change has taken place in the state of this division. From Muttra no reports of any kind have been received, and those from Agra contain no items of local intelligence. The two districts are undisturbed. The presence of the Rajah of Patiala's troops in Dholepore has been of service in suppressing disturbances in that state on the Agra frontier.

Mynpoorie.—The Commissioner, Mr. A. H. Cocks, reports that he visited, on the 15th instant, the large town of Shekoabad, and was received with every outward demonstration of loyalty. The town was spontaneously illuminated at night in honour of his arrival.

Eytah.—The position of affairs in this district remains much as before. The ghauts all along the river, from Ramghat downwards, are watched by the rebels, and a very detailed account, furnished by a spy sent for the purpose of ascertaining their force, places it at about 6,500, with 5 guns, besides a supporting force of 3,000 men, and 4 guns, at Budaon; of these, 2,500 are said to be opposite Ramghat, with 3 guns; and 1,200, with 2 guns, at Kuchla ghaut. Other accounts go far to confirm this estimate, which is, however, probably rather below the truth. At Kuchla ghaut they have put up bamboos to indicate the ford, and have erected a sandbag battery, with embrasures for 3 guns. On the 16th, a few horsemen actually crossed at this ghaut, and burned a few houses in a neighbouring village, but immediately returned to the opposite bank. Mr. Daniell, the joint Magistrate, is encamped close to this place; and his presence, with 60 or 70 Irregular Horse, is said greatly to have alarmed the rebels, and to have been sufficient to check any attempt at aggression; he is raising a small entrenchment opposite the ghaut.

Furruckabad.—No report has been received from this district of any event of importance.

Etawah.—The state of this district remains unchanged; the southern portion of it is still threatened by rebels from Calpee, and the pergunnah of Oreyah is disturbed by the presence of insurgents, for the dispersion of which the limited force at the disposal of the Magistrate is inadequate.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

The state of this division will be apparent from the remarks under the head of the separate districts. Placed between the two strongholds of the insurgents in Oude and Bundelcund, the peace of the division is naturally dependent on the military operations already undertaken; nor can any complete pacification of the country be effected until these are completed.

Allahabad.—Nothing has occurred in this district.

Soraon.—This outpost is still held by Mr. Mayne with 150 Sikhs, Lieutenant Vandergneth's levy, and some matchlock men. He has been reinforced by another police levy from Allahabad, and expects to be able to hold his present position. No attack has been made upon him, nor is such apprehended; but detachments of the Nizam's forces occupy various small forts within the Oude frontier, the chief of which are at Dehrayan and Shunspore, and, under cover of the protection thus afforded, much injury has been done by Singram Sing, and other dacoits, to the peaceable inhabitants on our side the border.

Futtehpore.—Large bodies of rebels are now collected on the right bank of the Jumna, from Calpee downwards, throughout the extent of this district. At Chandpore they even crossed in small numbers, headed by the outlaw, Maharaj Sing; but returned to the opposite side after a brief stay, finding, Mr. Probyn believes, the people no longer willing to assist him. All the ghats are, however, strongly occupied; and at Chilla Tara a formidable entrenchment has been thrown up. Some fear is entertained for the safety of Jehannabad, and arrangements for its protection are under consideration by the military authorities. More recently, however, Mr. Probyn mentions, in a demi-official letter, that the enemy have been in some places destroying their boats—a fact which seems hardly to indicate aggressive intentions.

Cawnpore.—Colonel Walpole's force crossed the Ganges, and destroyed the fort of Jajamhow, in Oude, about the 19th instant. Colonel Maxwell, with the 88th, moved up in support to Sheorajpore. These operations, with those of Colonel Hope Grant's column (which has been occupied to the north of the Lucknow road, and has destroyed Futtehpore Chowrassce), have not only driven away the Nana from his old haunts, but secured the safe passage of the Agra convoy, with which the enemy's parties, occupying the lower ghats of the Ganges, might otherwise have interfered. The Nana has, it is believed, fled towards Rohilcund; but such diligent efforts are made to conceal his movements, that all our officers speak with hesitation concerning them. The district has been naturally much tranquillized by the presence and movements of the troops, and is free for the present from any assemblage of rebels.

Banda.—This district is still in the hands of the rebels, who are reported to be in greater strength than ever. Narayn Rao, of Kuneet, has written to the Magistrate of Allahabad, reporting that he has apprehended some dacoits, believed to be prisoners escaped from Allahabad jail, and offering to deliver them up.

Humeerpore.—The rebels also in this district have largely increased in number, though it is not exactly known from what sources. It has, however, been ascertained that they have compelled the Rajah of Chirkaree to surrender all his artillery, consisting of several pieces, all of small calibre; and that they have brought these to Calpee.

BENARES DIVISION.

No official report has been received for the second time from this division; the circumstances below narrated have, therefore, been derived from other sources.

Benares and Ghazepore.—No intelligence of any kind has been received from these districts, which it is, however, known are profoundly tranquil.

Mirzapore.—Nothing has been heard from this district, or of what resulted from the movements of the Magistrate after the mutineers at Bejeyghur reported in the last narrative.

Azimgur.—From Azimgur the arrival of a wing of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and of some Madras Rifles, under Major Cox, is reported. The Ghyaspore rebels have broken up, and those who were followers of Mahomed Hussan have gone under his nephew Gholan Hussan to Akburpore; the Pulwars have gone to Madhopershad, to a fort called Kot Rae-wise, where he has been also joined by many of his clan from our own pergunnah of Tigra, in Jounpore. The remainder, under the leadership of one Satul Pershad, retreated *via* Munsoorgunge, it is not known with what ulterior object. Colonel Rowcroft, with 1,000 Goorkhas and the Naval Brigade, were escorting boats up the Gogra, and on the 17th attacked and destroyed the fort of Chandepore, belonging to Madhopershad; several guns were taken; and our loss was slight, including among the wounded one officer (Captain Weston) severely.

Jounpore.—It is known that Colonel Franks' entire force crossed the frontier into Oude on the 18th, and on the following day attacked the advanced guard of Mehudee Hussun's force, which was strongly entrenched, to the number of 8,000 (of whom 2,500 were sepoy, chiefly the 71st, 48th, 26th, and 20th Regiments), under Bundeh Hussun Chukledar; they were driven out of their position with considerable loss, and pursued for several miles, when Mahadee Hussan's force, which was coming up to join them, was also intercepted and put to flight. Our casualties were very trifling, and six guns were captured from the enemy.

GORUCKPORE DIVISION.

No event of very striking importance has occurred in this division; the Maharajah's head-quarters reached Beraree ghaut, opposite Tandah, on the 18th, and were to have crossed the following morning, but were detained by the absconding of the boatmen. A body of 1,100 sepoy and one gun are said to have crossed from Ajoodhya to reinforce the Gondah Rajah, who was still at Nawabgunge with about 5,000 men; the Goorkha Brigade at Balve ghaut has intrenched itself.

At Fyzabad the late Nizam of Goruckpore is under duress at the hands of the mutineers, who had formed part of his army, in order to extort payment of their arrears. Man Sing has retired to Shahgunge, and Koer Sing's nephew, with the 2,000 men who have followed his fortunes, has gone to oppose the Maharajah at Tanda.

A singular rumour has prevailed in the neighbourhood of Fyzabad, to the effect that a force of Goorkhas, headed by Mr. Owen, late extra assistant, had descended from the hills, and had defeated with great loss the Rajahs of Toolseepore and Bhinda; so positively was this fact asserted, that Mr. Wingfield was inclined at first to believe that it was erroneous only in respect to Mr. Owen's name, as that officer was on leave at Calcutta, and he believed that some of Captain Hearsey's party of refugees had raised armed men at Nepal and descended into the plains, but as the survivors of this party are now known to have escaped to Kumaon, the story appears utterly without foundation. It has, however, had much effect in counteracting the exertions of the rebel Rajah of Gondah to raise the country against us.

The escape of the remainder of the mutinous companies of the 73rd Native Infantry to Toolseepore, has been separately reported by Mr. Wingfield to the Supreme Government, as well as the arrest of five of their number, by Mr. Peppe, Deputy Magistrate.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

The reports from this division reach only to the 15th February. Beyond the progress of military operations which are not as yet fully developed, there have been few events of importance to chronicle.

Saugor.—Sir Hugh Rose's force has experienced great difficulty in provisioning itself from the Saugor district, so long wasted by the enemy; several thousand bullock-loads of grain had been, however, dispatched from Jubbulpore. General Rose, after detaching parties to destroy small forts, and clear the districts of the rebels, marched on the 9th to Gurrakota, and, arriving before it the following day, opened fire upon the fort. This place, which is of immense strength, the enemy abandoned during the night, and our troops took possession on the 11th. Major Western has re-established his police and revenue station, and made arrangements for defending them, by the co-operation of the officers and men of the Customs' line.

Dumoh.—This district is still in the hands of the Punnah Rajah, who has made no official reports.

Nagode.—The prisoners captured by the Rewah troops endeavoured to effect their escape, and in the mêlée one of the principal Rewah chieftains was wounded. The Political Agent took advantage of the excitement occasioned by this occurrence to demand the surrender of the principal prisoners, regarding which there had been previously some demur. His request was complied with, and 105 of the leaders of the rebellion were sent to the head-quarters of the column on the Jubbulpore road; seven escaped by the way, but they were fortunately of less importance than the rest, who were all summarily punished by sentence of a military commission.

Jubbulpore.—General Whitlock's advanced column has all reached Jubbulpore. The other portion of his force was not expected for some weeks. On the 7th February a large body of rebels attacked the detachment of the Nagpore Irregular Force and 28th Madras Native Infantry at Shumabad, but were entirely repulsed with considerable loss. The cavalry of the detachment was unfortunately absent, and could not get back in time to overtake the fugitives. General Whitlock was to have left Jubbulpore for Rewah in a few days after the date of the Commissioner's letter.

Mundlah.—The Deputy-Commissioner is still loudly calling for military aid; but beyond the passage of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry through his district, it is at present impossible to afford it.

Seonee, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, and Baitool.—These four districts are all reported perfectly tranquil.

JHANSI SUB-DIVISION.

Chundeyree, Jhansi, and Jaloun.—No report of any kind has been received from the three districts of this sub-division.

Week ending 28th February, 1858.

From a variety of causes, the only official divisional narratives received have been those from Allahabad, Benares, and Goruckpore. The submission of those of the more distant divisions has not yet commenced. The information therefore below given, has been derived mainly from demi-official sources.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Dhoon, Saharanpore, Mozuffernuggur, Meerut, Bolundshuhur, Allyghur.—Nothing has been received from any of the six districts of this division.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

The intelligence received from this division is of no political importance, and relates chiefly to the share taken in the insurrection by persons of minor degree. It has been said that the Nana has fled into this province, but no certain information has been obtained as to his movements. The amount and disposition of the rebel forces has not, it is believed, undergone any material change since the last report.

KUMAON DIVISION.

Two refugees from Rohilcund, Mr. and Mrs. Bremner, with their children, have escaped to Naynee Tal. The force under Colonel M'Cauland remains at Huldwanee, and Fazl Huk and his rebel column are still at Sitargunge. Captain Hearsey, who has reached Naynee Tal, reports that Mr. Brand and the Serjeant-Major (whose name is Rodgers) were too weak from illness to continue their journey, and had returned to the eastward.

AGRA DIVISION.

Eytah.—So far as can be ascertained, the rebel forces at the ghauts have rather decreased; some have certainly been withdrawn towards Bareilly, but at Saheswar reinforcements are said to have arrived. On the 23rd, one Run Bahadoor, a notorious rebel, with 50 men, crossed the Ganges and burnt a village near Soraon; our levies behaved ill. At Kuchla ghaut entrenchments are being thrown up on either side; the rebels have apparently got one or two additional small guns.

Furruckabad.—On the 24th of February, a thannah, established between the Ganges and Ramgunga at Imrapore, had been driven in by a party of rebels, who crossed the latter river with that object; some lives are believed to have been lost.

Agra, Muttra, Mynpoorie, and Etawah.—Nothing of importance has been reported from these districts.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

There is nothing to add to the remarks in the last narrative in the state of this division, which remains without change.

Allahabad and Soraon.—These districts continue tranquil internally, but still suffer from the incursions of dacoits from Oude. On one occasion, carts conveying timber for the new barracks at Allahabad were attacked, burned, and several of the drivers and guard killed or wounded by a party of Sungram Sing's men within three miles of Soraon.

Futtehpore.—This district has not been materially disturbed during the past week, though the rebels at the ghauts on the right bank of Jumna are in much force.

Cawnpore.—Colonel Maxwell's force (consisting of Her Majesty's 88th Foot and Police Horse) has been reinforced by a wing of Her Majesty's 32nd and the Tewana Horse; some rebels crossed the Humeerpore ghaut on the 28th, and burned the village of Burriapal, but have not advanced further.

Banda and Humeerpore.—These districts are still in the rebels' hands, but rumours of Sir H. Rose's approach from the south are very prevalent among them; they are, therefore, concentrating in considerable strength, and have entrenched themselves near Calpee. They are said to procure sulphur from Mirzapore; an enquiry has been instituted as to the truth of this assertion. It does not quite appear on what terms the Chirkaree Rajah has been forced to make peace with the rebels; he has certainly, however, surrendered some of his guns. Tantia Topes and the Bala Rao, the Nana's brother, are the leading men among the Calpee rebels; their forces are becoming very numerous, but made up of very heterogeneous materials.

BENARES DIVISION.

The narrative from this division for the week under review calls for no remark.

Benares and Ghazepore.—Nothing has occurred calling for report in these two districts.

Mirzapore.—The magistrate found no organized enemy on his expedition towards Bejeyghur; gangs of dacoits, however, chiefly Chundel Rajpoots, plunder the country, and these must be systematically hunted down as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose.

Azimghur.—In consequence of the officiating magistrate's absence from the station with Major Cox's column, no reports have been received; it is known, however, that no event of importance has taken place.

Jounpore.—Colonel Franks' column has been altogether absent during the week in Oude, and its operations no longer come within the scope of this narrative. Mr. Lind, the collector, has been active in furnishing this force with carriage and supplies.

GORUCKPORE DIVISION.

Three regiments of mutinous sepoys having extorted arrears of pay, amounting to upwards of a lac of rupees, from Mahomed Hussin, ex-Nazim of Goruckpore, crossed the river, and joined the Gondah Rajah; with this reinforcement he occupied the entrenchment at Bilwa, which had been thrown up by the advanced Goorkha Brigade, and abandoned by them under circumstances which have led to a separate correspondence: 3,000 maunds of grain fell into the insurgents' hands. On the 23rd, the Yeomanry Cavalry arrived at Amarha, to which place Colonel Rowcroft's force will probably move after being reinforced by the Burrak Goorkha Regiment from Goruckpore. The enemy will then be attacked, if military considerations permit, in their own entrenchments, which they still hold, though the bulk of their force has returned to Nawab Sing. On the 25th, Mr. Brereton, the active and intelligent magistrate of the district, died, after a brief illness. Mr. Wingfield at first entertained suspicions of poison, but eventually the cause of his death was declared to be undoubtedly "purpuree." His loss is particularly to be deplored at the present conjuncture. The Toolseepore Ranee (mother of the Rajah, who recently died a prisoner at Alumbagh) has entertained the escaped mutineers of the 73rd Native Infantry and 11th Irregular Cavalry. The Rajah of Bulsampore has recently had a slight skirmish with them, and suffered some little loss. On the 27th also, a slight encounter took place between a reconnoitring party of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and the enemy near Bilwa; one trooper and three of the enemy were killed. An enormous quantity of carriage and grain has been supplied to the Maharajah's army by the civil officers of the district, and the Commissioner especially notices the energy and successful exertions of Mr. Cooke, grantee of Bustee and honorary Deputy Magistrate. The district was generally tranquil.

JURBULPORE DIVISION.

Nothing has been heard from this division. It is known most of the Deputy Commissioners, as well as the Commissioner himself, are absent from their stations with various military parties.

On the 15th March, 1858, the Governor-General of India transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events, as follows:—

Week ending 7th March, 1858.

MEERUT DIVISION.

No change has taken place in the state of this division.

Dehra Dhoon.—No report has been received from this district, which is believed to be perfectly quiet.

Saharanpore.—The head-quarters of the force under Brigadier Coke remain at Roorkee. No attempts have been made by the enemy to cross. Mr. Shakespear, the Magistrate of Bijnour, in a report which will be more fully noticed below, mentions that he, in company with the brigadier, forded the river on horseback below Kumkhal to reconnoitre. They found the country quite clear, and heard the rebels had fallen back. Advantage has been taken of the presence of the troops to disarm the district, and assistance has been offered for the same purpose to the Magistrate of Mozuffernuggur.

Mozuffernuggur.—No news from this place.

Meerut.—Colonel Penny's brigade is believed to have marched from Meerut towards Allyghur. The district itself is undisturbed.

Bolundshuhur.—Private letters have been received from Mr. Sapte, the magistrate, up to the 8th of March. Everything was perfectly quiet at that date. The ghauts of the Ganges are still watched by the enemy.

Allyghur.—Allyghur itself is quiet, but the ghauts north of Eytah are threatened. Parties have crossed and committed depredations.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

No new facts of much importance have transpired regarding the movements of the rebels. The report from the Magistrate of Bijnour, to which allusion has been already made, describes the rebels of his own district as much disheartened, and their forces as far from formidable. They have only three large bodies of men, which are as follows, viz.:—about 3,000 undisciplined troops, with six guns, under Shafesoolah Khan, a nephew of the Nawab of that place, are at Nujeehabad. The fort of Pathurghur, in the same neighbourhood, is also held by a small garrison, and furnished with six guns. A second force under another nephew (Ahmedoolah Khan, who was, at the outbreak, our Tehseeldar of Nujeehabad) is at Naghal ghaut; it consists of 2,000 men and a few guns, and is intended to keep in check a detachment of cavalry and horse artillery, which Brigadier Coke has posted at Loodianah, on the right bank. Besides these two assemblages, an independent collection, about 1,000 strong, with two guns, exists at Daranuggur ghaut, near the town of Bijnour; its leaders are a

notorious plunderer, named Mareh Khan, two fugitive chiefs of the Meerut Goojars, and the Khazee of Thannah Hhoman, in Moruffernuggur. This account tallies with information derived from other sources, and it is believed the only other forces the rebels possess in the Bijour district are a few detached parties placed over the country for police purposes. From the Nawab of Rampore recent intelligence has not been received; it has, however, been thought advisable to detain in Calcutta Mehadie Ali Khan, a kinsman and rival claimant to his throne, just arrived from England, whose presence at Rampore would have been dangerous at this crisis. Khan Bahadoor has issued a proclamation referring to the call formerly made upon the Hindoos to unite in expelling the British. To the present paper a lithographed list is appended, purporting to give the names of many persons, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, who had given in their adhesion in consequence. The roll embraces many persons who are believed to be perfectly loyal, and there can be little doubt the measure is a device to compromise influential men, and so to secure their assistance. All "well-disposed" persons (it is said in the proclamation) are exhorted to imitate the example of those whose names are cited, and to show their adhesion to the rebel cause by their acts. A rupee, struck by Khan Bahadoor, has been also transmitted to Government; the obverse is a mere copy of Shah Alum's and of the Company's old Furruckabad rupee; the reverse reads "the 73'd year of the auspicious reign, struck at Bareilly, 1274." It is not clear to what reign the first date can allude, as Shah Alum ascended the throne in 1759, A.D. The chief force of the insurgents appears to be concentrated in the Budaon and Bareilly districts. The ghauts in the former are strongly guarded, and the rebels have even ventured on aggressive operations of a somewhat serious character. Wullee Dad Khan, of Malaghur, his sons, Sumund Khan, father-in-law of the late Nawab of Thujjur, Moshan Ali Khan, Ahmed Yar Khan, are the leaders in this quarter. Two of the Delhi Shahzadas, Mirza Kochak and Mirza Feroze, are also said to be with them. They are supposed to have in all about 5,000 or 6,000 men, and six or eight guns at the ghauts near Khargunge, and have given out that they intend crossing simultaneously in three columns by the Kuchla, Bickpooree, and Soorjupore ghauts. At Budaon, Oojhane, and Shahjehanpore, the rebels are also believed to be in some force. There is little doubt some troops have arrived from Lucknow to their assistance. Of the actual force at Bareilly, no reliable information has been received. Fazl Huk is now at Baheree. The Nana, after moving about on the frontiers of Oude and Rohilcund, is now believed to have proceeded to Shahjehanpore *en route* to Bareilly.

KUMAON DIVISION.

On the 3rd the Commissioner having heard that Kûli Khan had detached 80 men to Sitargunge (from Baheree) to collect the revenue of a neighbouring loyal village, sent a party about 200 strong against them, under Captain Baugh, and accompanied by Mr. C. Carmichael, C.S. They reached Sitargunge at six A.M. on the morning of the 4th, having marched twenty-five miles (on elephants) during the night. The rebels took refuge in a strong walled building, formerly the Government tehsel, but Captain Baugh blew open the gate with a mountain howitzer, and stormed the place with the loss of only one Goorkha wounded. None of the rebels escaped, except a few who had gone to a neighbouring village the previous night. The police levies are now 640 strong.

AGRA DIVISION.

The actual state of this division is not much altered, but it is still threatened to the north, and latterly also to the east, by the Calpee rebels.

Muttra.—This district is quiet. The Commissioner hopes the bulk of the revenue balances will be shortly realised.

Agra.—This district is also tranquil. The internal disturbances in Dholepore, which at one time might have unsettled the border, have been composed by the aid of the Puttiala Contingent; but a body of the disaffected Dholepore subjects are said to have gone off to join the Calpee insurgents.

Mynpoore.—In this district tranquillity is rapidly returning, and the revenue is coming in freely.

Etawah.—The southern part of this district was, at the latest advice, seriously threatened by the rebels on the right bank of the Jumna. It is not believed they had actually crossed, but are said to be assembled at the ghauts in great force. They are said to include 2,500 sepoy of the Gwalior Contingent, 300 of the 32nd, and 400 of the 42nd Native Infantry, and about 300 of various regiments, of whom all are well found and armed, a portion of the magazine of the Gwalior Contingent having been left at Calpee. About 1,000 Rohillas from Mundisore, with the Shahzadah from that place, are also described as forming part of the force. Their guns are believed to be twelve in number (besides wall pieces, &c.), of which six are 9-pounders, the others heavy guns.

Furruckabad.—The Magistrate of Furruckabad complains that the Mahomedan population of that town exhibit much disaffection, and are in communication with the Rohilcund rebels. With the large hostile force which at present threatens the frontier, such excitement must naturally be expected. Since the attack on the thannah at Imratpore, reported in the last narrative, no fresh incursions have been made upon the lower portion of this district,

a result which the Commissioner attributes to the prompt punishment of the zemindars, who were active on that occasion in inviting the rebels to cross. The country to the west of Furruckabad has not, however, been so fortunate. The large and important town of Rumpil was plundered on the 6th by a body of horsemen, who returned immediately with their booty; they crossed at Soorjupore ghaut.

Eytah.—Some Aheers are also plundering in the Eytah district; but the Magistrate is not yet strong enough to deal with them.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Cawnpore.—The ghauts on the Ganges have not been re-occupied by the rebels since the operations reported last week. On the Jumna side, however, the accumulation of rebels in the Ghautumpore Pergunnah induced his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to detach against them Her Majesty's 88th and 32nd Regiments, under Colonel Maxwell, of the former corps. This measure had the effect of driving the insurgents back across the river; but the force has since been recalled for other purposes, and has been relieved by Captain Berry's Sikh Police Battalion, with some of the Tewanah Horse.

Futtehpore.—In consequence of the presence of the rebels above mentioned, it was considered advisable to detach towards the north-west angle of this district a party of Her Majesty's 81st, under Colonel Christie. On their arrival, upon the 5th March, they found the rebels had re-crossed, but they were visible in large numbers on the opposite bank, and some firing took place, which resulted in a loss of one killed and three wounded on our side.

Allahabad and Soraon.—Nothing has occurred in these districts.

Banda and Humeerpore.—No intelligence has been received from either of those places.

BENARES DIVISION.

Benares and Ghazeeppore.—All perfectly quiet in these districts. Collections, rupees 11,043 13s. 9p., and rupees 14,698 10s. respectively.

Mirzapore.—No report from this place, the Magistrate being still out in the southern pergunnahs; but it is believed to be quiet.

Jounpore.—The Murriahoo pergunnah is somewhat disturbed; but Mr. Jenkinson is proceeding with a small force in that direction, to bring it into order.

Azinghur.—The neighbourhood of the Goorkha force had, in the early part of the week, still an effect in this district; the turbulent Pulwars and others either dispersed to their homes or remained hiding in the jungles. Major Cox's column, therefore, experienced no opposition; but had destroyed, as far as time permitted, the very strong fort of Tigra, belonging to Rajah Prithhepal Sing Bunteria, which was found evacuated. This place was actually in Oude, but it was a standing menace to the Azinghur frontier. More lately, the advance of Hurkishun's rebel column to Tandah has encouraged the rebels to collect again. The Rajkoomars had compelled the police of two frontier thannahs to withdraw, and the post at Phoolpore has been driven in, and one jemadar carried off a prisoner. The weekly collections have amounted to rupees 22,150 8s. 11p.

GORUCKPORE DIVISION.

This division has been, during the past week, the scene of important events. No sooner had the enemy ascertained that the Goorkha force would pass Fyzabad, on the march to Lucknow, without attacking it, than preparations were commenced by them for an invasion of Goruckpore. A force of some 2,000 men, and Hurkishun, the nephew of Rajah Koer Sing, marched towards Tandah, to cross the Gogra near that place; while the sepoy at Fyzabad, having been paid their arrears by Mahomed Hussun, crossed the river to reinforce the Gondah Rajah. A smaller body, composed of the men of some lesser talookdars, threatened the northern frontier of the district between the Gogra and the Teraie. On the 2nd, Colonel Rowcroft therefore moved towards the Bilwa entrenchment, where the main body of the enemy were posted; but found it so strong and held in such force, that he considered it inexpedient to attack, and after an almost harmless cannonade he retired to Amorha. Emboldened by his retrograde movement, the enemy advanced out of their entrenchments on the night of the 4th, and at 8 A.M. of the 5th, were met by Colonel Rowcroft, when an obstinate engagement ensued. The overwhelming numbers of the rebels enabled them almost to encircle the inferior force opposed to them, and the nature of the ground afforded them excellent cover. Nevertheless, after some hours' fighting, they were totally repulsed, and pursued to within a mile of Belwa. The Yeomanry Cavalry did excellent service, and made several most effective charges during the day. Colonel Rowcroft reports the rebels to have numbered nearly 15,000, of whom 4,000 were regular sepoy, comprising the 1st, 53rd, and 56th regiments of Native Infantry (the Cawnpore Brigade), and the 5th regiment Gwalior Contingent: these battalions had been recruited to a strength of 500 or 600 each; the other sepoy belonged to the Oude Irregular Corps, or detachments of broken regiments. The rest of the force consisted of Goruckpore rebels, and the contingents of the Rajahs of Gondah, Bandah, Akowra Churda, Nanpara, Ootrowla, and other talookdars of Gondah and Baraitch. The loss of the enemy was certainly not less than 400 or 500, and of 9 guns brought into the field, 7 were taken. The result of these operations has been to disconcert the enemy's plan of invasion. The Tanda force has indeed shown itself on the frontiers of the district, but has not yet ventured

to attempt any serious operation: the party to the north have been kept in check by the followers of the Bansee Rajah. The remnants of the discomfited army, however, still hold the Belwa entrenchments, where they have several guns, and there is no doubt that had they succeeded in evading or defeating Colonel Rowcroft, they had many adherents in the northern pergunnah who were prepared to rise in their favour. The collections during the past week have amounted to rupees 93,800.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

The official intelligence from this division does not reach beyond the 1st of March, and is of no very prominent importance; the details are given below.

Saugor.—The fugitives from Gurrakota were overtaken at Beirah, on the road to Sahghur, by a small column under Captain Hare, Hyderabad Contingent. Nearly 100 were cut up, and as many taken prisoners; among them were many sepoys of the 31st, 32nd, 42nd, and 70th regiments. Sir Hugh Rose has taken the fort of Murree, killing 150 of the enemy. Sir H. Rose and Captain Pinkney had each a horse shot under them.

Dumoh.—General Whitlock was moving upon this place *en route* for Saugor, and is believed to have reached it.

Jubbulpore.—Detached parties of the rebels, expelled from Gurrakota, are posted between Dumoh and Jubbulpore; one at a rather strong fort named Murdanghur, near Rajpore.

Mundlah.—The Commissioner of Nagpore has promised assistance to the Deputy Commissioner; nothing else of importance has occurred.

Seonee, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, and Baitool.—These four districts are perfectly tranquil.

JHANSI SUB-DIVISION.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE NARRATIVE OF MARCH 7.

Chandeyree, Jhansi, Jaloun.—Nothing has been heard from the three districts of this sub-division.

Saugor.—The divisional narrative of the Commissioner of Jubbulpore for the week closing the 7th March, has been received since the body of the above narrative was written. It mentions that Sir Hugh Rose's force had left Saugor on the 27th ultimo and marched towards Shahghur, capturing the fort of Barrodia by the way. Except the Malthone pergunnah, the Saugor district was quiet.

Dumoh.—Dumoh was re-occupied by the British forces under General Whitlock on the 4th. The public buildings and records had been utterly destroyed. General Whitlock had gone on to Saugor with a small detachment, and another had followed him in the same direction. Another party had been sent towards Jubbulpore to escort in treasure, and to clear the road, which was infested with rebels. The body of the column meanwhile was halted at Dumoh. Several bodies of rebels still held various posts in the district, but the thannahs and tehsaels had been re-established.

Jubbulpore.—A body of 500 rebels, aided by thirty of the 52nd Native Infantry, had taken up a post on the Dumoh road at Singrampore. Another party was at Mughowlia. On the 2nd, near Lahore, a party (thirty-five strong, with two European officers,) of the 50th Madras Native Infantry, routed 500 rebels who had plundered the village of Bakruvada. Captain Tripe, who commanded, reports that the enemy suffered a loss considerably exceeding the strength of his own detachment; the only casualty on our side was one officer, Lieutenant Walters, severely wounded (thigh broken). Captain Broome, with a detachment of the 28th Madras Native Infantry and Nagpore Rifles, twenty sowars, and two guns, proceeded on the 28th February from Suleemabad against Bhulgaon, the rebel Rajah of which place was strongly fortifying his house. This post and some neighbouring defences were thoroughly destroyed, and some prisoners taken. Besides the above events, nothing has occurred deserving of notice in the Jubbulpore division.

AGRA DIVISION.

Eytah.—On the 11th of March a strong body of the enemy's horse crossed at Kutchla ghaut, and after a skirmish, in which Lieutenant Hennessy was wounded, our Jât Horse was compelled to fall back on Khasgunge.

Etawah.—About 300 of the enemy have crossed into the Oreyah pergunnah. As the orders to the military officer in command at Etawah are strictly to act on the defensive, this pergunnah has again become unsettled.

On the 31st March, the Governor-General of India transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events, as follows:—

Week ending 13th March, 1858.

MEERUT DIVISION.

The official report from this division does not require any special notice. The general peace of the division has not been disturbed. Collections of revenue are noted under the heads of the respective districts to which they belong.

Dehra Dhoon.—Dehra Dhoon remains perfectly tranquil.

Seharunpore and Mozuffernuggur.—The disarming of these districts is being gradually carried into effect. The revenue collection for Seharunpore for the first week in March was 6,611 rupees, and the only outstanding balances, 51,557 rupees. The collections in Mozuffernuggur for the same period amounted to 15,396 rupees, 4 annas.

Meerut.—General Penny's force marched on the 6th towards Kasgunge. It consisted of about 1,200 men of all arms. The bridge of boats at Gurhmuktesar has been restored, as the traffic with Rohilcund is already beginning to require this accommodation.

Bolundshuhur and Allyghur.—The balances of the Bolundshuhur district have been nearly all collected.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

Nothing of importance has been reported from this division during the past week. As far as can be ascertained, the rebels are expecting to be attacked, and much disheartened at the events elsewhere occurring around them.

KUMAON DIVISION.

Since the affair at Sitargunge, reported in the postscript to the last narrative, no events of importance appear to have occurred in this division.

AGRA DIVISION.

The general condition of this division remained unchanged up to the close of the week under review. There are still collections of rebels on the banks both of the Jumna and the Ganges; and, as will be perceived by the detailed accounts below, they have perpetrated some slight mischief.

Muttra.—This district remains perfectly quiet, and the outstanding balances are being rapidly collected.

Agra.—Considerable portions of this district are yet in an unsettled state. The pergunnah of Jajneer, which was throughout greatly exposed to the incursions of mutineers and rebels, has not yet been fairly reduced to submission. In some parts of Pergunnah Ferozabad, the inhabitants, though not openly committed by active violence, still continue in armed defiance of British authority. In the pergunnah of Bar Pinnahut an outrage has taken place of a very serious nature. The zemindars of one share of this township were at enmity with the purchaser of another share, who has remained loyal to Government. They have for some time been in rebellion and fugitive outlaws, but have recently threatened to return by force, and take vengeance on their co-sharer. On the 6th, having joined their forces with those of one Gunga Sing, a notorious dacoit, they attacked the town of Bah with some 1,000 men. The zemindar, with the tehseeldar and thannadar, the police, and other Government officials, sought to defend themselves in the tehseel buildings. They had with them some men lent as guards by the Rajah of Bhudourea, against whom there are some suspicions of secret connivance with the leader of the rebel party and of correspondence with his kinsman, the rebel Rajah of Gonda in Oude; at any rate, his men do not appear to have made a very strenuous resistance, and some accounts even represent them to have aided the assailants, who having effected an entrance into the tehseel, either by force or treachery, overpowered and murdered all the defenders, the zemindar, his family, the tehseeldar, thannadar, and most of the other police and Government officials. Brigadier Showers at once started from Agra with a column to restore order and punish the rebels, who however evacuated Bah before his arrival at that place, and were pursued by him to the banks of the Chumbul. In this district, on the May and June kists, a balance of 30,535 rupees, 8 annas, 3 pice; and on the November and December kists a balance of 209,144 rupees still remain to be realized.

Mynpoorie.—This district is tranquil; the notorious dacoit Gunga Sing, who, as noticed above, has been concerned in the attack on Bah Pinnahut, is held in great dread in this district. The Commissioner, therefore, proposes a reward of 5,000 rupees for his apprehension. The 3rd European Regiment (about 350 strong), with two field guns and 150 horse, moved to Bewar and thence to Etawah. The column is under the command of Colonel Riddell.

Furruckabad.—The town of Kumpil was again attacked by a party from across the river towards the close of the week under review. The Thannah Police were driven in, and some plundering took place, but no loss of life on either side occurred, and the rebels eventually retired. The ghauts are still watched by the rebels. Near Furruckabad itself the country is quiet; the barracks rapidly rising; traffic on the Grand Trunk Road is increasing daily; and revenue is being collected with some regularity.

Etawah.—The rebels still hold Oreyah and the neighbouring country, and the dacoit leaders who are with them are doing much mischief, and are acting with some degree of concert under orders from the Nana's brother, an agent in Bundelcund. The Calpee rebels, though their numbers are undoubtedly formidable, do not seem to have much heart for aggressive movements. Mr. Hume, however, considers it unwise at present to collect the revenue, except to meet current requirements, lest any accumulation of treasure should act as a bait to the enemy. The Rajah of Roowao, having been detected in a treasonable correspon-

dence, poisoned himself on the 6th instant. His relatives have threatened the life of the theseldar through whom his guilt was discovered.

Eytah.—The rebels have made several demonstrations at various ghauts in this district, and at Kuchla ghaut crossed and drove back on the 11th the 150 Jât Horse who were watching their movements. In the skirmish, the enemy lost seven killed; and Captain Murray one trooper killed, and his Adjutant, Lieutenant Hennesey, severely wounded by sabre-cuts on the arm. The enemy, however, though very strong in numbers, made no advance, and Captain Murray continued to hang on their flanks, and subsequently retired on Khasgunge. The rebels then attacked the village of Oorhee, but were unable to overcome the resistance of Dara Sing, the loyal zemindar of that place; and at nightfall they retired, leaving several dead on the ground, to bury whom they re-crossed the following day, but did no further mischief.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

The events in this division call for no general remarks. The state of each district is reported below.

Allahabad and Soraon.—The Nazim's forces have received some addition of late, but his position is otherwise unaltered. At the village of Banda, near Gopeegunge, the police were resisted and repulsed, in the execution of their duty, by a body of armed men. It has been considered advisable since to strengthen the post at Gopeegunge by a detachment (two companies) of Her Majesty's 54th Foot.

Futtehpore.—The gathering on the right bank of the Jumna, especially about Chhillara ghaut, was so numerous and threatening that it has been deemed advisable to send on the remainder of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment and two guns. The ghauts of the Ganges have been once or twice threatened during the past week; but the rebels, who are believed to be the followers of one or two fugitive Oude chieftains, endeavouring to escape on every occasion, retired after showing themselves for a brief period only on the banks of the river. On the Jumna side of the district Captain Berry's regiment of Sikh Police has replaced Colonel Maxwell's column, which was required in Oude; but towards the close of the week the enemy at Humeerpore ghaut were in such force, that Captain Berry thought it advisable to fall back from Akberpore on Luchendee. The rebels, however, seem to be acting only on the defensive, with the exception of a party in the Oreyah pergunnah of the Etawah district, whose movements are watched by the Tewannah Horse. The theseldar of Saib Salempore was forcibly opposed in endeavouring to reinstate an ousted zemindar. Three of his followers were wounded, and four of the opposite party killed.

Banda and Humeerpore.—The troops of the Banda Newab and of Narayn Rao of Kirwee, are said to be acting in concert against the troops of the Adgighur Rancee.

BENARES DIVISION.

Except on the northern frontier of Azimghur, it can scarcely be said that any excitement exists in this division.

Benares, Ghazeepore, and Mirzapore.—A few small bands of plunderers disturb the wild hill country south of Mirzapore, but for this, these three districts might be called perfectly tranquil.

Azimghur.—The turbulent rājpoos who had attacked the pergunnahs of Oorkil and Kumbhopore, retired on the approach of Major Cox's small column. Emboldened, however, by the presence of a large body of rebels at Tanda, they have again entered those places in still larger force, driving out the police. Major Cox's party, consisting of one wing, Her Majesty's 13th, detail Madras Rifles (60 men), and two guns, under H. Ross, Esq., C.S., has been ordered to Goruckpore. A wing of her Majesty's 37th from Ghazeepore will take their place; and a wing of her Majesty's 35th from Dinapore will come up for the protection of Ghazeepore; and in addition to these reinforcements, the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry marched from Allahabad on the morning of the 14th, for Goruckpore.

Jounpore.—Mr. Jenkinson is still out in pergunnah Murreeahoo, but no event of importance has occurred in that, or any other part of this district.

GORUCKPORE DIVISION.

The news from this division, though not absolutely important, is not uninteresting. The Tanda rebels have made two abortive attempts to cross the Gogra; on both occasions they were driven back by the Talookdar's levies, whom the civil authorities have by great exertion arrayed against them in somewhat formidable numbers. To the northward these levies, assisted by loyal zemindars, have rescued the police of a frontier post, who had been carried off by a party of Oude rebels. The latter, however, subsequently attacked and burnt a thannah in the same neighbourhood. The police escaped, but the Commissioner is inclined to think the rebels' success was owing in some degree to neglect or misconduct, though the particulars of the affair had not reached him. The loyal Rajah of Bulrumpore, in Oude, has meanwhile been begged to keep in check this party, who chiefly come from his neighbourhood. After their discomfiture at Amorha, the rebels under Mahomed Hussein, and the Gondah Rajah, made for some time, and with some success, strenuous efforts to recruit their

forces and repair the consequences of their defeat. Within the past few days, however, owing to the arrival of fugitives from Lucknow, and the accounts they have brought from thence, the forces of the rebels have again begun to disperse. They are still, however, formidable in numbers, and are making large preparations for defence. The agents of the Amorha Ranees, whose conduct has been throughout equivocal, have at length been fairly detected in a treasonable correspondence with the enemy. On learning this discovery, the Ranees herself immediately fled to Fyzabad.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

No official narrative has reached from this division. The only event of importance which has otherwise transpired is the escape from Chikaree of Mr. Carne; he left that place in disguise on the 6th, and reached Purneah on the 11th. The Rajah was closely besieged in the fort, and reduced to considerable straits. Native accounts from Calpee report, however, that many wounded sepoys had returned from Chirkaree who received their hurts in the storming of the town. News from Calpee confirm the general outline of accounts before given, but describe the rebels as much in want of money, and as greatly dispirited by Sir H. Rose's approach.

On the 4th April, 1858, the Governor-General of India transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a continuation of the narrative of events, as follows:—

Week ending 20th March, 1858.

MEERUT DIVISION.

The general state of this division has not undergone any material change. Minor events are detailed below.

Seharunpore.—A spy of the enemy was captured on the 9th at Kishenwala ghaut, who confessed he had been promised 100 rupees for his trip; and during the week a small party from the rebel camp at Nagul crossed and burned the thatch of a police chowkee, but immediately disappeared. The disarming of the district is proceeding gradually here and there, with some manifestation of reluctance on the part of the populace, but without any other resistance. In Pergunnah Rampore a small gun was found buried in the fields. Towards the close of the week a body of about 400 rebels appeared in the neighbourhood of Nagul.

Mozuffernuggur.—The numbers of the rebels at Daranuggur ghaut have considerably increased; but, except a few mutinous sowars, they are a mere half-armed rabble. The largest gun in the Bijnoore district has recently been casually burst; three rebels were killed by the accident.

Meerut.—Beyond a very doubtful report that Gurmuktesur is threatened by an expedition from Bareilly, nothing is reported from this district, in which the collections for the week amounted to 7,544rs. 10s. 2p.

Bolundshuhur.—A considerable body of the enemy, under Ruheem Ali, of Khylea, has been, during the past week, moving about the opposite bank of the river near Ramghat. Waledad Khan is believed to have been with them for a short time, but has now returned to Bareilly, or to the bodies of rebels near Furruckabad. On the 13th a few horsemen made a demonstration of crossing, but fell back on being opposed by the police. The chief object of the rebels appears to have been to collect revenue, in which they had not previously had much success in that quarter. The presence of this enemy, however, prevented General Penny, on his downward march, from reducing the number of troops in the district; but subsequently he considered it necessary to withdraw the bulk of her Majesty's 64th Foot. More recently, spies report Ruheem Ali Khan's forces as consisting of ill-armed irregular levies, but with a few guns. The Ganges was very low till the 17th, on which and the succeeding day it rose considerably; so much so, as to render many fords impassable, and several persons were drowned in attempting to cross. On the 19th, the water again fell rapidly. A permanent increase in the volume may, however, now be looked for from the melting of the Himalayan snow.

KUMAON.

Nothing has been received from this division.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

There can be but little doubt that the Nana has been, during the week, at Bareilly and Shahjehanpore; but, it is said, has, after leaving his family at the former place, gone westward to join Mohsum Ali Khan at Allygunge. No other news of importance has transpired, though warlike preparations on an extensive scale are still reported: 500 rupees and two villages have been offered for the head of Dara Sing, the loyal zemindar of Oorhel, who repulsed the party which crossed at Kuchla ghaut, as mentioned in last week's narrative. A

person suspected of corresponding with the British, is said to have been blown away from a gun at Bareilly. The arrival of a great general and troops from the eastward at Bareilly is rumoured throughout Western Rohilkund; this probably alludes either to the arrival of the Nana or that of some of the fugitives from Lucknow. The forces under Fazl Huk are said to be entrenching themselves at Behere. Native rumours also describe the rebels as destroying their records, and preparing false ones purposely to embroil with us persons loyally disposed.

AGRA DIVISION.

The state of this division has not changed much since the last narrative. Perhaps in some parts it is more tranquil than before. The revenue collections are noticed separately in the reports from each district.

Mittra.—The Commissioner reports the state of this district as satisfactory: 50,000 rupees have been despatched to Agra. During February, 93,482 rupees were collected; and in the first two weeks of March, from three pergunnahs, 16,253 rupees have been realized.

Agra.—No proof of the Bhudowrea Rajah's connivance with the party who attacked Bah has been as yet secured. His troops at that place, however, permitted the latter to remain for two days undisturbed in the place; and when the rebels proceeded to Punnahut, the Rajah's people there parleyed with them from the walls, and the dacoits then retired without a shot being exchanged. Our own police had already fled. The previous success of the rebels at Bah the Commissioner considers clearly attributable to the treachery, not only of the Bhudowrea's Rajah's men, but also of that of some of the new levies. The villages of Luckunpore, Basowna, Narah, and Kaomai Khara, which have been long the head-quarters of Gunga Sing, and in open rebellion, were attacked by Brigadier Showers on the 14th and 15th; the latter-named village was deserted, but at the former some slight resistance was experienced, and about 150 of the enemy were killed.

Mynpoorie.—This district is quiet, except in the neighbourhood of Mustafabad, where the Aheers, who have for many years been notorious for turbulence, are causing some slight uneasiness. On the 12th, Colonel Riddell's detachment moved on to Etawah; and, on the 14th, 300 Punjab police arrived. On the 18th, some auxiliary horse, under Lieutenant Bromley, left with 25,000 rupees for General Penny's camp at Eytah. About 30,000 rupees of revenue and canal balances were collected during the two first weeks of March in this district; 995,989 rupees are still due.

Furruckabad.—The only event of importance during the past week in the Furruckabad district has been another demonstration by about 400 cavalry under Niaz Mahomed (the rebel leader who was wounded in the fight near Shumshabad, with Brigadier Hope's column), against Kumpel; they were evidently in league with the Mahomedans of Shumsabad and Kaimunge, but effected nothing. The enemy has thrown a bridge of boats across the Ramgunga, and on the 18th crossed some guns by it; but they retired the same evening, having, it is believed, been alarmed by a reconnoitring party sent from Futteghur. No exact intimation of the purposes of the rebels has been obtained. They threaten loudly to attack Futteghur; but Mohsun Ali Khan, their chief, is described as a drunken brawler, whose want of courage has, it is said, done much to disgust and dishearten his followers. About the middle of the week, however, the appearance of the rebel detachments was so threatening that Colonel Watson's moveable column was called in from Meerun Ke Serai, and reached Furruckabad (by a forced march of 34 miles in 24 hours) on the 16th. The outstanding balances of revenue are still large, but are in process of collection. Their amount on the 1st of March was 941,936 rupees. The barracks and public buildings are proceeding rapidly.

Etawah.—The presence of Colonel Riddell's moveable column has had a beneficial effect in this district, which remains tranquil, except the Oreyah pergunnah, from which contradictory accounts have been received. The numbers of the rebels there, however, have probably not increased, and their advanced party has certainly fallen back from Ajeet Mul.

Eytah.—The arrival of General Penny's force has restored confidence in this district. The Aheers about Mustafabad on the Agra and Eytah road are still troublesome; and Mr. Daniell purposed taking advantage of the neighbourhood of General Penny's force to punish them. The revenue collections are proceeding steadily. Since the re-occupation of the district, 355,314 rupees have been collected, and only 174,399 rupees of outstanding balances remain; 7,794 rupees were collected during the first week in March.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Allahabad and Soraon.—A boat proceeding down the river, with two Europeans on board, was fired at from the right bank of the Ganges, in the Khyraghur pergunnahs. Stringent measures have been taken to discover and punish the perpetrators of that outrage. Emboldened by the continued presence of the Nazim, some of Benec Bahadoor's men early in the week returned to his fortalice of Kumayepore, and commenced collecting revenue in his pergunnah. Mr. Mayne applied for two guns, which with a squadron of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Whistler, were sent to his assistance. This force was joined at Phoolpore by the two companies, Her Majesty's 54th, a party of the Ferozepore

Sikhs, under Lieutenant Lee, 32nd Native Infantry, and 200 of Captain Dunbar's levy, under that officer's command. Before this force the rebels quickly fell back; and Mr. Mayne, in contravention of instructions furnished to him by the Governor-General, pursued them to Tiroul, a strong fort within the Oude frontier. In this position the enemy were upon the 20th of March attacked; it proved to be of such strength as to render its capture by a *coup de main* and by the force employed, impossible, except at an enormous sacrifice of life. Colonel Whistler, therefore, withdrew his men; not, however, until they had suffered considerable loss. Lieutenant Lee and 7 of his Sikhs were killed, and another officer and several men wounded. The details of this unfortunate affair have been separately reported; and, after its conclusion, the force fell back to Soran. The revenue collections during the past week were 26,843rs. 12a. 7p.

Futtehpore.—Nothing of any importance has occurred in this district since the date of the last narrative. The rebels watch all the ghauts of the Jumna in considerable force. The revenue collections during the week were 2,700 rupees.

Cawnpore.—The rebels from Humeerpore, about 2,000 strong, but without guns, crossed on the 14th. The following day, the Sikh corps, reinforced by Her Majesty's 88th, and Captain Blunt's battery, marched to Akburpore; on the 16th, the enemy re-crossed. The tehseldar of Russoolabad, an influential and loyal zemindar, named Hindhur Sing, has raised 500 men at his own expense, in addition to the force allowed by Government, for the defence of his pergunnah. The rebels have not ventured to attack it. The revenue collections amounted to 36,148 rupees for the week under review, a good portion of it having been obtained from the Russoolabad pergunnah, almost under the guns of the Gwalior rebels.

Banda and Humeerpore.—From these districts the only report is, that a body of 400 sepoys had gone from Banda towards Tiroban; they were at first opposed by Narayn Rao's men, but subsequently allowed to pass on showing a perwannah from the Nana; their ultimate destination is not stated.

BENARES DIVISION.

The Azimghur district is now seriously threatened; with that exception, the division is quiet.

Benares.—Collections during the week, 2,248 rupees.

Mirzapore.—The Magistrate, with half of Mr. Catania's levy, has returned to the station. The weekly collections were 1,887 rupees.

Ghazepore.—Nothing of importance has been reported from this district. A party of twelve mutineers, who were sheltered by a bunyah, were pursued, but escaped. The bunyah, however, and part of their booty, were seized. The weekly collections were 12,358 rupees.

Azimghur.—The advanced guard of the rebels, under Koer Sing, plundered Atrawlia on the 20th. They were supported by Koer Sing's main body, and by Gholam Hussain, with several guns. Colonel Milman, with a weak wing of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, proposed marching on the 21st to meet them, and detained a portion of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry at Koelsa to assist him. The revenue collections were 42,923rs. 10a. 1p. during the week.

Jounpore.—Mr. Jenkinson's report from the Murriaboa pergunnah has been received; it relates no event of importance. All the leaders in the acts of violence committed in this pergunnah had fled, and Mr. Jenkinson had been occupied mainly in collecting all the evidence existing against them, confiscating their property, and levelling their houses. Revenue to the amount of 46,933rs. 5a. 6p. was collected during the week.

GORUCKPORE DIVISION.

Two of the police stations on the northern border of this district have been temporarily occupied by parties of Oude rebels; but no loss of life, and little injury, except to the confidence of the people, occurred from these raids.

On the 17th, however, at Salona ghaut, about ten miles above Tandah, an affair of some gravity occurred.

Bullee Sing, a notorious dacoit, had been for some time threatening to cross the Gogra. To oppose him, the Thannadar had collected a considerable body of the Rajah of Gopalpore's men, and of other levies, and had succeeded in arresting some of Bullee Sing's followers.

These he imprudently retained in his camp, and their comrades accordingly determined to rescue them. In pursuit of this design, a body of about 100 crossed the Gogra on the evening of the 16th, and concealing themselves during the night in a heavy jungle, at day-break surprised the Thannadar's camp.

Panic-struck, the raw levies fled in every direction without firing a shot; but the Thannadar, two policemen, and a jemedar in the Rajah of Gopalpore's service, were killed.

The rebel sepoys, who still hold the Belwa ghaut intrenchment, are nearly 2,000 in number. The forces of the rebel rajahs, and of Mahommed Hossein also, still numbered some 5,000 or 6,000 men.

These circumstances, though not of much intrinsic importance, have maintained an uneasy feeling in the district, in consequence of which the revenue collections have fallen during the past week to 54,000 rupees.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

No narratives have been received from this division, the Commissioner being in camp with General Whitlock's force.

It is known, however, that the detached brigade of Sir H. Rose's force stormed and took Chundeyree on the 17th instant; our loss was not heavy, but at least one officer, Captain Keatinge, is known to have been wounded.

The following verses, enclosed in the communication of the Governor-General, indicate the feeling respecting the Europeans :—

TRANSLATION OF HINDEE VERSE.

Shut the mouth of slanderers, bite and
 Eat up backbiters, trample down the sinners,
 You, "Sutrsingharka."*
 Kill the British, exterminate them, "Mat Chundee."†
 Let not the enemy escape, nor the offspring of such,
 Oh ! "Singharkah."†
 Show favour to Shunker !
 Support your slave !
 Listen to the cry of religion,
 "Mathalka !"
 Eat up the unclean !
 Make no delay !
 Now devour them ;
 And that quickly,
 "Ghormatkalka !"†

The following is an abstract translation of a Circular Letter regarding the "Victory of Religion" :—

(Engraved on Seal)

"To God only belongs
 the world, and the command
 of it rests with
 him."

"Oh, Rajahs! be ye religious, virtuous, benevolent, and brave, and the protectors of your own and of the religion of others: desiring your prosperity I speak as follows:—God has provided you with bodies for the performance of His sacred rights: these are revealed to all by their religion, and are stringently enjoined upon all. God has created you, oh Rajahs! for the destruction of the destroyers of your creed; for the same purpose He has given you power; therefore it behoveth those who have the power to fight—to fight; those not possessed of strength, to endeavour to procure other means to effect their purpose and protect their creed. The Shastra declares that it is best to follow one's own religion and not to adopt another's, and God himself has so declared; but it is evident to all men that these English are perverters of all men's religion. From time immemorial have they endeavoured to contaminate the Hindoo and Mahomedan religion by the production and circulation of religious books through the medium of missionaries, and by extirpating such books as afford arguments against them. I have heard from creditable sources the various endeavours they have made to contaminate our creed:—

"1st. The forcible marriage of Hindoo widows.

"2nd. The abolition of the ancient rite of *Suttee*.

"3rd. The exaltation of those who may embrace the Christian faith; so also succession to the thrones of Hindoo princes is only permitted to the legitimate sons; the adopted sons are prohibited from succession, whilst the Shastra gives them the same privileges as the legitimate heir: these are the stratagems by which the Europeans deprive us of our thrones and wealth; for instance, I refer to Nagpore and Lucknow. They have forced the prisoners to eat their (European's) bread. Some of them (the prisoners) starved themselves to death, and so preserved their religion, and others lost their faith by eating it. Finding that these measures still proved to be ineffectual they powdered bones and mixed them with flour, sugar, &c., and exposed it for sale; in every way, they tried their best to destroy our creeds. At last a Bengalee thus intimated to them, 'If your army will embrace your religion, there will be no objection with us to do the same.' This assertion of the Bengalee was much admired by them; consequently they ordered the Brahmins and others attached to the army to bite greased cartridges; the Mahomedans refused to eat them, although they were sensible that the use of those cartridges would only affect the religion of the Hindoos. The Europeans

* One of the names of "Devee," implying here, "destroyer of the enemy."

† Another of the names of the goddess "Devee."

determined to destroy the religion of both, and in spite commenced blowing from guns those in any regiments who refused to use the cartridges. The sepoys finding themselves thus maltreated, tried to defend their religion, and began to kill them wherever they found them, and still they intend to pursue the same course, and are determined to destroy them. Be it known to you that as long as these Europeans may remain in Hindoostan, they will continue to destroy us; yet some of our countrymen are giving assistance to them. I believe, even as to them, that the Europeans will not permit their religion to be inviolate. Further, let me ask them what measures have they adopted to secure their faith and lives? If you and we all agree, with slight trouble and exertion we can destroy them (the Europeans) all; and, therefore, I have hit upon this contrivance to save our religion and lives. I conjure the Hindoos in the name of Gunga, Toolsee, and Salikram, and the Mahomedans by the name of God and the Koran, and entreat them to join us in destroying the English, for their mutual welfare. The killing of cows being esteemed one of the greatest of sins amongst the Hindoos, the Mahomedan chiefs have agreed to abolish that custom from the day the Hindoos come forward to kill the Europeans. If any Mahomedan act contrary to this engagement, he is to be considered as guilty of a heinous crime before God; and should he eat beef, it shall be deemed as pig; and if the Hindoos do not exert themselves to destroy the Europeans, they will be considered in the sight of God as responsible for the crime of cow-killing and eating the flesh of cows. Perhaps Europeans, for their own ends, may stipulate with the Hindoos not to kill cows if they will join them. I assure the Hindoos that no man of sense will be deceived by this pretence, as they have notoriously violated their promises. Great and small are well aware that they are habitually treacherous, and have done nothing but practise deceit on the inhabitants of Hindoostan. Let not this opportunity pass away. Know, oh people! you will never have such another. Since letters are considered to be the half of a meeting, it is hoped that the contents of this letter may be considered and replied to.

"This letter, calling for the joint alliance of Hindoo and Mahomedan is published by Moulahee Syud Kootuh Shah, at the Bahaduree Press, in the city of Bareilly."

NO. CXIX.—COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Reports for the year 1856, on the Past and Present State of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

Statistical Tables relating to the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. (1856.)

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

PART I.—BRITISH INDIES AND EASTERN COLONIES.

BRITISH INDIA.—Revenue and Expenditure.—The public revenue of India in 1856 was 30,817,528*l.*, and the expenditure, 28,372,901*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2,464,627*l.* The home charges amounted to 3,264,629*l.*, leaving a net deficiency of 820,002*l.* In Bengal the revenue was 13,019,430*l.*, and the expenditure, 13,768,540*l.* In the North-Western Provinces the revenue was 6,260,006*l.*, and the expenditure, 2,533,457*l.* In Madras the revenue was 5,287,329*l.*, and the expenditure, 5,537,168*l.* In Bombay the revenue was 4,953,172*l.*, and the expenditure, 5,123,425; and in the Punjab the revenue was 1,297,591*l.*, and the expenditure, 1,410,311*l.* The Land Revenue produced 17,109,971*l.*; the Excise, 45,147*l.*; the Sayer (town dues, tolls, licences, &c.), and the Abkarry (taxes on the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors, 1,243,558*l.*; the Muturpha (taxes on houses, shops, looms, &c.), 108,681*l.*, giving a total gross receipt from these sources of 18,507,357*l.* The charges of collection amounted to 2,504,994*l.*, leaving a net receipt of 16,002,363*l.* The Mint produced gross receipts of 195,986*l.*; less charges, 65,939*l.*; net, 130,047*l.* The Post Office produced a gross

receipt of 237,453*l.*; but the charges being 258,968*l.*, left an excess of charges of 21,515*l.* The stamp duties produced 552,751*l.*; the charges were 33,020*l.*, leaving a net receipt of 519,731*l.* The customs produced 2,106,657*l.*; less charges, 124,382*l.*; net receipts, 1,982,275*l.* The salt produced 2,651,456*l.*; charges, 612,573*l.*; leaving 2,038,883*l.* The opium produced 5,195,976*l.*; the charges were 1,234,001*l.*, leaving a net receipt of 3,961,975*l.* The miscellaneous receipts, including tributes, subsidies, interest on arrears of revenue, and other miscellaneous receipts, were 1,369,892*l.* The total gross receipts were 30,817,528*l.*, and the net receipts, 25,983,651*l.* The revenue was obtained in the following proportions in each Presidency:—The Land Excise, Sayer, and Muturpha—Bengal, 4,638,120*l.*; North-Western Provinces, 4,715,469*l.*; Madras, 3,328,504*l.*; Bombay, 2,488,461*l.*; and Punjaub, 831,809*l.* Stamps—Bengal, 211,480*l.*; North-Western Provinces, 159,411*l.*; Madras, 64,798*l.*; Bombay, 65,078*l.*; and Punjaub, 18,964*l.* Customs—Bengal, 1,479,656*l.*; North-Western Provinces, 66,614*l.*; Madras, 119,364*l.*; and Bombay, 316,641*l.* Salt—Bengal, 698,070*l.*; North-Western Provinces, 471,118*l.*; Madras, 448,784*l.*; Bombay, 244,138*l.*; and Punjaub, 176,773*l.* Opium—Bengal, 2,951,612*l.*; and Bombay, 1,010,363*l.* Mint, Post Office, and miscellanies, 1,478,424*l.* Total net revenue in 1856, 25,983,651*l.* The expenditure in 1856 was as follows:—Civil and political establishments, including contingent charges, 2,420,811*l.*; judicial and police charges, 2,481,988*l.*; military charges, exclusive of war charges, 11,111,857*l.*; marine and pilotage charges, 462,824*l.*; interest of debt, 2,180,604*l.*; other charges, comprising collection of revenue, &c., 9,336,306*l.*; total gross charges in India, 28,372,901*l.* Home charges, payments in England, 2,737,966*l.*; value of stores sent from England to India, 526,663*l.*; total expenditure in India and England, 31,637,530*l.*

Public Debt.—The Indian debt in 1856 was as follows:—Registered debt, 46,963,828*l.*; treasury notes, 1,032,224*l.*; temporary loans, North-Western Provinces, 234,299*l.*; deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore funds, 5,618,571*l.*; total, 53,848,922*l.*; interest, 2,180,604*l.* The bond debt in England was 3,915,317*l.*; interest, 152,016*l.*; total debt, 57,764,239*l.*; interest, 2,332,620*l.* Of the registered debt, 566,112*l.*, bore $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest; 42,019,030*l.*, bore 4 per cent.; 3,993,750*l.*, 5 per cent.; 368,774*l.*, 6 per cent.; 15,400*l.*, 8 per cent.; and 762*l.*, 10 per cent. The bond debt in England bears 4 per cent. interest.

Shipping.—The vessels and tonnage entered and cleared at ports in British India in 1856 were as follows:—Entered, 19,285 vessels, 2,077,137 tons; cleared, 18,408 vessels, 2,129,069 tons; total, 37,693 vessels, 4,206,206 tons; against 25,325 vessels, 3,252,256 tons, in 1855. The nationality of vessels entered was as follows:—2,301 vessels, British; 263, American; 19, Arabian; 1, Australian; 1, Austrian; 10, Belgian; 16, Danish; 79, Dutch; 321, French; 65, German; 1, Moldavian; 6, Norwegian; 6, Portuguese; 1, Prussian; 10, Sardinian; 18, Swedish; and

16,153 native craft, exclusive of those engaged in the coasting trade of the British States. In Bengal there were entered 2,043 vessels, 919,632 tons, and cleared 2,118 vessels, 923,343 tons. In Madras there were entered 5,575 vessels, 569,399 tons, and cleared 6,478 vessels, 694,435 tons; and in Bombay there were entered 11,667 vessels, 588,106 tons, and cleared 9,812 vessels, 511,291 tons.

Imports and Exports.—The value of imports, including treasure into British India by sea, in 1856 was 25,244,782*l.*; distributed as follows:—Bengal, 13,338,550*l.*; Madras, 2,201,873*l.*; and Bombay, 9,704,359*l.* The value of merchandise imported was 13,943,494*l.*; and of treasure, 11,301,288*l.* The treasure was distributed as follows:—Bengal, 5,479,854*l.*; Madras, 852,487*l.*; and Bombay, 4,968,947*l.*; and the same was imported from the following countries:—From the United Kingdom, 3,696,254*l.*; Aden, 1,326,772*l.*; coast of Africa, 34,082*l.*; America, 9,345*l.*; Arabian and Persian Gulf, 485,598*l.*; Cape of Good Hope, 1,408*l.*; Ceylon, 120,059*l.*; China, 1,740,348*l.*; France, 506,036*l.*; Germany, 2,500*l.*; Mauritius, 240,598*l.*; New South Wales, 335,728*l.*; Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, 442,884*l.*; and Suez, 2,358,938*l.* The value of imports at the principal ports was as follows:—Calcutta, 13,180,394*l.*; Bombay, 9,549,912*l.*; Fort St. George, 1,948,956*l.*; and the remainder at other ports. The imports into British India in 1856 consisted principally of the following articles:—Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piece goods, 6,246,561*l.*; treasure, 3,696,954*l.*; manufactured metals, 741,730*l.*; iron, 210,342*l.*; malt liquors, 338,684*l.*; apparel, 262,778*l.*; wines, 162,790*l.*; machinery, 338,684*l.*; salt, 183,700*l.*; woollen goods, 124,504*l.*, &c. The value of exports of merchandise from British India by sea was 23,038,259*l.*; and of treasure, 601,176*l.*; total, 23,639,435*l.* The exports were as follows:—From Bengal, merchandise, 12,936,800*l.*; treasure, 112,536*l.*; total, 13,049,336*l.* From Madras, merchandise, 1,964,500*l.*; treasure, 70,730*l.*; total, 2,035,230*l.* From Bombay, merchandise, 8,136,959*l.*; treasure, 417,910*l.*; total, 8,554,869*l.* Total merchandise, 23,038,259*l.*; treasure, 601,176*l.*; total, 23,639,435*l.* The exports were divided as follows:—United Kingdom, 10,305,539*l.*; China, 663,004*l.*; France, 1,410,818*l.*; America, 1,061,667*l.*; Arabian and Persian Gulf, 1,038,898*l.*; Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, 985,128*l.*; Ceylon, 864,067*l.*; Mauritius and Bourbon, 417,382*l.*; New South Wales, 143,193*l.*; and the remainder to other countries. The exports consisted of the following merchandise, domestic and foreign:—Opium, 6,200,871*l.*; cotton, raw, 3,314,951*l.*; grain, 2,896,262*l.*; dyes, 2,483,233*l.*; sugar and sugar-candy, 1,359,104*l.*; seeds, 1,273,457*l.*; cotton goods, 779,647*l.*; saltpetre, 449,390*l.*; silk, raw, 707,706*l.*; silk goods, 341,035*l.*; hides and skins, 431,729*l.*; jute, 329,076*l.*; gunnies and bags, 302,338*l.*; shawls, 209,705*l.*; spices, 197,035*l.*; wool, raw, 272,942*l.*, &c. The exports of opium were as follows:—From Bengal to Ceylon, 10 chests, 667*l.*; to China, 37,851 chests, 3,031,735*l.*; to New South Wales, 41 chests, 4,847*l.*; to Penang, Singapore, and Malacca,

7,018 chests, 600,457*l*.; to California, 15 chests, 983*l*.; to West Indies, 3 chests, 253*l*.; total, 44,938 chests, 3,638,942*l*. From Bombay there was exported of opium to Aden, value 22*l*.; to coast of Africa, 2 chests, 210*l*.; to China, 25,576 chests, 2,560,797*l*.; to Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, 90 chests, 900*l*.; total, 25,668 chests, 2,561,929*l*.

CEYLON.—The pearl fishery was again regarded as a valuable addition to the financial resources of the colony. The area of Ceylon was 24,700 square miles; and the population in 1856, 1,691,924, besides 5,432 military. Of these, 6,388 were white, and 1,663,154 coloured. The population was engaged as follows:—560,025 in agriculture, 49,367 in manufactures, and 70,886 in commerce. The revenue in 1856 was 504,175*l*., and the expenditure 457,137*l*. There were entered 3,276 vessels, 345,592 tons; and cleared 3,308 vessels, 335,479 tons. The value of imports was 2,714,565*l*., and of exports 1,663,612*l*. The principal articles of export were 66,428 cwts. areca nuts, 877,547 lbs. cinnamon, 440,819 cwts. plantation and native coffee, 1,076,473 gallons of cocoa-nut oil, 9,396 bales of cotton wool. There were 771,170 acres of land under crop, 345,932 acres in pasture, and 5,037,303 acres uncultivated land. The productions were 5,106,477 bushels paddy, 876,689 bushels fine grain, 643,584 bushels coffee, 3,606,235 lbs. tobacco, 147,088 lbs. cotton. There were 3,180 horses, 785,078 horned cattle, 55,792 goats, and 47,916 sheep.

HONG KONG.—The area of the colony was 2,914 square miles; and the population in 1856, 71,730, of whom 1,732 were white, and 69,998 coloured. There were 16 schools, and 576 scholars. The revenue was 35,500*l*., and the expenditure 44,426*l*. There were entered 2,091 vessels, 811,307 tons. There was imported by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamers, 20,508 cwts. opium. The value of imports was 2,231,998*l*.; and of exports to India, 1,316,228*l*.; and to Shanghai, 2,897,702*l*.

LABUAN.—The population of this colony in 1856 was 1,262. The revenue was 1,305*l*., and the expenditure 3,990*l*. There were entered 42 vessels, 12,366 tons; and cleared 40 vessels, 12,444 tons. The value of imports was 33,916*l*., and of exports 20,080*l*.

PART II.—NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

CANADA.—Sir Edmund Head reported on the continued prosperity and tranquillity of Canada during the past year. The Grand Trunk Railway, from St. Thomas, below Quebec, to Stratford, 88 miles west of Toronto, was opened in 1856. A complete municipal system was introduced into Lower Canada; and its success in Upper Canada warranted a confident hope that the same benefits would ensue from its adoption in the lower division of the colony. Under Section 79 of the Act, it was open to every rural municipality, by a formal resolution submitted to the Governor in Council, to adopt either the French or English language as that officially to be used in all municipal acts. If the officers of the municipality were not elected within a given

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time (45 days), the Governor was to nominate fit and proper persons to carry on the business. The same powers of raising money on their own credit, for public improvements, as exist in Upper Canada, would be enjoyed by the municipalities of the lower portion of the province.

The net public revenue in 1856 was 1,114,800*l.*, and the expenditure 945,643*l.* The tonnage of shipping entered was 2,731,296 tons, British; 2,619,466 tons, foreign: total, 5,350,762 tons. The tonnage of shipping cleared was 3,017,471 tons, British; 2,602,776 tons, foreign: total, 5,620,247 tons. The total tonnage of British (Colonial) and United States steam and sailing vessels navigating the inland waters entered and cleared at ports in Canada in 1856 was as follows:—British (Colonial) steam vessels, 3,196,662 tons; sailing, 430,341 tons. American steam vessels, 2,380,774 tons; sailing, 191,552 tons. Total sailing and steam vessels entered, 6,199,329 tons; British (Colonial) steam vessels, 3,090,735 tons; sailing, 400,385 tons. American steam vessels, 2,382,552 tons; sailing, 172,666 tons. Total steam and sailing vessels, 6,046,338 tons. There were built, in 1856, 126 sailing vessels, 41,584 tons; and 22 steam vessels, 3,755 tons: total, 148 vessels, 45,339 tons. There were also registered 137 sailing vessels, 42,568 tons; 34 steam vessels, 5,392 tons: total, 171 vessels, 47,960 tons. The imports in 1856 amounted to 9,806,487*l.*, and the exports to 7,210,579*l.* Of the imports, 4,553,233*l.* were from the United Kingdom, and 5,676,127*l.* from the United States of America; and of the exports, 2,313,667*l.* were sent to the United Kingdom, 4,494,938*l.* to the United States. 303,269*l.* was the value of ships built for sale, principally in the United Kingdom. In Canada there were distilled, in 1856, 3,164,823 gallons spirit. The number of post-offices in operation in Canada in March, 1856, was 1,375. The number of letters passing through the post-office in one week in 1856, was 135,474.

NOVA SCOTIA.—During 1856 there were entered 5,451 vessels, 605,301 tons; and cleared 5,613 vessels, 564,005 tons. There were built 208 vessels, 39,582 tons; and registered 1,789 vessels, 142,945 tons. The value of imports was 1,869,832*l.*; and of exports, 1,372,958*l.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—In 1856 there were in New Brunswick 2 collegiate schools, having 121 children; 13 grammar schools, having 670 scholars; and 14 common schools, having 29,227 scholars. The amount of revenue was 119,305*l.*, and of expenditure 141,709*l.* There were entered 3,225 vessels, 645,756 tons; and cleared 3,375 vessels, 704,149 tons. The value of imports was 1,521,178*l.*, and of exports 1,073,351*l.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The progress of the colony in material improvements, though not rapid, was under all circumstances considered satisfactory. The fisheries were attracting somewhat more attention, and not at any sacrifice of agricultural pursuits, which still continued to be the favourite occupation of the people. Prince Edward Island has an area of 2,173 square miles, and a population, in 1856, of 71,496. There were 127 churches, 279 schools, and 13,783 scholars. The revenue amounted

to 27,108*l.*, and the expenditure to 33,576*l.* In 1856 there were entered 619 vessels, 35,931 tons; and cleared 603 vessels, 42,365 tons. There were built 88 vessels, 14,910 tons, value 141,372*l.* The value of imports was 237,126*l.*, and of exports 258,860*l.* There were 941,905 acres cultivated, and 346,880 acres uncultivated. In the Island there were 14,513 horses, 55,159 horned cattle, 98,049 sheep, and 32,207 swine.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The fishery for the season had been a good one; the population had been fully employed and earning good wages, and there was a fair prospect of less pauperism than had been the case in former years. The revenue of 1856 was 118,832*l.*, and the expenditure, 105,846*l.* There were entered 1,327 vessels, 161,640 tons; and cleared 1,140 vessels, 145,849 tons. There were built 39 vessels, 2,099 tons. The imports amounted to 1,271,604*l.*, and the exports to 1,338,797*l.*

BERMUDA.—The year 1856 could only be looked upon as an exceptional year for the prevalence of epidemic yellow fever caused so much disturbance to trade and agriculture, that it would be impossible to judge of the condition of either from the returns of that year. There were in Bermuda 16 schools and 460 scholars. The revenue amounted to 16,168*l.*, and the expenditure to 16,053*l.* There were entered 225 vessels, 41,892 tons; and cleared 221 vessels, 39,982 tons. The value of imports was 137,802*l.*, and of exports, 25,722*l.*

PART III.—WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, AND THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

JAMAICA.—In 1856 there were in Jamaica 16,389 scholars. The revenue amounted to 221,768*l.*, and the expenditure to 213,612*l.* There were entered 493 vessels, 80,689 tons; and cleared 483 tons, 78,886 vessels. The imports amounted to 961,886*l.*, and the exports to 935,068*l.*

HONDURAS.—During 1856 there was imposed for the first time a duty of 2*s.* per cwt. on sugar, and 1*s.* a gallon on spirits. It was in vain attempted to induce the legislature to pass a local rate or tax for the defrayal of local demands, but there was an unconquerable aversion to direct taxation. An Act was passed, qualifying resident aliens, who speak and understand the English language, and who carry on business on their own account or in partnership with others, or who manage the business of others, for serving on juries, and filling other minor offices. The estimated permanent population of the settlement was 19,500, besides 6,000 of a transient population. Although the country was for the most part adapted to almost any variety of tropical production, and the rivers and lagoons would furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the purposes of irrigation, no cultivation had hitherto been attempted, beyond that of some of the most common vegetables, and the cane to a limited extent. The new constitution of the Government was sufficiently well suited to the position of the settlement. The revenue of Honduras for 1856 was 22,623*l.*, and the expenditure, 26,236*l.* There were entered 214 vessels, 33,204 tons; and cleared 208 vessels, 31,165 tons. The imports amounted to 254,994*l.*, and the exports to 446,649*l.* The exports consisted of cedar

wood, cochineal, cocoa nuts, deer skins, indigo, logwood, mahogany, rosewood, and sarsaparilla.

BAHAMAS.—A considerable increase took place in the number of wrecking vessels, the licenses for which numbered, in 1856, 223. The principal cause of this augmentation in the number of wreckers (after the peculiar attractions of a vocation which is in turns desultory, indolent, and exciting) was the great development in the trade between the United States on the one part, and Cuba, Jamaica, and St. Domingo, on the other. To this must be added the organization of collusive wrecks, which reflected so much discredit on the treacherous ingenuity of American shipmasters and the passive indifference of American under-writers. To remedy this state of things, so discreditable to the colony and so demoralizing to its inhabitants, many concurrent appliances were required—such as the erection of new lighthouses on the Gulf of Florida and the Bahama bank—the encouragement of native industry—the cultivation of fruit and the manufacture of salt, and the pasturage and breeding of cattle in the out islands, with attention to the preparation of textile materials; but each and all of these concurrent remedies will fail to prevent the perversion of a calling, which is originally both necessary and humane into a sordid and perfidious traffic, without the indispensable assistance of sound education and systematic training.

In Bahamas there were, in 1856, 26 schools, 2,092 scholars. The revenue was 25,121*l.*, and the expenditure, 27,469*l.* There were entered 297 vessels, 23,321 tons; and cleared 310 vessels, 24,684 tons. The value of imports was 189,398*l.*, and of exports, 125,748*l.*

TURKS' ISLANDS.—The entire salt crop of 1856 was set down at 800,000 bushels and upwards. In consequence of the great reductions in the tariff on imports, a call for assistance from the Crown funds has been rendered necessary towards the support of the local Government. The great drawback to the rapid increase of this colony is the deficiency of labour. This was felt, however, only during the busy period of the year, the consequence being that the labourers being possibly somewhat improvident, live in a comparative state of feast or famine. There were in 1856, 271 schools and 449 scholars. The value of imports was 247,490*l.*, and the value of exports, 255,475*l.*, the greater part of which was in salt. The tonnage inwards was 275,779 tons, and outwards, 267,474 tons. The revenue amounted to 51,461*l.*, and the expenditure to 50,672*l.*

TRINIDAD.—In Trinidad there were, in 1856, 30 schools and 2,175 scholars. The revenue amounted to 93,113*l.*, and the expenditure to 80,304*l.* There were entered inwards, 641 vessels, 62,082 tons; and outwards, 652 vessels, 65,872 tons. The value of imports was 666,474*l.*, and of exports, 574,767*l.* The principal articles imported into Trinidad were cotton, linen, and woollen manufacture, fish (dried), flour, hardware, and machinery, rice, silks, haberdashery, &c.; and the principal articles of export, sugar, molasses, cocoa, and rum.

BRITISH GUIANA.—There were in British Guiana 71 schools, 3,030 scholars.

The revenue was 232,241*l.*, and the expenditure, 239,235*l.* The tonnage entered was 839 vessels, 146,005 tons; and cleared 691 vessels, 112,973 tons. The value of imports in 1855 was 886,016*l.*, and of exports, 1,331,371*l.* There were no returns for 1856.

BARBADOES.—The House of Assembly consisted of 24 members, two from each of the eleven parishes, and two from the city of Bridgetown. The number of registered electors was about 1,350. The qualification for electors in this colony was unusually high. The freehold qualification was 12*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* sterling; leasehold, 64*l.* 2*s.*, the original lease not having been for a less term than five years. The occupancy qualification in the city was a rental of 32*l.* per annum. There were 22 ministers and curates in the island, in addition to 11 rectors; and there were 11 churches and 20 chapels in which public worship was maintained at the expense of the colony, wholly and partially. There were 132 schools and 10,672 scholars. The revenue amounted to 85,062*l.*, and the expenditure to 70,575*l.* The shipping entered inwards was, in 1856, 966 vessels, 114,408 tons; and outwards, 967 vessels, 114,669 tons. The amount of imports was 841,254*l.*, and of exports, 971,028*l.* Of this amount of exports sugar was valued at 790,000*l.*; molasses at 75,000*l.*; and rum at 15,000*l.* The produce of this island was shipped chiefly to the English and Irish markets. Of 43,666 hogsheads of sugar, exported in 1856, England received 24,567; Ireland, 15,986—being 40,555 for the United Kingdom; the United States, 2,855; and British America, 256. The sugar producers of this island may be divided into three classes:—1st. The non-resident proprietors, whose estates are unencumbered, and who have the sole control of their produce. 2nd. The resident and non-resident proprietors, whose estates are mortgaged, and whose produce is shipped through the agent of the mortgagees. And 3rd. The resident proprietors, whose estates are free, and whose produce is entirely at their own disposal. The last is the smallest class. Far from having retrograded since the time of slavery, the colony, as a whole, was never in a more prosperous condition.

GRENADE.—The prospects of the planters appear to have brightened very much lately, owing to the very fine crops, and the rise in the price of sugar. The great difficulty they appear to have to struggle against at present, was the want of continuous labour. They were urgent in their demands for immigrants, as the introduction of strangers might stimulate the native born negroes to exert themselves, and to work more steadily than present. A whaling company was formed, with excellent prospects of a lucrative business. The estimated population was 32,705. There were in Grenada, in 1856, 29 schools, and 1,505 scholars. The revenue was 16,890*l.*, and the expenditure 15,453*l.* There were entered inwards 307 vessels, 11,595 tons; and outwards 349 vessels, 13,003 tons. The amount of imports was 78,813*l.*, and of exports 105,458*l.* There were in Grenada 14,317 acres under crop, and 5,466 acres in pasture. The agricultural produce of 1856 was as follows:—Sugar, 6,651,729 lbs.; coffee, 14,266 lbs.; cocoa

470,252 lbs.; cotton, 48,203 lbs.; rum, 209,007 gallons; molasses, 23,252 gallons; and syrup, 400 gallons.

TOBAGO.—The population of Tobago in 1856 was 15,393, of whom 140 souls were white. The colony was 97 square miles, or 68,080 acres. Under cultivation there was estimated to be 7,800 acres, of which 2,780 were in canes. There were 17 churches and chapels, having 7,600 sittings, and an average attendance of 6,302, or 41·5 per cent. of the population. The revenue was 13,597*l.*, and the expenditure 12,571*l.* The shipping entered was 99 vessels, 7,093 tons, and cleared 95 vessels, 6,641 tons. The value of imports was 59,994*l.*, and of exports 79,789*l.* There were in Tobago 59 plantations and 59 mills.

ST. VINCENT.—Some progress was made in the practical working of the political franchise; the freeholders understanding, better than they did, the nature of their privileges. At the general election of 1856, there were 19 members returned, with 636 voters registered, and 211 voters polled. After all it was a sad mockery of representative institutions, that 211 individuals (subject to all the influences which may be brought to bear upon such a limited number) should return the whole nineteen members to the House of Assembly; and whose acts there, whether for good or evil, were binding upon the whole community, numbering upwards of 30,000. The Governor entertained the opinion that the existing constitutions were unsuitable to the present state and wants of the smaller West Indian Islands. The capabilities of the island are immense; its soil fertile, its seasons favourable, its climate probably the most healthy of all our tropical possessions; and the extent of waste land which, if the present prosperity continue, may be profitably put under cultivation for sugar or arrowroot, was still very large. The diminution of the population by cholera in 1854, and the increased demand for labour since, in consequence of extended cultivation, have combined to render the existing supply of labourers insufficient; and Her Majesty's Government was recommended to give the strongest encouragement in their power to a renewal of immigration as one of the chief means of developing more fully the ample though latent resources of this fine and fertile colony.

In 1856 there were in St. Vincent 22 schools, 1,960 scholars. The public revenue was 21,258*l.*, and the expenditure 17,087*l.* There were entered 344 vessels, 19,384 tons, and cleared 334 vessels, 18,112 tons. The value of imports was 126,105*l.*, and of exports 123,422*l.*

ST. LUCIA.—The great advance on the price of colonial produce had stimulated the planters to extend the cane cultivation; and efforts were being made, by a more liberal use of manures, to augment the sugar crop. The aspect of the country generally was more promising, and the prospects of the agriculturists were encouraging. The island had been free from the visitation of any epidemic and continued healthy. The population of St. Lucia in 1856 was 25,717, of whom 937 were white, and 24,780 were coloured. There were 17 schools, and 1,072 scholars. The revenue was

13,663*l.*, and the expenditure 12,734*l.* There were entered 163 vessels, 8,979 tons, and cleared 176 vessels, 9,382 tons. The value of imports was 91,901*l.*, and of exports 70,484*l.* In 1856 there were produced 6,285,660 lbs. sugar; 8,236 lbs. coffee; 42,106 lbs. cocoa; 86,052 gallons rum, and 183,721 gallons molasses. There were 85 sugar estates in cultivation, and the average number of labourers for each estate was 39. There were 3,600 acres cultivated in canes. The proportion of sugar to each labourer employed was 1,721 lbs. The daily wages bore the proportion of 32½ per cent. upon the net price of sugar, viz., 30*s.* to 36*s.* per cwt.

ANTIGUA.—The total population of Antigua was 35,408, showing a slight decrease from the census of 1844. Of these 26,522 were black, 2,172 white, and 6,714 coloured. The religious denominations of the population were as follows: 15,589 were connected with the Church of England, 246 with the Church of Scotland, 11,534 Moravian, 7,214 Wesleyan, 725 Roman Catholic, and 100 not specified. There were 1,501 houses occupied. 15,310 persons were employed in agriculture, 19,758 in trades, and 340 in commerce. There were 37 schools, and 3,545 scholars. The revenue was 36,693*l.*, and the expenditure 30,040*l.* There were entered 770 vessels, 39,174 tons, and cleared 775 vessels, 38,902 tons. The value of imports was 270,157*l.*, and of exports 401,938*l.*

MONTSERRAT.—The island has continued healthy during the past year; the rural population has been also quiet, contented, and orderly. The constitution of the island consisted of the officer administering the Government, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. The Legislative Council consisted of seven members; one, however, the bishop of the diocese, was non-resident. The House of Assembly was composed of twelve members. There was no legislative enactment relating to the Assembly; either creating the body, defining its number, or fixing its duration. On a careful review of the annual reports made on the condition of the island for several years past, it appears that the decline of Montserrat, after the emancipation, was of a far more marked and decided character than that experienced in any of the neighbouring communities; and in the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, the adverse circumstances of the island appear in the strongest light; but a gradual improvement has been going on for some years, and the condition in 1857 was far different from that in 1847.

The population in 1856 was 7,043. There were 14 schools and 927 scholars. The revenue was 2,438*l.*, and the expenditure 2,770*l.* There were entered 157 vessels, 4,418 tons, and cleared 155 vessels, 4,353 tons. The value of imports was 13,985*l.*, and of exports 17,613*l.*

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—The population at the last census on the 1st January, 1855, was 20,741; but at the last general election in July, 1856, 47 voters elected 22 members. The want of continuous labour still constitute the chief impediment to the further development of the productive resources of this island. The revenue of 1856 was 16,194*l.*, and the expenditure, 16,033*l.* There were entered 537 vessels, 21,886 tons, and cleared 566

vessels, 21,055 tons. The imports amounted to 109,005*l.*, and the exports to 137,558*l.* The quantity of sugar exported for each of the last four years was as follows:—In 1852, 5,140 hhds.; in 1853, 7,053 hhds.; in 1854, 8,005 hhds.; in 1855, 7,245 hhds.; and in 1856, 5,884 hhds.

NEVIS.—One solitary Act, the Alien Act, grace the statute-book of Nevis for the year 1856. It is hard to say what laws exist; there is no printing press in the island, and no compilation or consolidation has been effected. The laws of Nevis can only be known to judges and magistrates, by reference to the manuscript copies in the secretary's office. The criminal law calls loudly for revision. It is merely a collection of indescribably confused materials.

“ A rude and undigested mass,
A lifeless lump, unfashioned and unframed,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos called.”

The peasantry of Nevis are in advance of those in many of the other islands. Money wages is not the general rule, but the exception; and most of the sugar estates are cultivated wholly or in part by what is called share labour, or “*Metairie*.” With very few exceptions, the negro will not employ his means in the improvement of his dwelling, in the education of his children, or in meeting any of those wants which are so indispensable among more civilized people. The negro with considerable means at his command, and with regular and steady employment, more than sufficient to provide for the daily material wants of his family, will retain his children dirty and ragged about him, unwilling to contribute the smallest coin for their education and training, and will allow them in sickness to die off without the assistance of any regular medical practitioner, rather than pay the small fee which would be required to provide that assistance. These, however, are universal traits in the negro character, and are by no means confined to the peasantry of Nevis. There were, in 1856, 13 schools, and 1,749 scholars. The revenue was 3,110*l.*, and the expenditure, 3,265*l.* There were entered 250 vessels, 10,488 tons, and cleared 246 vessels, 10,151 tons. The value of imports was 34,449*l.*, and of the exports, 27,194*l.* The island is quite capable of yielding, if capital and labour could be brought into operation, double the quantity of its staple productions; indeed, there appears to be at work an industrious spirit of improvement; cultivation appeared to be more carefully attended to, and a more liberal spirit of management is gradually taking place.

VIRGIN ISLANDS (TORTOLA).—The revenue of 1856 was 1,559*l.*, and the expenditure, 1,559*l.* There were entered 648 vessels, 2,320 tons, and cleared 1,201 vessels, 3,670 tons. The value of imports was 5,714*l.*, and of exports, 10,563*l.*

DOMINICA.—There were, in 1856, 20 schools, and 1,446 scholars. The revenue amounted to 12,919*l.*, and the expenditure to 10,497*l.* There were entered 312 vessels, 8,145 tons, and cleared 316 vessels, 8,479 tons. The value of imports was 64,124*l.*, and of exports, 79,755*l.*

MAURITIUS.—The area of Mauritius is 708 square miles, and the population, 241,847. Of these, 54,247 of general population, 40,730 ex-apprentice population, and 136,270 Indian and other emigrants. Of the fixed population, 44,200 were employed in agriculture, 4,748 in manufacture, and 4,689 in commerce. Since 1851 the Indian population has increased from 86,404 to 134,271, or about 36·7 per cent., while the ex-apprentices have decreased 16 per cent. This class has suffered more severely than any other during each visitation of epidemic. From the three Presidencies of India, 12,655 immigrants were introduced within the year. The average rate of wages was 13s. 8½d. per month, exclusive of the usual rations and of the bounties of late generally paid by the planters. Since the interdiction laid upon immigration by the Government of India, wages have gone up considerably. The revenue of Mauritius in 1856 was 395,103*l.*, and the expenditure, 326,581*l.* There were entered in the year, 678 vessels, 240,840 tons, and cleared 642 vessels, 232,342 tons. The value of imports was 2,154,406*l.*, and of exports, 1,804,123*l.* The exports consisted of 6,200 cwts. of copper, 266,157 galls. of rum, 1,223,819 yards of cotton manufacture, and 2,103,618 cwts. of sugar. The land was laid out as follows:—122,586 acres in crop, 56,492 acres in forests, 43,425 acres in pasture, and 61,515 acres uncultivated.

HONDURAS.—The revenue in 1856 was 22,623*l.*, and the expenditure, 26,236*l.* There were entered 214 vessels, 33,204 tons, and cleared 208 vessels, 31,165 tons. The value of exports was 254,994*l.*, and of imports, 446,649*l.* The principal articles of exports were cedar-wood, cochineal, cocoa-nuts, deer-skins, indigo, mahogany, logwood, rosewood, and sarsaparilla.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The population in these islands in 1856 was 410. The revenue was 6,180*l.*, and the expenditure, 5,485*l.* There were entered 33 vessels, 10,501 tons, and cleared 33 vessels, 10,682 tons. The value of imports was 11,300*l.*, and of exports, 11,800*l.*

PART V.—AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.

SIERRA LEONE.—The nature of the soil of the colony is such as to preclude all hope of its ever becoming an agricultural country. Ginger and arrowroot are produced in small quantities; edibles, such as yams, sweet potatoes, and other esculents, are also raised, but not in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the population; but the soil in some of the adjacent countries is rich and amply productive, and a constant supply of African produce is kept up through the medium of boats and canoes. The colony is in a state of progress. A taste for the higher refinements of civilized life and for improved buildings is discernible. The unsubstantial structures of wattle and thatch are fast giving place to wooden ones, covered with slates or shingles; and in many cases the dwellings of the inhabitants are erected of substantial stone, evincing the increasing property of the native residents. The palm oil, which is the chief article of export, is entirely made from the sarcocarp, or the fibrous pellicle that surrounds the nut, the kernels, with

the exception of an insignificant quantity used for the manufacture of oil for domestic use, being thrown away. Yet the kernels, the quantity of which is estimated at 223,000 tons, might be a valuable article. If reduced into oil, it would give 67,000 tons of oil, which, at the price of the cocoa-nut oil, which it closely resembles, would give 3,350,000*l*. The revenue of Sierra Leone in 1856 was 35,601*l*, and the expenditure, 34,457*l*. There were entered in the year 300 vessels, 35,555 tons, and cleared 324 vessels, 38,672 tons. The value of imports was 152,907*l*, and of exports, 180,384*l*. The palm oil exported in 1854 was 304,406 galls. ; in 1855, 364,414 galls. ; and in 1856, 463,130 galls. From 1850 to 1856 inclusive, there were exported from Sierra Leone 2,118,995 galls. of palm oil.

GAMBIA.—The colony steadily progressed until 1840, when the imports and exports advanced with rapid strides. By means of that great artery, the noble river, navigable for vessels of 300 tons 300 miles from the mouth, presenting a fair water road for hundreds of miles into the interior, Gambia may be the means of promoting civilization and peace among the nations and tribes, not only along and adjacent to its banks, but even induce the wandering children of the desert—the Fouta-Foulahs, Fouta-Toros, Tukulos, and Serruhoolies—to seek the society, learn the fashions, acquire the wants, and emulate the industry of the white men. By the convention, concluded in London in March, 1857, between France and Britain, regarding Albreda, the Queen relinquished to France the right of trade to the Bay and Port of Portendia and River St. John, and the Emperor of the French ceded to Britain the factory at Albreda. There were in Gambia, in 1856, seven schools and 979 scholars. The revenue amounted to 17,375*l*, and the expenditure to 14,097*l*. There were entered in the year 221 vessels, 31,938 tons ; and cleared 224 vessels, 33,189 tons. The value of imports was 108,852*l*, and of exports, 176,577*l*.

GOLD COAST.—There were, in 1856, 43 schools and 1,534 scholars. The revenue amounted to 12,917*l*, and the expenditure to 10,772*l*. There were entered, in 1856, 105 vessels, 27,152 tons. The value of imports was 105,634*l*, and of exports, 120,999*l*. The articles of export were gold dust, palm oil, ivory, gum, Guinea grains, and ground nuts. The people are simply and easily fed. The trees give them plantains, palm nuts (for soup), palm wine, and bananas, and they eat monkeys.

NATAL.—The estimated area of Natal is 18,000 square miles, and the population, 111,210, of whom 6,625 were white, and 103,685 were coloured. There were, in 1855, 31 schools and 1,295 scholars. The revenue, in 1856, was 36,097*l*, and the expenditure, 35,230*l*. There were entered, in 1856, 43 vessels, 5,337 tons ; and cleared 41 vessels, 5,149 tons. The value of imports was 102,512*l*, and of exports, 55,774*l*. The exports consisted of arrowroot, hides, ivory, wool, horns, &c. There were in Natal 3,914 horses, 95,953 horned cattle, 18,318 sheep, and 12,320 goats.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The estimated area of the colony, in 1855, was 124,930 square miles, and the population, in 1856, 267,096. There were

156 schools and 16,641 scholars. The revenue was 348,362*l.*, and the expenditure, 333,151*l.* There were entered in the year 912 vessels, 233,402 tons, and cleared 913 vessels, 227,420 tons. The value of imports was 1,512,269*l.*, and of exports, 1,240,625*l.* The quantity of various kinds of animals and other substances produced in 1856 was 8,224,962 lbs. of wool, 664,253 lbs. of tallow, 43,287 hides, 622,491 skins, 291,942 lbs. of soap, and 399,989 lbs. of butter.

ST. HELENA.—In 1856, there were in this colony 13 schools and 740 scholars. The revenue was 18,035*l.*, and the expenditure, 17,910. There were entered 331 vessels, 171,007 tons; and cleared 49 vessels, 17,980 tons. The value of imports was 101,562*l.*, and of exports, 24,925*l.*

PART VI.—AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The population of this colony, in 1851, was 187,243; and, in 1856, 266,189; showing an increase of 42 per cent. The origin of the population was as follows:—113,114, or 42·5 per cent., Australian born; 74,298, or 27·9 per cent., English; 50,137, or 18·9 per cent., Irish; 16,333, or 6·1 per cent., Scotch; 2,355, or 0·9 per cent., of British America; and the remainder, of other nations including American United States, Chinese, German, French, &c. There were 565 schools and 29,426 scholars. The area of the settled districts of New South Wales was 45,906 square miles; and of the squatting districts, 275,673 square miles; or a total of 321,579 square miles. In the settled districts there were 4·97 persons to each square mile. In New South Wales, there were 44,526 electors, or 16·76 per cent. of the population. The revenue was 1,986,553*l.*, and the expenditure, 1,835,134*l.* There were entered, in 1856, 1,143 vessels, 321,679 tons; and cleared 1,219 vessels, 336,113 tons. There were built, in 1856, 24 vessels, 839 tons; and registered 86 vessels, 9,409 tons. The value of imports was 5,460,711*l.*, and of exports, 3,430,880*l.* In 1856, there were 14 coal mines, which produced 189,960 tons. The extent of land under cultivation was as follows:—Wheat, 106,124 acres; maize, 32,003 acres; barley, 4,340 acres; oats, 3,430 acres; rye, 97 acres; millet, 99 acres; potatoes, 8,881 acres; tobacco, 218 acres; sown grasses, 29,823 acres; total, 185,015 acres. There were also 1,018 acres planted with the grape vine, producing 95,645 gallons of wine and 1,547 gallons of brandy. There were 36 boiling-down establishments, where 266,726 sheep and 45,239 horned cattle were slaughtered. There were produced 84,798 cwt. of tallow. The manufactures of the island consisted of 26,534 yards of woollen cloth, 57,781 cwt. of soap, 3,428 cwt. of tobacco, and 122,000 cwt. of sugar refined. There were 154 mills for grinding and dressing grain.

VICTORIA.—An export duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ounce of gold came into operation in the month of April, 1855, as a substitute for the heavy license fees previously exacted from miners. The tax of 10*l.* per head imposed on every Chinese arriving came into force from the 12th June, and proved a complete failure in a fiscal point of view. Its effect has been to compel

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vessels from China to repair in the first instance to South Australia, whence their passengers proceed overland to the gold fields. The estimated population of Victoria in 1856 was 348,460. There were 456 schools, and 26,062 scholars. The public revenue amounted to 3,741,194*l.*, and the expenditure to 3,481,128*l.* There were entered in the year 1,920 vessels, 538,609 tons; and cleared, 1,959 vessels, 538,362 tons. In 1856 there were registered at the port of Victoria, 489 vessels, 57,571 tons. The value of imports was 14,962,269*l.*, and of exports 15,489,760*l.* Of the imports, 7,691,995*l.* were from the United Kingdom, 5,218,000*l.* from the British Colonies, 1,180,496*l.* from the United States, and 871,778*l.* from other foreign States. Of the exports, 12,825,254*l.* were sent to the United Kingdom; 2,501,037*l.* to the British colonies; 7,004*l.* to the United States; and 156,445*l.* to other foreign States. The principal articles of export were—gold, 2,985,991 oz., 11,943,458*l.*; wool, 21,968,174 lbs., 1,506,613*l.*; specie, 986,360*l.*; 76,030 sheep, 61,900*l.*; tallow, 35,980*l.* In 1856, there were sold by Government 437,562 acres of land. There were on the 31st December, 1856, 47,832 horses, 646,613 horned cattle, 4,641,548 sheep, and 52,227 pigs. There were under cultivation in Victoria, 179,983 acres of land.

TASMANIA.—The total population on the 31st March, 1857, was 81,492. There were, in 1856, 70 schools, and 3,717 scholars. The public revenue amounted to 415,913*l.*, and the expenditure to 439,708*l.* There were entered, in 1856, 934 vessels, 157,826 tons; and cleared, 954 vessels, 156,396 tons. In 1855 there were built 6 vessels, 661 tons, and registered 29 vessels, 4,205 tons. The value of imports was 1,442,106*l.*, and of exports 1,207,802*l.* There was in Tasmania 18,019 horses, 88,608 cattle, 1,614,987 sheep, and 30,074 swine. The questions of a Federal Assembly for the Australian Colonies, an inter-colonial tariff, and a common Court of Appeal for all Australia, were still under consideration.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The increase of population was most satisfactory. The total population at the end of 1856 being computed to have amounted to 104,708 souls, that is, more than quadruple the population of 10 years previously, when the number was under 26,000. At the end of 1856, New South Wales had a population of 286,873; Victoria, 406,577; South Australia, 104,708: and Tasmania, 80,802. The dates of foundation of the respective Colonies, were—New South Wales, 1788; Victoria, 1835; Tasmania, 1804; and South Australia, 1836. New South Wales had 185,015 acres under cultivation; Victoria had 179,982 acres; Tasmania, 185,556 acres; and South Australia, 203,422 acres: total, 753,975 acres. New South Wales had 7,736,323 sheep and 2,023,418 cattle; Victoria had 4,641,548 sheep, and 666,613 cattle; South Australia, 1,962,460 sheep, and 272,746 cattle; and Tasmania, 1,674,987 sheep, and 88,608 cattle. The area of the province is supposed to contain nearly 200,000,000 acres, of which about 1,800,000 acres have been surveyed, and 1,576,384 had been sold, at the beginning of the year. The land was offered for sale at

auction at 1*l.* per acre. The imports in 1856 amounted to 1,366,529*l.*, and the exports to 1,665,740*l.* There were entered in that year 430 ships, 113,661 tons, and cleared 437 vessels, 116,729 tons. The revenue was 724,315*l.*, and the expenditure, 680,149*l.* The total number of letters which passed through the post was, 844,853 letters, and 785,608 newspapers. The income was 8,923*l.*, and the expenditure 15,718*l.* It appears clear that the aboriginal race is destined to melt away entirely. All attempts to civilize them appear to fail; or, if successful, the native when "civilized" dies. Whilst the Negro lives, and even multiplies side by side with the European, the Australian aborigines disappear as the line of civilization advances, and much in the same way as wild animals of the bush and game become scarce and at last disappear, no one can well explain how or where, from the neighbourhood of settled districts, whether in America, here, or elsewhere, all over the world.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The population of Western Australia in 1856 was 13,391. There were 12 schools and 522 scholars. The revenue was 51,170*l.*, and the expenditure 46,990*l.* There were entered in 1856, 112 vessels, 26,681 tons; and cleared, 112 vessels, 26,604 tons. The value of imports was 122,938*l.*, and of exports 44,740*l.*

NEW ZEALAND.—The population of New Zealand in 1856 was 48,193. Of the population 61·62 per cent. were able to read and write, 13·55 per cent. were able to read, and 24·83 per cent. were not able to read. The revenue in 1856 was 188,328*l.* There were entered 326 vessels, 85,748 tons; and cleared, 323 vessels, 82,991 tons. The value of imports was 710,868*l.*, and of exports 318,433*l.*

PART VII.—MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

GIBRALTAR.—The revenue of Gibraltar in 1856 was 35,631*l.*, and the expenditure 33,175*l.* There were entered in the year 4,661 vessels, 873,082 tons; and cleared, 4,574 vessels, 862,856 tons.

MALTA.—The area of Malta is 115 square miles, and the population 142,537. There were 37 schools and 5,073 scholars. The revenue was 144,795*l.*, and the expenditure 129,776*l.* In 1856 there belonged to the Island of Malta 192 vessels, 31,822 tons. There were entered 3,483 vessels, 648,811 tons; and cleared, 3,500 vessels, 655,792 tons. The value of imports was 2,724,999*l.*, and of exports 1,838,448*l.*

IONIAN ISLANDS.—The area of these islands is 1,041 square miles, and the population in 1856, 227,103. There were employed of the population 49,191 in agriculture, 7,760 in manufacture, and 6,474 in commerce. There were 150 schools, and 6,526 scholars, besides 32 private schools. The revenue was 184,646*l.*, and the expenditure 137,643*l.* There were entered 2,733 vessels, 325,219 tons; and cleared, 2,735 vessels, 325,219 tons. The value of imports was 1,187,123*l.*, and of exports 1,118,747*l.* There were in the Ionian Islands 907,987 acres under crop, 89,546 acres in pasture, and 1,349,408 acres uncultivated. The produce included 18,479,488 lbs. currants, 117,146 barrels olive-oil, &c.

No. CXX.—EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Eighteenth General Report of the Emigration Commissioners.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.]

In the 43 years from 1815 to 1857 inclusive, there emigrated from the United Kingdom 4,683,194.*

Of these there went to the United States, 2,830,687; to British North America, 1,170,342; to Australia and New Zealand, 613,616; to all other places, 68,550.

Of the whole emigration more than one-half, viz. 2,444,802, emigrated in the eight years from 1847 to 1854 inclusive. In 1855 and 1856 the emigration fell to 176,807 and 176,554 respectively, principally in consequence of the demand for the army and navy, and the departments connected with them, during the Russian war. In 1857 the numbers rose again to 212,875. The increase was to some extent checked by the recruiting for the army in India. But as the demand on that account did not commence before the month of July, and the great bulk of the emigration to the United States and British North America takes place in the months of April and May, the effect was only partial. Thus there emigrated in 1853, 329,937 souls; and in 1857, 212,825 souls; of whom there sailed in the first six months of 1853, 183,577; and of 1857, 130,518; and in the second six months of 1853, 146,360; and of 1857, 82,357.

Thus, while the emigration in the second half of the year was equal in 1853 to 79·72 per cent. of the emigration of the first half, in 1857 it was equal to only 63·19 per cent. If the proportion of the second half year's emigration had been in 1857 as large as in 1853, the whole emigration of the year would have amounted to 234,418.

For several years the decrease in the numbers from Ireland has been one of the noticeable features of the emigration. The rate at which that decrease has taken place may best be seen by the proportion of Irish to the whole emigration, as follows:—In 1851, 75·76 per cent.; in 1852, 61·01 per cent.; in 1853, 58·37 per cent.; in 1854, 46·44 per cent.; in 1855, 44·59 per cent.; in 1856, 40·62 per cent.; and in 1857, 40·51 per cent.

Of the Irish emigrants of 1857, 76·60 per cent. went to the United States, 5·17 to British North America, and 17·89 to Australia. The large proportion to the United States is the result of the great number who in the years immediately following the famine of 1847 proceeded thither, and who naturally attract their relations and friends. And this result is quickened by the large amounts remitted to Ireland in money, or prepaid passages by the emigrants of former years. The amount returned as remitted during 1857, or expended in prepaid passages, is 593,165*l*. The total amount in the ten years has been in round numbers 9,937,000*l*., or nearly a million a year.†

* For a table of emigration from the United Kingdom during the 41 years from 1815 to 1855 inclusive, see Vol. ii. p. 180, Colonial Series, p. 60. In 1856 the emigration was 16,378 to North American colonies, 111,837 to the United States, 44,584 to Australian colonies and New Zealand, and 3,755 to other places; total, 176,554. In 1857 the emigration was 21,001 to North American colonies, 126,905 to the United States, 61,248 to Australian colonies and New Zealand, and 3,721 to other places; total, 212,875. The average annual emigration from the United Kingdom from 1815 to 1857 was 108,911, and for the 10 years ending 1857, 275,276.

† The amount of money remitted by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom, from 1848 (the first year in which we have any information) to 1857, both inclusive was as follows:—In 1848, 460,000*l*.; 1849, 540,000*l*.; 1850, 957,000*l*.; 1851, 990,000*l*.; 1852, 1,404,000*l*.; 1853, 1,439,000*l*.; 1854, 1,730,000*l*.; 1855, 873,000*l*.; 1856, 951,000*l*.; 1857, 593,165*l*.

This, it must be remembered, includes only the remittances through the large mercantile houses and banks who are willing to furnish us with returns. We have no information respecting the sums, probably considerable, sent home through private hands, or through merchants or bankers from whom we get no returns. The money thus sent home has for many years been more than sufficient to pay the whole expense of Irish emigration. And as it is certain that the whole Irish emigration is not paid for out of such remittances, it follows that a considerable portion of them must go to increase the means of the small farmers and labourers in that country, and to improve the general condition of the people.

The number of males who emigrate is always considerably larger than the number of females, but in 1857 this disproportion was greater than in former years. The excess of males was greatest in the Australian emigration, being in the proportion of nearly 3 to 2. In former years, this excess has been reduced by the exclusion from the Government emigration of single men, and by including in it a large proportion of single women. The great extension, however, in 1857, of the remittance and nominee emigration to which we shall recur hereafter, has interfered with our operations in this respect, and has very much reduced our power of counterbalancing, by the excess of our female emigration, the large proportion of men comprised in the unassisted emigration to Australia.

The emigration to America has again been extraordinarily healthy. By returns received from Her Majesty's consuls at Boston and Philadelphia, it appears that of 16,467 emigrants who proceeded to the former port in the first nine months of 1857, only 22, or '13 per cent., died on the voyage; while among 4,939 emigrants who sailed for Philadelphia in 1857 the deaths were only 8, or '16 per cent. We have not received any return from the consul at New York; but we have obtained an account from shipowners at Liverpool, which shows a mortality of only 100 on 55,601 emigrants conveyed in ships from which returns have been received, which is equal to '17 per cent. Though the same authority does not attach to this as to official reports, the coincidence of the returns from Boston and Philadelphia, and the accuracy of the similar returns of former years, lead us to attach full credit to it.

The number of steerage passengers who returned to the United Kingdom in 1857 was 18,839, equal to 8·84 per cent. of the emigration. Of these 16,721 came from America. The ports to which they came were to—Liverpool, 17,311; Glasgow, 1,106; Plymouth, 272; Londonderry, 142; Bristol, 8; total, 18,839.

There is always a certain reflux of immigrants into the United Kingdom from Australia and America; from the former, composed principally of those who have made money, and come home to spend it, or to take out their friends; from the latter, in a great measure of those who are unable to find profitable employment. It follows that any circumstances which affect injuriously the position of the working classes in the United States will quicken the stream of return immigration to this country. The course of immigration into Liverpool during 1857 shows the commercial crisis in the United States during last autumn to have had a very sensible effect in this respect. Thus the number of immigrants who arrived from the United States in the first quarter was 1,156; second, 3,105; third, 4,283; fourth, 6,871.

The number of women comprised in the immigration is, as might be ex-

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pected, very small. In the immigration into Liverpool of 15,448 adults, only 4,225, or 27·34 per cent., were women, while in the immigration from Australia into Plymouth they amounted to only 40 out of 272, or 14·70 per cent.

The emigration to Australia in 1857 amounted to 61,248 souls, being an increase, as compared with 1855, of 8,939; and as compared with 1856, of 16,664. Of these there were sent out by this Board at the expense of colonial funds, 24,762; and 36,486 emigrated at their own expense.

The mortality on the voyage has been very small. As regards the unassisted emigration we have no return, except from Victoria, and from that return it appears that the mortality in ships containing 18,758 souls amounted to only 62, or ·33 per cent. For the emigration conducted by this Board we have very detailed returns. From these it appears that the whole number of deaths on the 22,301 souls conveyed in our ships was 200, or ·89 per cent. Of these deaths, 55 were of adults, being ·31 per cent. of the number of adults embarked, 88 were of children between 1 and 12 years of age, being 2·05 per cent. of the whole number of children between those ages, and 57 were of children under one year. The greater mortality in our ships, as compared with private ships, arises to some extent from the inferior class out of which our emigrants are selected, but principally from the larger number of children comprised in the emigration.

**ANALYTICAL RETURN of the EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM
during the Year 1857.**

Destination.	Total from England.	Total from Scotland.	Total from Ireland.	Total Emigration from the United Kingdom.
United States	120,541	3,202	3,162	126,905
Central and South America . .	578	84	80	742
North American Colonies:—				
Canada	14,740	3,175	2,238	20,148
New Brunswick	350	25	237	612
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton .	62	2	...	64
Newfoundland	7	14	11	32
Prince Edward's Island . . .	36	...	...	36
Hudson's Bay	84	...	...	84
Vancouver's Island	25	...	...	25
West Indies:—				
Jamaica	124	19	...	143
British Guiana	54	27	...	81
Trinidad	72	15	...	87
Other Islands	352	12	6	370
East Indies	944	22	...	966
Hong Kong	87	...	...	87
Mauritius	41	...	...	41
Western Africa, St. Helena, Ma- deira, Malta, &c.	199	2	...	201
Cape of Good Hope	881	4	...	885
Natal	108	10	...	118
Australian Colonies:—				
New South Wales	10,349	19	11	10,379
Victoria	40,629	283	9	40,921
South Australia	3,641	5	...	3,646
Western Australia	382	...	...	382
Tasmania	1,851	262	...	2,113
New Zealand	3,234	573	...	3,807
Total	199,371	7,755	5,749	212,875

RETURN of the EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM to all PARTS of the WORLD during the YEAR 1857, showing the TRADE, OCCUPATION, or PROFESSION of the ADULTS, so far as can be ascertained from the PASSENGER LISTS furnished by the CUSTOM HOUSE AUTHORITIES.

Destination.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
United States	33,966	5,490	66,060	10,961	10,428
British North America	8,363	3,984	4,456	150	4,048
Australian Colonies and New Zealand	35,823	6,609	15,426	1,384	2,006
All other Places	408	170	296	129	2,718
Total	78,560	16,253	86,238	12,624	19,200

OCCUPATIONS, &c., of EMIGRANTS.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
ADULT MALES.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	1,265	261	4,275	18	5,819
Bakers	210	21	157	1	389
Blacksmiths and Farriers	71	46	196	2	315
Bookbinders and Stationers	16	1	23	...	40
Boot and Shoe Makers	236	77	137	1	451
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	55	10	35	...	100
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	10	5	49	...	64
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	481	73	523	7	1,084
Builders	14	5	38	...	57
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	97	22	159	...	278
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	33	10	43	...	86
Carpenters and Joiners	1,492	239	884	18	2,633
Carvers and Gilders	35	9	10	...	54
Clerks	608	117	450	36	1,211
Clock and Watch Makers	52	1	20	...	73
Coach Makers and Trimmers	4	5	15	1	25
Coal Miners	9	2	251	...	262
Coopers	160	16	35	...	211
Cutlers	13	...	18	...	31
Domestic Servants	83	37	144	5	269
Dyers	11	...	6	...	17
Engravers	15	2	8	...	25
Engineers	128	30	142	23	323
Farmers	5,136	837	3,107	19	9,099
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	1,005	91	1,195	58	2,349
Jewellers and Silversmiths	44	6	13	...	63
Labourers, General	21,395	2,825	10,596	107	34,923
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	7	...	2	...	9
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	67	45	57	1	170
Millwrights	9	13	16	...	38
Miners and Quarrymen	1,229	131	2,182	118	3,360
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	353	32	226	2	613

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OCCUPATIONS, &c., OF EMIGRANTS—continued.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
ADULT MALES.—continued.					
Pensioners . . . . .	...	5	4	1	10
Printers	65	14	98	1	178
Rope Makers	3	...	8	...	11
Saddlers and Harness Makers	16	7	33	1	57
Sail Makers	5	...	3	...	8
Sawyers	12	19	80	...	111
Seamen	149	42	206	3	400
Shipwrights	12	1	27	...	40
Shopkeepers	740	54	283	2	1,079
Smiths, General	250	55	201	11	517
Spinners and Weavers	355	37	181	...	573
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	52	...	37	1	90
Surveyors	3	1	19	...	23
Tailors	595	91	138	...	824
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2
Tanners and Curriers	24	8	27	...	59
Turners	14	7	10	...	31
Wheelwrights	21	20	100	1	142
Woolcombers and Sorters	1	1	10	...	12
Other Mechanics not before specified	2,301	168	1,108	13	3,485
Not distinguished	16,931	1,969	3,368	145	22,413
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	4,161	365	6,628	179	11,333
Gentlewomen and Governesses	2	1	20	...	23
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen	161	28	147	1	337
Married Women	13,886	2,499	7,846	119	24,350
Shopwomen . . . . .	...	...	9	...	9
Mechanics not before specified	2	4	24	...	30
Not distinguished	24,689	2,318	3,701	89	30,797
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	8,340	2,051	5,025	67	15,483
Female do. do.	7,944	1,950	4,754	78	14,726
Infants	4,456	853	1,693	27	7,029
Not distinguished as to age or sex	7,472	3,464	451	2,565	13,952
Grand Total	126,905	21,001	61,948	3,721	212,875

No. CXXI.—EAST INDIA COINAGE.

Copies of all Acts, Notifications, and Proclamations of the Government of India concerning the Coinage, Currency, and Legal Tender of the Territories under the said Government from the 1st day of May, 1834, to the date of the latest Accounts received. (Mr. Crawford.) 15th March, 1858. (152.)

On the 12th August, 1835, an act was passed, by which, from the 1st September, 1835, there were to be coined at the mints within the territories of the East India Company a rupee, to be denominated the Company's [278]

rupee, half-rupee, a quarter-rupee, and a double-rupee; the rupee to be 180 grains troy of the standard of eleven-twelfths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and one-twelfth or 15 grains of alloy, and the other coins of proportionate weight and of the same standard. The rupee to bear on the obverse the head and name of the reigning sovereign of the United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words, "East India Company," with such embellishment as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor-General in Council. The Company's rupee to be legal tender, provided the coin shall not have lost more than two per cent. in weight, and provided it shall not have been clipped, or filed, or defaced by use. The rupee to be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad, and Sonat rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta sicca rupee. Gold coins were also to be coined at the mints of the East India Company, viz., a gold mohur, or fifteen-rupee piece of the weight of 180 grains troy of the standard of eleven-twelfths or 165 grains of pure gold, and one-twelfth or 15 grains of alloy; a five-rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur; a ten-rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur; and a thirty-rupee piece, or double gold mohur.

On the 7th December, 1835, an act was passed, by which, from the 20th December, 1835, there was to be issued from any mint within the Presidency of Bengal copper coins, viz., a pice weighing 100 grains troy; a double-pice of 200 grains troy, and a pie or one-twelfth of an anna piece of $33\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy. The pice to be legal tender for 1-64, the double-pice for 1-32, and the pie for 1-192 of the Company's rupee.

On the 23rd May, 1836, an act was passed, by which, from the 1st January, 1838, the Calcutta sicca rupee was to cease to be a legal tender in discharge of any debt, but to be received only by the collector of land revenue, and all other public treasuries by weight, and subject to a charge of one per cent. for re-coinage. The pice struck at the mints of Benares and Furruckabad, which circulated equally with the pice of Calcutta coinage throughout the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, was to be a legal tender only within the provinces and places for which they were respectively coined.

On the 23rd May, 1836, a notification was issued, by which holders of Calcutta sicca rupees, which were to cease to be a legal tender after the 1st January, 1838, were entitled to pay back sicca rupees to the General Treasury of Calcutta, and to receive in exchange new or Company's rupees, at the rate of 16 new or Company's rupees for every 15 Calcutta sicca rupees of due weight. Notice was also given, that holders of pice—which formerly circulated by privilege in Bengal and Behar, at the rate of 64 pice to the local rupee—would be allowed to deliver the same at the Calcutta Mint; and if of proper weight, and not manifestly spurious, to receive for every 720 pice, 640 new Company's pice.

On the 20th November, 1837, an act was passed, suspending the opera-

tion of the act of 1835, which regulated the stamp to be impressed on the Company's rupees.

On the 21st March, 1838, a notice was given that the Mint Master of Calcutta was authorized to receive Madras rupees of full weight at their intrinsic par, viz., as equal to Company's rupees without any charge of seignorage for re-coinage; and on the 9th May notice was given that Bombay and Furruckabad rupees would be received in the same manner as the Madras rupees, for a quantity of coins not less than 1,000 tolas.

On the 27th August, 1838, an act was passed, permitting the coinage of silver coins of a value represented in even annas, or sixteenths of the Company's rupee.

On the 23rd December, 1839, an act was passed, making it felony to clip, file, drill, deface, or debase any current gold or silver coin issued from any mints of the East India Company.

On the 11th November, 1840, a proclamation was issued regulating the device of the coin to be as follows:—On the obverse, the head of her Majesty Victoria, with the words "Victoria, Queen," and on the reverse, the denomination of the coin in English and Persian, in the centre, encircled by a wreath, and around the margin the words "East India Company, 1840;" the coin to be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling. On the 13th January, 1841, a proclamation was also issued for the device of gold coins, the same to be as follows:—On the obverse the head of her Majesty Queen Victoria, with the words "Victoria, Queen, 1841," and on the reverse a lion and a palm-tree in the centre, with the designation of the coin in English and Persian; below and around the margin, the words "East India Company." The coin to be milled on the edge like the rupee.

On the 15th June, 1844, an act was passed by which, from the 1st day of August, 1844, the Trisoollee pice, struck for the province of Benares, was to cease to be a legal tender.

On the 28th December, 1844, an act was passed regulating the copper coinage of the mints in the territories of the East India Company, the only copper coins to be issued from such mints to be a pice, weighing 100 grains troy, a double-pice, weighing 200 grains troy, and a pie of one-twelfth of an anna piece, weighing $33\frac{1}{4}$ grains troy.

On the 1st May, 1847, an act was passed for establishing a copper currency in the settlements of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca; the coins to be—1st, a cent, weighing 144 grains troy; 2nd, a half-cent, weighing 72 grains; 3rd, a quarter cent, weighing 36 grains; the cent to be legal tender for 1-100th of a dollar, the half-cent for 1-200th of a dollar, and the quarter cent for 1-400th of a dollar. None of such coins to be legal tender except for fractions of a dollar.

On the 22nd December, 1852, notice was given that, after the 1st January 1853, no gold coin would be received on account of payments due or to be made to the Government in any public treasury within the territories of the East India Company. Gold would continue to be received for coinage,

but mint certificates for gold coins would be discharged in gold only, and no such certificates for gold would be accepted in any public treasury in liquidation of public demands, or on account of any payment to the Government whatever.

On the 3rd March, 1854, an Act was passed authorizing the issue of copper coins, to be called half pice, weighing 50 grains troy, and to be a legal tender for 1-128th part of the Company's rupee; and the same, by a notification of the 24th March, 1854, was ordered to bear on the obverse the armorial bearing of the East India Company, and on the reverse the value of the coin in English, half pice, and encircled by a wreath, with the words "East India Company" round the margin.

On the 23rd June, 1855, an Act was passed to improve the laws relating to the copper currency in the settlements of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and from the 1st day of July, 1855, the pice was made legal tender for 1-140th part of a dollar, a double pice for 1-70th of a dollar, a pie for 1-420 part of a dollar, and a half pice for 1-280th part of a dollar.

On the 17th March, 1856, a notification was issued that four and two anna silver pieces would in future be allowed to pass current, so long as they have lost weight only by fair abrasion.

NO. CXXII.—AMEER ALI MOORAD'S CLAIM.

Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the allegations of the petition of Edward Lees Coffey, stating that Isaac Butt, Esq., a member of this House, did in 1856, enter into an agreement with His Highness Ameer Ali Moorad Khan, or his agents, for a sum of money, to advocate the claims of His Highness in the House of Commons for the recovery of his territory. (115.)

THE Committee was nominated on the 22nd of February, 1858; and it consisted of Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Bright, Mr. Serjeant Kingslake, Mr. Bouverie, General Codrington, and Colonel Wilson Patten. The Committee, after having examined several witnesses, reported as follows:—

"That Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., a member of this House, did not, as stated in the petition of Edward Lees Coffey, 'in or about the months of July or August, 1856, corruptly enter into an agreement with his Highness Ameer Ali Moorad Khan, or his agents, to the effect that the said Isaac Butt should, for a sum of money stipulated to be paid to him, advocate and prosecute in the House of Commons, with Her Majesty's Government, and the Honourable East India Company, the claims of His Highness for the recovery of his territory, of which he had been deprived by annexation by the Honourable East India Company;' nor, 'in pursuance of such corrupt agreement, have divers sums of money been actually paid by the said Ameer Ali Moorad to the said Isaac Butt.'

“ That Isaac Butt, Esq., in or about the month of July, 1857, did enter into an agreement with His Highness Ameer Ali Moorad Khan to go out to India to assist him in prosecuting his claim with the local Government of Bombay, in consideration of the sum of 10,000*l.*, of which the said Isaac Butt received 2,000*l.* (1,999*l.* net), and the remainder was to be paid in bills proposed to be drawn or accepted by the Ameer.

“ That Isaac Butt, Esq., did, in the period which elapsed between the month of June, 1856, and the month of September, 1857, advise and assist His Highness Ameer Ali Moorad Khan in prosecuting his claim against the Government of India; and with that view had frequent personal interviews, in the year 1857, after the meeting of the present Parliament, with the President of the Board of Control, and also some communications with the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, and with one other member of that Board.

“ That, on the 11th day of August, 1857, Isaac Butt, Esq., received from His Highness Ameer Ali Moorad Khan a cheque for another sum of 300*l.*, but it has not been shown to your Committee that such payment to Isaac Butt, Esq., had any reference to proceedings in Parliament.”

No. CXXIII.—EAST INDIA (MISSIONARIES). EAST INDIA (IDOLATRY).

Copies of a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council, dated 21st April, 1847, directing the issue of orders to all public officers, forbidding the support on their part of missionary efforts; of the despatch from the Government of India, with all papers referred to them in reply to such despatch, and of copies and extracts of communication in relation to the connexion of the Government of British India with Idolatry and Mahomedanism. (Mr. Kinnaird, 11th December, 1857.) (71 and 71-1.)

On the 21st April, 1847, the Court of Directors sent a despatch, enjoining the non-interference of the servants of Government with the religion of the natives, inasmuch as the Government is known throughout India by its officers. In answer to this despatch, the Indian Government stated that they did not deem it expedient to publish any general order prohibiting the interference of public officers in religious matters, but that they issued instructions to the subordinate Governments, leaving it to their discretion and judgment to communicate such order. The Government of India having asked further instructions on the subject, the Court of Directors explained their object to be that not only the powers and authority of Government should never be exerted or manifested for the promotion of missionary objects, but that those officers by whom the Government is represented should practise a similar forbearance. Thus, missionary meetings ought never to be held in official buildings, or to wear the appearance of having any official sanction; yet the application of the rule should in every case be governed by the principle on which it is founded. On the 29th November, 1851, the Government of India transmitted to the Court of Directors the draft of an Act for discontinuing the connection of the Government with the

Temple of Juggernath, and copy of representations made on the subject by Rajah of Khoorda, by the priests attached to the temple, and by certain native the inhabitants of Orissa. In answer to this despatch, the Court of Directors, on the 5th May, 1852, authorized the Government of India to make arrangements for dis severing the British Government from all connexion with the Temple of Juggernath by the discontinuance of any periodical allowance to it, and by making some final payment, in the way of compensation, to any parties who may appear to be entitled to it. On the 14th July, 1855, the Court of Directors desired the Government of India to lose no time in reporting to them the proceedings adopted for the purpose of such disconnection with the temple, hoping that they have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

On the 28th February, 1856, the Government of India informed the Court of Directors that they have directed the Government of Bengal to discontinue, from the 1st May, 1856, the annual money-payment (23,321 rupees) made to the superintendent of the Temple, in compensation of kunjahs and sayer resumed, and to substitute in its stead an endowment in land of the value of 16,517 rupees per annum, the difference (6,804 rupees per annum) between that amount and the said sum of 23,321 rupees, being appropriated to the maintenance of an efficient police by Government at the Temple. On the 12th November, 1856, the Court of Directors, acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the 28th February, 1856, and sanctioning the measures taken for the final severance of the connexion between Government and the Temple of Juggernath, reviewed the proceedings which have taken place on the subject in recent years, as follows :—

“ Previously to 1840, Government seems to have been regarded as responsible for all the expenses of the Temple, varying from 50,000 rupees to 60,000 rupees per annum, and apparently averaging about 53,000 rupees; the whole of the former endowments of the Temple, which had gradually been resumed within a few years after we obtained possession of Cuttack in 1803, were in the hands of Government; and, in addition, a tax was levied on the pilgrims to Juggernath, which produced a revenue exceeding 90,000 rupees per annum.

“ In 1840 the pilgrim tax was totally abolished. At the same time the charge of the affairs of the Temple of Juggernath was made over to the Rajah of Khoorda, as superintendent. No change was then made in the amount of the annual payment to the Temple.

“ In 1843 an estate, called the Suttaees Hazaree—the then only remaining portion of the endowments of the Temple, which consisted of land at the time of our taking possession of the province of Cuttack—was relinquished to the Rajah of Khoordah, as superintendent of the affairs of the Temple; the revenues of the estate amounted to 17,420 rupees per annum; and, on occasion of the transfer, the annual money payment was reduced to a fixed sum of 35,738 rupees, 7 annas, 6 pies.

“ In 1845 an investigation was made into the nature of the payments to Juggernath. It was then established that 23,321 rupees of the above amount represented partly certain assignments of revenue, which, having

been formally granted by former Rajahs of Berar, had constituted a portion of the endowments of the Temple, and partly certain sayer duties, formerly collected on behalf of the Temple, and for which it was entitled to compensation, precisely in the same way as the other landholders of the province. The balance of the sum was found to be a mere donation only, which, after the example of the former rulers of the country, had been continued for so many years by the British Government, partly in consideration of a supposed pledge by the Marquis Wellesley, and partly in respect of the revenue realised by the pilgrim tax, but very much also because the real nature of the payment had never been brought distinctly under the notice of Government. It was decided that this last-named sum should cease to be paid; and the future payment to the Temple was thenceforth limited to 23,321 rupees, the amount of resumed endowment, and of compensation for sayer.

"In consequence of accidents, attended with loss of life, which occurred at successive festivals at the Temple, and which, in the opinion of the local authorities, resulted from the culpable neglect of the superintendent to make proper provision for the protection of the pilgrims, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was induced to sanction a largely-increased police establishment, for the prevention of accidents and the maintenance of peace both within and without the Temple. The force is to be kept up as a Government establishment, but the expense is to be borne by the Temple funds; the cost of it will be 6,804 rupees per annum; and, a reduction to this extent being made from the compensation to which the Temple has been adjudged to be entitled, the value of the land to be provided for transfer to the superintendent is reduced to 16,517 rupees.

"In sanctioning this measure, you appear to have acted on the principle that, while the responsibility of the superintendent of the Temple to preserve order and to guard against accidents within the Temple and its precincts, is strictly enforced, the Government, on the other hand, cannot, by any such arrangement, divest itself of its obligation to maintain the public peace, and to protect the persons of its subjects. We assent to this proposition; and as a case for the interference of Government, in consequence of the neglect of the superintendent, seems to have arisen, we approve the orders for the maintenance of an efficient Government establishment at the cost of the Temple. It is, however, to be understood that this establishment is to be employed only outside the Temple, and that the preservation of order in the interior must be left to the superintendent and other officers of the Temple."

On the 27th June, 1857, the Government of India informed the Court of Directors that, in consequence of representations of the Magistrate of Pooree, to the effect that if the police were not allowed to remain inside the Temple, there would be serious loss of life, they had authorized the retention of the police within as well as without the Temple, subject to the sanction of the Court.

On the 5th February, 1858, the Court of Directors transmitted a despatch to the Government of India, objecting to such arrangement, and throwing the responsibility on the superintendent of the Temple, to make proper provision for the prevention of outrage and the avoidance of accidents within the Temple.

On the 27th August, 1857, the Government of India, at the request of the Court of Directors, gave information as to the alleged obligation of the Government not to revoke the grant of money made to the Temple called "Annoochuttur." It appears that when the British Government succeeded that of the Mahrattas in the province of Cuttack, it found that the latter had been in the habit of disbursing the sum of 6,000 rupees annually for sundry charitable purposes, under the name of the Annoochuttur Fund. A portion of this fund was paid for the support of certain Hindoo idols. Anxious to conciliate the inhabitants of the newly-subjugated province, the British Government continued the disbursement; and, moreover, in a measure bound itself by law not to revoke the grant. These disbursements have accordingly been continued ever since as follows:—Allowance to thirty-two idols, 103 rupees, 4 annas, 5 pies; allowance to pensioners, 67 rupees, 7 annas, 4 pies; expense of hospital, including food to the poor, 297 rupees, 12 annas; saving on lapsed pensions, 81 rupees, 6 annas, 8 pies; in all, 549 rupees, 14 annas, 5 pies per month. The Government of India added, that if it be thought right to continue the donation, it would not be difficult to commute, as in the case of the donation to the Temple of Juggurnath, the money payment made to the Annoochuttur Fund for the support of idols amounting to 103 rupees, 4 annas, 5 pies per mensem, to an endowment in land.

On the 12th October, 1857, the Government of India informed the Court of Directors that there was another money payment of a similar nature to the Annoochuttur Fund, made for the support of a Hindoo Temple at Cuttack, called Seetaram Thakoorbaree.

On the 18th April, 1858, the Court of Directors signified to the Government of India that the payments made for the support of idols of a Hindoo Temple at Cuttack did not originate with the Government, and had received a legal recognition and a pledge of permanency. The summary resumption of such payments, therefore, would involve a breach of faith on the part of the Government. It was, however, desirable that the Government should be as much as possible disconnected with periodical payments of this description; and they therefore directed the Government of India to enter into communication with the managers of the endowments in question, with a view to the adoption of some arrangement for securing that object consistent with the maintenance of good faith, which must be an indispensable element in any negotiation for the purpose.

On the 12th May, 1858, the Court of Directors called the attention of the Government of India to a revenue letter, dated 22nd December, 1856, regarding the disposal of the Pagoda endowments under the management of the officers of Government; and commented on the proposal to put the whole of the villages in which the Pagoda lands were situated to the management of trustees. On the 9th April, 1858, the Government of India transmitted a memorial, dated 22nd February last, from the Bombay Missionary Conference, regarding the connexion of the Government with

non-Christian religious institutions, the substance of which was embodied in a minute by the Governor of Bombay, as follows:—

“1st. The memorialists state that there exists a connexion between the Government of India, on the one hand, and the Hindoo, Mahomedan, and other non-Christian religions, on the other hand.

“2ndly. That this connexion is of the nature of patronage, money being regularly paid from the Government treasury in support of Hindoo Temples, &c.

“3rdly. That Government servants having been relieved of all supervision over the concerns of the Temples, &c., the control over their funds is unfaithfully and dishonestly exercised by local committees professing the religion for which the Temples, &c., were endowed; the said committees not being answerable to Government, are, in fact, irresponsible.

“4thly. That it has been alleged that the Government is pledged by solemn engagements to continue these endowments, but that ‘it is affirmed by those who have investigated the subject that there exists a good deal of misconception with regard to the extent to which the Government have formally bound themselves by compact;’ that no such formal compact exists with regard to the greater part of them; that their continuance is simply owing to the policy voluntarily adopted by the Honourable Company, which policy has, with regard to many abuses once tolerated, been relinquished, and which Government is not only at liberty, but bound to modify. The memorialists go on to say that ‘even on the supposition that there exist treaties binding the Government of India to administer support to heathen temples, the obligation to observe these agreements is of far inferior force to the obligation which forbids such observance, inasmuch as the latter is one imposed by God himself, which cannot be set aside without drawing down the displeasure of the Almighty both upon the governed and the Government.’

“5thly. That Government, by ‘patronizing’ the religions of its subjects, in reality forfeits their respect.

“6thly. That no commutation of cash payments for land yielding a revenue equal to the money endowment will have the effect of dissolving the alleged connexion between the Government and idolatry; and that nothing short of dispossessing the Temples and other religious institutions of their endowments, both in money and land, will have this effect.

“7thly. That while the memorialists ask for this measure, which they describe as ‘the entire abolition of this connexion,’ they do not wish the funds thus ‘economized’ to be applied to the exigencies of the State. They deprecate the charge which such an appropriation would give a colour to, viz., ‘that Government had been influenced by financial considerations in introducing this reform;’ and they believe ‘that it will not be found practically a very difficult matter to devise such means of expending these resources as shall carry to the best convictions of the people the evidence of a disinterested and conscientious regard for their welfare.’”

On the 21st July, 1858, the Court of Directors, in a despatch to the Governor of Bombay, reiterated their views in regard to the connexion of Government with the religious institutions of the country. Since 1833 they distinctly directed that, in all matters relating to their Temples, their worship, their festival, their religious practices, and their ceremonial

observances, the native subjects be left entirely to themselves. To these principles they still adhered; and in order to give effect to them, they have from time to time enjoined the steady pursuit of practical and just measures, having for their object the final severance of any connexion which may yet exist between them and the institutions and practices referred to. While, however, such was the case, they had no hesitation in at once, and in the most decided terms, rejecting any such proposition as that made by the memorialists for dispossessing the Temples and other religious institutions of the property belonging to them, in which property those institutions have a vested right, as valid as that of any individual in any of his possessions. When money is paid from the Government treasury in lieu of lands resumed and managed by the Government offices, arrangements should be made for the restoration of the lands and the discontinuance of the payments; with a due regard, however, in all their integrity, to the established rights of property, the invasion of which, on any grounds whatever, will receive no countenance from them.

No. CXXIV.—EAST INDIA (MILITARY FORCE.)

Return of the actual military force that was in India at the time of the outbreak of the mutiny at Meerut, distinguishing the several branches of the service, Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers, and Infantry, and distinguishing the troops of the Queen's service from those of the East India Company; showing also, as far as can be ascertained from documents now in the hands of Government, and of the Board of Control or East India Company, the stations at which the troops were at the time of the outbreak of the mutiny, severally quartered. (Sir Frederick Smith.) 4th December, 1857. (56.)

On the 1st of April, the military force in India was as follows:—

TROOPS under the PRESIDENCY of FORT WILLIAM.

	Bengal Army.		
	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
Presidency	1,224	13,976	14,200
Dinapore	1,597	15,063	16,660
Cawnpore	267	5,725	5,992
Oude Field Force	993	11,319	12,312
Saugor District	327	10,627	10,954
Meerut	3,096	18,357	21,453
Sirhind	4,790	11,039	15,829
Lahore	4,018	15,939	19,957
Peshawur	4,613	15,916	20,529
Pegu	1,763	692	2,455
Total	22,688*	118,653	140,341

* And 4,784 sick of all ranks.

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TROOPS under the PRESIDENCY of FORT ST. GEORGE.

	Bengal Army.		
	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
Centre Division	1,580	6,430	8,010
Mysore "	1,088	4,504	5,592
Malabar and Canara	604	2,513	3,117
Northern Division	215	6,169	6,384
Southern "	726	5,718	6,444
Ceded Districts	135	2,519	2,654
Madras Troops, Southern Mahratta Country	16	375	391
Nagpore	369	3,505	3,874
Hydrabad Subsidiary Force	1,322	5,027	6,349
Of Service in Persia	822	122	944
Of Service in Bombay	339	—	339
Penang and Straits of Malacca	49	2,113	2,162
Of Service in China	49	588	637
Madras Troops, Pegu Division	2,880	10,154	13,034
Total	10,194	49,737	59,931

TROOPS under the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY.

	Bengal Army.		
	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
Presidency Garrison	695	3,394	4,089
Southern Division	283	5,108	5,391
Poona "	1,898	6,817	8,655
Northern "	1,154	6,452	7,606
Asseerghur Fortress	2	446	448
Aden Force	569	1,046	1,615
Sind Division	1,087	6,072	7,159
Rajpootana Field Force	50	3,312	3,362
Persian Field Force	4,422	7,799	12,221
Total	10,100	40,446	50,546
Deduct Madras, and Bengal Troops, and Irregular Corps	511	9,506	10,017
	9,589	30,940	40,529
Grand Total	42,471	199,330	241,801

No. CXXV.—EAST INDIA COMPANY (SUMS REPAID.)

Return of the sums repaid by the East India Company in the year 1857-58, and of the manner in which such sums have been appropriated. (Sir Francis Baring.) 4th May, 1858. (372.)

The total sum repaid by the East India Company, in the year 1857-58, amounted to 1,682,683*l.* 2*s.* Of this sum, 1,175,000*l.* was repaid to Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, on account of claims in respect of Her Majesty's troops serving in India; 12,000*l.* on account of Persian embassy; 60,000*l.* value of specie forwarded to India from the Cape of Good Hope; 316,734*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Ordnance stores; and other smaller items.

BANK ACTS.

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the operation of the Bank Acts of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict., c. 32), and of the Bank Acts for Ireland and Scotland of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c 37 and 38), and into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and to investigate how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of Bank Notes payable on demand. (271-11.)

THE Committee was appointed on the 11th December, 1857, and on the 8th of February, 1858, the following members were appointed, viz.:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, the Earl of Gifford, and Messrs. Spooner, George A. Hamilton, Gladstone, Cayley, Vance, Cardwell, Blackburn, Wilson, Weguelin, Hankey, Hope Johnstone, Ennis, Fuller, Fergus, John L. Ricardo, M. Tucker Smith, Glyn, Ball, Tite.

The following witnesses were examined:—Messrs. Sheffield Neave and Bonamy Dobree, governor and deputy-governor of the Bank of England; Thomas Mattiah Weguelin, M.P.; Alderman David Salomans, director of the London and Westminster Bank; William Rodwell, banker at Ipswich; John Ball, accountant; James Edward Coleman, accountant; James Holgate Foster, merchant; Robert Slater, merchant; Sampson Samuel Lloyd, banker, Birmingham; Philip Henry Muntz, merchant, Birmingham; Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., deputy-governor of the Bank of Scotland; Laurence Robertson, cashier of the Royal Bank in Edinburgh; Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, director of the Bank of England; Charles Halliday, governor of the Bank of Ireland, and John Barlow, director of the same; Joshua Dixon, managing director of the Borough Bank of Liverpool; James Robertson, manager of the Union Bank of Glasgow; John Torr, merchant, Liverpool; John Ennis, late governor of the Bank of Ireland; James Bristow, director of the Northern Banking Company, Belfast; James Simpson Fleming, one of the liquidators of the Western Bank of Scotland; John Smith, banker; William Digges Latouche, private banker, of Dublin.

The Committee, on the 1st July, 1858, reported as follows:—

The ten years which have elapsed since the last Committee sat under the same Order of Reference, viz., the Committee on Commercial Distress, which reported in 1848, have been marked by many circumstances of peculiar interest and importance. The foreign trade of the United Kingdom has in that period increased with a development unprecedented, perhaps, by any other instance in the history of the world. The exports, which before 1848 had never exceeded 60,110,000*l.*—the amount which they attained in 1845—have risen with very little variation and with great rapidity; and in 1857, notwithstanding the severe commercial pressure which marked the latter portion of that year, they stood at 122,150,005*l.* In the year 1849 the newly-discovered mines of California began to add perceptibly to the arrivals of gold; and in 1853 the supply was increased by the still more fertile discoveries in Australia. In the 7 years there has been an increase in the European stock of bullion of 80,700,000*l.*

The remission of duties upon articles of necessity, and upon the raw materials of industry, and the great increase of trade to which your Committee have referred, were naturally attended by a very remarkable improvement in the comforts and consuming power of the people, as exhibited in the imports; and especially in the vast increase in the clearances of those articles which enter most materially into the consumption of the working classes. It is probable that to this cause ought chiefly to be attributed the great increase which is believed to have taken place in the circulating medium of the United Kingdom. Mr. Weguelin, a member of the Committee, and then Governor of the Bank, stated to the Committee of 1857 that this increase was estimated by those in whose judgment the Bank Directors placed the greatest reliance, at 30 per cent. in the six years then last elapsed. The total gold circulation is believed by him now to amount to nearly 50,000,000*l*. The whole circulation of notes, which under the Acts of 1844 and 1845 are permitted to circulate, without being represented by bullion, retained for that purpose in the coffers of those who issue the notes, is 31,623,995*l*, of which 14,475,000*l*. are issued by the Bank of England; 7,707,292*l*. by the English country bankers; 3,087,209*l*. by the Scotch, and 6,354,494*l*. by the Irish bankers.

With regard to bank notes, it is interesting here to observe, that in the smaller denominations, those, namely, which enter most into the retail transactions of the country, the number has considerably increased, concurrently with the increase of the gold circulation above referred to. The 5*l*. and 10*l*. notes of the Bank of England, which in 1851 were 9,362,000*l*., had risen in 1856 to 10,680,000*l*. At the same time, for a reason which will presently be noticed, a great diminution has been observable in the use of notes from 200*l*. and upwards.

The silver currency has in the same time increased as follows, viz., silver coin issued to the public in excess of receipts from the public; 1851, 26,307*l*.; 1852, 420,418*l*.; 1853, 554,442*l*.; 1854, 36,803*l*.; 1855, 47,754*l*.; 1856, 289,142*l*.; 1857, 242,273*l*.

While this expansion of trade was in progress, and the precious metals received this remarkable addition, a new feature in the banking business of the country was observable. The joint stock banks in London entered more and more into competition with the private banks, and by their practice of allowing interest on deposits began to accumulate vast amounts. On the 8th June, 1854, the private bankers of London admitted the joint stock banks to the arrangements of the clearing-house, and shortly afterwards the final clearing was adjusted in the Bank of England. The daily clearances are now effected by transfers in the account which the several banks keep in that establishment. In consequence of the adoption of this system, the large notes which the bankers formerly employed for the purpose of adjusting their accounts are no longer necessary. The diminution in the use of these notes is shown by the following figures:—Bank notes of 200*l*. to 1,000*l*., 1852, 5,856,000*l*.; 1857, 3,241,000*l*.

Meanwhile the joint stock banks of London, now nine in number, have increased their deposits from 8,850,774*l*. in 1847 to 43,100,724*l*. in 1857, as shown in their published accounts. The evidence given to your Committee leads to the inference, that of this vast amount a large part has been derived from sources not heretofore made available for this purpose; and that the practice of opening accounts and depositing money with bankers has extended to numerous classes who did not formerly

employ their capital in that way. It is stated by Mr. Rodwell, the Chairman of the Association of Private Country Bankers, and delegated by them to give evidence to your Committee, that in the neighbourhood of Ipswich this practice has lately increased fourfold among the farmers and shopkeepers of that district; that almost every farmer, even those paying only 50*l.* per annum rent, now keep deposits with bankers. The aggregate of these deposits of course finds its way to the employments of trade, and especially gravitates to London, the centre of commercial activity, where it is employed first in the discount of bills, or in other advances to the customers of the London bankers. That large portion, however, for which the bankers themselves have no immediate demand, passes into the hands of the bill-brokers, who give to the banker in return commercial bills already discounted by them for persons in London and in different parts of the country, as a security for the sum advanced by the banker. The bill-broker is responsible to the banker for payment of this money at call; and such is the magnitude of these transactions, that Mr. Neave, the present Governor of the Bank, stated in evidence, "We know that one broker had five millions; and we were led to believe that another had between eight and ten millions; there was one with four, another with three and a half, and a third above eight. I speak of deposits with the brokers."

It thus appears that since 1847 three most important circumstances have arisen, affecting the question referred to your Committee, viz., 1. An unprecedented extension of our foreign trade; 2. An importation of gold and silver on a scale unknown in history since the period which immediately succeeded the first discovery of America; and, 3. A most remarkable development of the economy afforded by the practice of banking for the use and distribution of capital. In the years which immediately succeeded the great commercial crisis of 1847-8, the natural effect of such a crisis on the minds of persons engaged in trade was exhibited, and for a time prudence and caution were the marked characteristics of the commercial world. The bullion in the Bank meanwhile accumulated, increasing, with little variation, until, in July, 1852, it amounted to 22,232,000*l.* At this time the notes in the hands of the public ran to the unusually large amount of 23,830,000*l.*, yet scarcely exceeded the amount of bullion, while the reserve of notes in the banking department of the Bank of England was twelve and a half millions, and the minimum rate of interest two per cent.

The consequence of such a state of things was manifested in the year 1853, when the exports, which in 1852 had amounted to 78,076,000*l.*, rose to 98,933,000*l.* The bullion at the same time declined, and was on the 22nd October of that year 14,358,000*l.*, while the reserve went down to 5,604,000*l.*, and the minimum rate of interest rose to five per cent.

In March, 1854, war was declared against Russia, and an expenditure of nearly ninety millions is estimated to have been incurred by England on this account. The foreign payments were largely made in specie, which to a great extent was hoarded in the East. Foreign loans were also contracted in London for the purposes of the war. The aggregate trade of the United Kingdom varied little. The Bank rate of discount was raised in May, 1854, from five to five and a half per cent., and continued at that rate till August 3, when it was again reduced to five. On the 5th April, 1855, it was reduced to four and a half, the bullion then standing at 15,079,000*l.*, and the reserve at 8,580,000*l.* The bullion continued to rise,

until in June it amounted to 18,169,000*l.*, and the reserve to 11,887,000*l.* Before the end, however, of that year a great change occurred, and on the 27th December the bullion stood at 10,275,000*l.*, the reserve at 6,993,000*l.*, while the minimum rate of interest had been raised on 18th October to six per cent. for 60 days and seven per cent. for 95 days, at which rate it stood till the following May. The changes in the rate of discount which took place from April, 1855, to March, 1857, are thus stated by Mr. Weguelin:—

“I have here a list of the various changes in the rates, beginning at April 5th, 1855, when the minimum rate of discount for bills having not more than 95 days to run was 4½ per cent. On May 3rd it was reduced to 4 per cent. On June 14th it was reduced again to 3½ per cent. On September 6th it was raised to 4 per cent. On September 13th to 4½ per cent. On September 27th to 5 per cent. On October 4th to 5½ per cent. The committee will remark that very rapid rise in the rate of interest which was caused by the commercial demand for accommodation, and for the export of bullion, occurring at the same time with a considerable demand for bullion to supply the armies in the East. On the 18th of October the rate was 6 per cent. for bills having 60 days to run, and for bills having 95 days to run it was 7 per cent. In 1856, on the 22nd of May, it was reduced to 6 per cent., and on the 29th of May to 5 per cent., and on the 26th of June to 4½ per cent., the minimum rate. There then occurred a great demand, and the rate was raised by order of the Governor on October 1st to 5 per cent. That was not on the ordinary weekly court day, but in the interval of the court. On October 6th (which was again not on a court day, but on a Monday) the rate was raised to 6 per cent. for 60 days' bills, and to 7 per cent. for bills not having more than 95 days to run. On November 13th the minimum rate for bills of all descriptions having not more than 95 days to run was raised to 7 per cent. On December 4th it was reduced to 6½, and on December 18th to 6 per cent., at which it now stands. Here is also an account of the variations with regard to temporary advances upon stock. The first recent deviation from the practice that temporary advances on stock and Exchequer Bills should be made at the Bank minimum rate ordinarily, and at a half per cent. below the minimum during the shuttings, seems to have occurred in July, 1854, when Exchequer Bond scrip was in the market. The Bank minimum rate was then 5½ per cent.; temporary advances were made at 5 per cent., and advances were made on Exchequer Bond scrip at 4 per cent. I believe that was an especial arrangement at the time, which had not much reference to the state of the money market. The term of those advances varied from 14 to 31 days. During the shutting for the dividends due in January, 1856, the allowance of a half per cent. on advances on stock, &c., was withdrawn, and no such advances have since been made at a rate below the Bank minimum. On the 8th of January, 1856, the demand for advances chiefly on Turkish scrip and bonds continuing beyond the payment of the dividends, the term was contracted to 14 days. During the shutting for the April dividends this restriction was removed. After the April payment the general term was 14 days; but there does not appear to have been any restriction to that period. After the October payment the term was contracted to seven days; and on the 16th of October the Bank refused to advance on any Government securities except Exchequer Bills. About the 11th of November the Bank declined to re-discount bills having more than 30 days to run; that is, bills which had been advanced upon by brokers. During the shutting for January, the usual course was resumed, without restriction as to stock or term. On the 9th of January, 1857, the rate for advances on Government stocks and Exchequer Bills was raised to 6½ per cent., the rate on bills of exchange remaining at 6 per cent.; and this restriction remained in force till the present shutting. It is now 6 per cent. In addition to those restrictions, I may state that the governors have placed certain restrictions upon the business conducted through the discount brokers. In their business with them, when it suited the convenience of the Bank to have only short bills, they have limited their advances to the discount brokers to 30 days, or have insisted upon their bringing in bills not having more than 30 days to run; the object being to obtain such a command of resources constantly returning to the Bank reserve as should keep the Bank safe in that respect.”

Down, therefore, to the close of the inquiry of 1857, the Bank of England had continued, under the Act of 1844, to conduct its business without difficulty. The rate of discount had been raised, and the *échéance* of bills shortened, as the drain for bullion appeared to the Directors to render these measures necessary from time to time. But neither the failure of the silk crop in Italy, with the bad harvest in France and other parts of Europe, and the commercial drain thence arising, nor the requirements of specie for the military service, nor both these causes combined, had occasioned any im-

portant derangement of our monetary system. The course of trade may be collected from the exports of the years referred to, viz.:—1852, 78,076,000*l.*; 1853, 98,933,000*l.*; 1854, 97,184,000*l.*; 1855, 95,688,000*l.*; 1856, 115,826,000*l.*; 1857, 122,155,000*l.* These exports do not include shipments of stores in Government transports.

In the earlier part of the autumn of last year, the trade of the United Kingdom was generally considered to be in a sound and healthy state, and in the words of the Governor of the Bank, in reply to the following question,—

“ Was there, in the month of August, any circumstance which caused you to be apprehensive of any reason for raising the rate of discount?—Not in the month of August; things were then pretty stationary; the prospects of harvest were very good; there was no apprehension that commerce at that time was otherwise than sound. There were certain more far-seeing persons who considered that the great stimulus given by the war-expenditure, which had created a very large consumption of goods imported from the East and other places, must now occasion some collapse, and still more those who observed that the merchants, notwithstanding the enhanced prices of produce, were nevertheless importing, as they had done successfully in the previous years. But the public certainly viewed trade as sound, and were little aware that a crisis of any sort was impending, far less that it was so near at hand.”

In this state of things, the bullion standing at 10,606,000*l.*, the reserve at 6,296,000*l.*, and the minimum rate of discount at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., the Bank, on the 17th of August, 1857, commenced a negotiation with the East India Company, which ended in a shipment of 1,000,000*l.* in specie for the East. The general aspect of affairs continued without change until the 15th September, when the first tidings arrived of the great depreciation of railway securities in the United States, and immediately afterwards of the failure of a very important corporation, called the Ohio Life and Trust Company. Before 8th October the tidings from America had become very serious: news of the suspension of cash payments by the banks in Philadelphia and Baltimore was received; cotton bills were reduced to par, and bankers' drafts to 105; railroad securities were depreciated from 10 to 20 per cent.; the artisans were getting out of employment; and discounts ranged from 18 to 24 per cent. The transactions between America and England are so intimate, and so large, the declared value of British and Irish produce exported in 1856 to the United States having been 21,918,000*l.*, while the amount of securities held by English capitalists in America was by some persons estimated at 80,000,000*l.*, that this serious state of commercial disorder there could not but produce in this country great alarm.

In New York, 62 out of 63 banks suspended their cash payments. In Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, the banks generally did the same. The effect of the American calamity fell with the greatest weight upon the persons engaged in trade with that country, and Liverpool, Glasgow, and London naturally exhibited the first evidences of pressure. On the 27th October the Borough Bank of Liverpool closed its doors; and on the 7th November the great commercial house of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. suspended payment. The Western Bank of Scotland failed on the 9th November, and, on the 11th, the City of Glasgow Bank suspended its payments, which it has since resumed. The Northumberland and Durham District Bank failed on the 26th, and on the 17th the Wolverhampton Bank for a time suspended payment.

Great alarm naturally prevailed in London, the centre of all the monetary transactions of the world. Vast sums deposited with the joint stock

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banks, at interest, and employed directly by themselves, or by the bill brokers, in addition to other monies deposited by their other customers, were chiefly held at call; and the bill brokers are stated to have carried on their enormous transactions without any cash reserve, relying on the run off of their bills falling due, or in extremity, on the power of obtaining advances from the Bank of England on the security of bills under discount. The inevitable result of this system, at a time of commercial pressure and alarm, was, that the banks limited their discounts almost exclusively to their own customers, and began to add to their reserves both in their own tills and at the Bank of England. It is well known that a periodical disturbance in the reserve of notes at the Bank of England regularly occurs at the time when the dividends upon the National Debt are paid. Interesting information will be found in the evidence of 1857 as to the effect of this disturbance in aggravating the panic of 1847. It had no such effect last year. By the 24th October that periodical disturbance was at an end. The public deposits also were in a satisfactory state, amounting to 4,862,000*l*. It is interesting to observe, with regard to the private deposits, that the causes to which your Committee have above referred, as affecting other bankers, tend to increase the balances in the Bank of England, the bank of last resort at a time of panic. Thus, for example, the deposits of the London bankers, which in ordinary times average about 3,000,000*l*, continued to rise during the commercial pressure, and amounted on the 12th November to 5,458,000*l*. The bill brokers were compelled to resort to that establishment for assistance; and that to so great an extent, that the principal house went to the Bank to ask whether they could obtain discount to an indefinite amount, and actually received, on one day, the day on which the Treasury Letter was issued, no less a sum than 700,000*l*. Two discount houses failed. Speaking of the general discount market, the Governor of the Bank stated: "Discounts almost entirely ceased in London, except at the Bank of England."

It is manifest, therefore, that in this emergency everything depended on the Bank of England; and it appears to your Committee that the proceedings of that establishment were not characterised by any want of foresight or of vigour. On the 16th July, however, before any indications of the coming storm were visible in any quarter, the bullion read 11,242,000*l*, the reserve 6,408,000*l*, the discounts and advances 7,632,000*l*, and the Directors reduced the rate of interest from 6 to 5½ per cent. On the 8th October, after the receipt of the American intelligence above referred to, the bullion was 9,751,000*l*, the reserve 4,931,000*l*, the discounts and advances 11,648,000*l*, and the rate of interest was raised again to 6 per cent. Four days afterwards, the rate was raised to 7. The causes of this step are thus stated by the Governor:—

"Then four days afterwards there was another change?—Yes, on the 12th. After having raised the rate to 6 per cent., we thought it necessary to give a guarded caution to our agents, showing that we began to be a little uneasy. The rate at Hamburg was 7½; American discounts then were greatly higher. We also about that time were made aware that the East India Company would want 1,000,000*l* specie for shipment. The gold was then being taken for New York; we consequently raised the rate of interest under those circumstances to 7 per cent.

"The bullion which was wanted for the East, being silver, was to be purchased by the export of gold; that gold to be exchanged for silver upon the continent of Europe, which silver was to be sent to the East?—That was the effect of it; the exports to India were very large each month; but as they were in silver, of course that silver had to be purchased on the Continent or imported from America.

"I think it was about the 12th of October that you were first apprehensive about the Western Bank of Scotland?—Yes; we had no direct application at that time, but there were rumours, and we had intimations which made us aware that they were in difficulties."

On the 19th October the news from America continuing still more unfavourable, there were numerous failures in this country. The bullion had gone down to 8,991,000*l.*, and the reserve to 4,115,000*l.*, and the rate of interest was raised to 8 per cent. At this time the Bank of France, which in one week had lost a million sterling, raised the rate to 7½, Hamburgh to 9. 300,000*l.* in gold had left Liverpool for America. At this juncture negotiations took place for sustaining the Borough Bank of Liverpool and the Western Bank of Scotland, which eventually failed, under the circumstances related by the Governor of the Bank. There was great uneasiness out of doors (*i. e.*, in London), and the Bank had an application from the principal discount house for an assurance, that if it was necessary the Bank of England would give them any loans they might require. That application was made on the 28th October. There were also inquiries for assistance from other Scotch banks; and on the 30th October there was an express for 50,000 sovereigns for a bank in Scotland, part of 170,000*l.*, and 80,000*l.* for Ireland. The first shipment of silver by the East India Company then took place. Under these circumstances the rate of discount was raised, on November 5th, to 9 per cent. Between the 5th November and the 9th an English bank received assistance from the Bank of England; the failure of Dennistoun's house for acceptances due upon nearly two millions occurred, and the Western Bank failed on the 9th. Failures in London were on the increase. At this time (as was natural) the purchases and sales of stock in the funds were enormous. The transfers were much beyond what they had ever been before. The bullion had sunk to 7,719,000*l.*, and the reserve to 2,834,000*l.* On the 9th the rate was raised to 10 per cent.

On the 10th November a leading discount house applied to the Bank of England for 400,000*l.* The Bank of France raised its rate to 8, 9, and 10 per cent. for the three different months. There was another English bank assisted. The City of Glasgow Bank suspended payment. The discounts for that day at the Bank of England rose to 1,126,000*l.* The demand for Ireland was recommencing, and on the 10th and 11th alone the gold sent to Scotland was upwards of 1,000,000*l.* On the 11th Sanderson and Co., the large bill brokers, stopped payment; their deposits were supposed to be 3,500,000*l.* There was also an additional supply of gold required for the banks in Scotland. On the 12th the discounts at the Bank exceeded two millions. The following figures sufficiently exhibit the result of the foregoing operations, *viz.* :—

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Discounts and Advances.
	£	£	£
10 .. .	7,411,000	2,420,000	14,803,000
11 .. .	6,666,000	1,462,000	15,947,000
12 .. .	6,524,000	581,000	18,044,000

The Government letter was issued on the 12th. Whatever effect this letter may have had in other ways in calming the public mind, and so tending to mitigate the severity of the pressure, it did not immediately diminish the demand for discounts and advances. This continued to increase until 21st November, on which day the Bank had advanced in discounts, 21,600,000*l.*, a sum exceeding the whole amount of their deposits, both public and private; a sum nearly three-fold the amount of their advances in July, when the rate was reduced to 5½ per cent., and more than

double what they had advanced on the 27th October, when the first bank failed. Half of these loans were made to the bill brokers, and were partly made upon securities which, under other circumstances, the Bank would have been unwilling to accept. They were made for the purpose of sustaining commercial credit in a period of extreme pressure. The letter was issued on the 12th November; but whilst in 1847 it was not found necessary for the Bank Directors to avail themselves of the permission so given them to exceed the limits imposed by law, that necessity in this instance actually arose. An issue to the extent of 2,000,000*l.* beyond the legal issue was made to the banking department. The following account shows the sums actually issued from the Bank to the public:—

		Notes issued to the Public on Securities, beyond the Statutory Limit of 14,475,000 <i>l.</i>
1857, November 13	.	£ 186,000
" 14-15	.	622,000
" 16	.	860,000
" 17	.	836,000
" 18	.	852,000
" 19	.	896,000
" 20	.	928,000
" 21-22	.	617,000
" 23	.	397,000
" 24	.	317,000
" 25	.	81,000
" 26	.	243,000
" 27	.	342,000
" 28-29	.	184,000
" 30	.	15,000
Average of 18 days	.	£488,830

The causes which, in the judgment of the Bank Directors, immediately led to this result, were detailed by them in their correspondence with the Treasury, laid before Parliament in December last. The Treasury Letter was the subject of discussion in the House, and an act of indemnity having passed, your committee do not feel called upon to say more than that the evidence appears to them to show that the discretion of the Government was properly exercised. Your Committee will now state to the House the general outline of commercial disasters, as it occurred in the United Kingdom. The first occurrence in this country which caused alarm was the failure of the house of Macdonald and Co., of Glasgow and London, which took place in October, and was accompanied by the failures of Monteith and Co. and Wallace and Co., of Glasgow. The house of MacDonald employed a great many workpeople in sewing muslin goods for the home trade and for the American market, and this they carried on to a very large extent. They had been in fair credit till very nearly the time of their failure, but shortly before that period they are described as having given out that they had changed their mode of doing business for the purpose of embracing a wider field. This, however, is represented as having been a deception, intended to cover a system to which they had recourse of drawing fictitious bills, and to give to these bills the appearance of genuine business transactions. From the records of the public tribunals, it appears that a very considerable number of persons (one of the partners is said to have admitted as many as 75) in London and other places were employed by this firm, for a small commission, to put their names to fictitious bills, which were then discounted, a large proportion of them in Glasgow; and when the house of MacDonald failed, it was found to be indebted to the Western Bank

422,000*l.* The house of Monteith and Co. was indebted to the same bank 537,000*l.*; that of Wallace and Co. 227,000*l.*

The house of Messrs. Dennistoun and Co. stopped payment on November 7; it is expected to pay its liabilities in full, and its members bear the highest character. But it can occasion no surprise that, on the occurrence of such a crisis as that which took place in America last year, a house, with debts owing to it from that country of nearly two millions, losing at the same time 300,000*l.* by the failure of the Borough Bank of Liverpool, of which the partners were shareholders, should, at a juncture when general alarm prevailed, have been obliged to suspend its payments. During the month of October there was a very great gloom in Glasgow, occasioned by the commercial panic in America, Glasgow being very intimately connected in trade with America, with New York particularly. Towards the end of October that feeling was much increased, from its being well known that the Western Bank were in difficulties from their connection with the three houses which have been above referred to. The bank closed on the 9th November, at two o'clock. The Western Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank had establishments open at night for the purpose of receiving the savings of small depositors. During the evening of the 9th, the Monday, there was a demand for gold by the savings bank depositors at the branches of the City Bank. On the Tuesday morning, when the doors of the banks were opened, a great number of parties appeared with deposit receipts, demanding gold; one witness, speaking of his own bank, says, "The office of our own establishment was quite filled with parties within a quarter of an hour of the opening of the doors; I think at half-past nine." This run or panic increased, and the continued refusal of the notes of the Western Bank added very much to the excitement. These people who came for money would not take the notes of any bank; it did not matter what bank it was; they refused everything but gold. Two of the banks sent a deputation of the directors to Edinburgh to confer with the managers of the Edinburgh banks on the subject, and to induce them to rescind a decision at which they had arrived, not to take the notes of the Western Bank. They failed in that; the notes of the Western Bank were refused the whole day on the Tuesday. The streets of Glasgow were in a very excited state; crowds were walking about, going from one bank to another to see what was going on; there was an immense crowd of people. At the National Securities Savings Bank the run was very great indeed. The National Savings Bank paid in notes, and then the depositors, having received their deposits in notes, went with those notes to the banks that had issued them to demand gold. The City of Glasgow Bank did not open on Wednesday the 11th. Troops were sent for by the authorities, who were afraid of some disturbance. The magistrates issued a proclamation either on the Tuesday night or on the Wednesday morning, and it was circulated very extensively, advising the people not to press upon the banks for payment, and to take the notes of all banks. The magistrates held a meeting on the Wednesday morning, and they issued an order to all the rate collectors over the city to take all notes presented to them; they did all they could to allay the excitement. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1845, the banks held a considerable quantity of gold, but they were under the necessity of having more gold from London; upon two occasions, on the Wednesday and the Thursday mornings, the 11th and 12th, large remittances of gold from London arrived about ten o'clock in the forenoon; it was taken down

in waggons to the banks, and escorted by a strong police force, and no doubt, seeing such immense quantities of gold come, excited a great commotion in the town.

Mr. Robertson, the Manager of the Union Bank, is asked—

“What was the nature of that excitement; was it of a pleasurable character?—It was such a novelty; in the first place, a large bank stopping payment, and then such quantities of gold coming down from London; it was quite a new thing to the people altogether.

“Had it any effect in regard to the panic?—I should think it must have had an effect; the people saw there was gold there to pay them if they wanted it; but by the Thursday morning the panic was entirely allayed; it entirely ceased on the Wednesday afternoon about two o'clock; at half-past two I do not think there were half-a-dozen people in our establishment.

“To what do you attribute the cessation of the panic?—I cannot answer that question; whether the people thought better of it I cannot tell.

“When was it that it first became known that the other banks would take the Western Bank's notes?—I should like to speak of what I know positively; I understood that the Edinburgh banks on the Tuesday night, the 10th, had agreed to take the notes of the Western Bank amongst themselves. At the meeting it was announced to them that the City Bank had then failed; then there was an alteration again, and they agreed neither to take the notes of the Western Bank nor of the City Bank; and that was acted upon during the Wednesday by their agents in Glasgow, but not to the full extent after the Tuesday; they were partially taken.

“Had the notes of the Western Bank began to be taken in the course of the Wednesday?—Yes.

“And at two o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon you consider that the panic had come to an end?—Quite.

“And on the Thursday the Government letter was issued?—Yes, I believe so.”

It has been observed that the panic in Glasgow had ceased before the Treasury letter was issued, and that the demand at the Bank of England for advances and discounts did not cease with the publication of that letter; after which date it cannot of course be attributed to any fear that there was a limit to the quantity of bank notes. On the contrary, we have seen that the advances by discount kept rising continually, and though the rate of ten per cent. was still maintained, they rose from 15,900,000*l.*, at which they stood on the day preceding the issue of that letter, to 21,600,000*l.* on the 21st November. It is obvious, therefore, that the principal causes of the commercial crisis of 1857 must be sought elsewhere. That calamity cannot be attributed exclusively or chiefly to panic occasioned by the operation of the Act of 1844. Since, too, the difficulties here experienced took their origin from America, where no such law is in force, and that crisis was felt in still greater severity than here, by countries in the north of Europe, whose currency is regulated by laws widely different from ours, it remains for your Committee to inquire whether any cause or causes, common to all those countries, and sufficient to account for the occurrence of commercial disasters in them all respectively, have been disclosed by the evidence.

For a general review of the failures which occurred in England, your Committee have been indebted to Mr. Coleman, and to Mr. Ball, of the firm of Messrs. Quilter and Ball, both eminent accountants in London. These gentlemen do not profess to have studied abstruse questions of currency; they do not represent themselves as particularly conversant with the operation of the Act of 1844. They, however, assign what appears to your Committee an adequate cause for the recent commercial crisis. Availing themselves of their experience in 1847, the affairs of which have now been finally closed, to illustrate the transactions of 1857, which still appear in estimate, and are therefore liable to correction, they ascribe the calamities of both periods to the same principal cause, viz. the great abuse of credit, and

consequent overtrading. They notice also this difference between the two periods: many of the houses which fell in 1847, they say, had once been wealthy, but had long ceased to be so. Those of 1857 had, with few exceptions, never possessed adequate capital, but carried on extensive transactions by fictitious credit. In 1847, for example, one house, which had been originally wealthy, failed with liabilities amounting in the whole to upwards of 1,800,000*l.*, of which not quite 1,000,000*l.* were to be paid by other parties, leaving more than 800,000*l.* the direct liabilities of the house. The capital, as represented in their books at the time of suspension, was 215,000*l.*, and the assets, according to their own valuation, 800,000*l.*, or nearly sufficient to meet the whole of their liabilities. Very different, however, was the valuation of the accountant, who estimated their assets at 185,000*l.*, and even that was materially diminished in the result. The dividend ultimately paid was only 9*d.* in the pound. This firm, originally merchants, insensibly advanced their capital to planters in the East Indies, until it became necessary for them to be the planters themselves. They then were compelled to obtain advances from others, which they accomplished by the sale and circulation of bills in the East Indies upon the house to a great extent. Obtaining credit in that manner they postponed their fall many years, and ultimately fell, paying only 9*d.* in the pound. In this case, advances had been made on the credit of the next year's crop. This was an extreme case, and was connected with peculiar considerations at that time affecting the price of colonial produce, the principal property of the house. But Mr. Coleman, from whose evidence these particulars have been taken, says, that the estates which came under his notice as insolvent in that year paid generally very small dividends, not averaging more than 4*s.*

Another example of the same period is described by Mr. Ball, as follows: It was that of a house which failed in 1847. They were engaged very largely as merchants in this country, and they were a house of very old standing. In the course of their business they came under advances to a house in one of the colonies, on the security of the crops to be sent forward from time to time. The parties to whom these advances were so made, failed to repay them; that is to say, to recoup the London house for them; and eventually the London house was obliged to take upon themselves the business which was originally conducted by those whom they accommodated with advances; in other words, the merchant in London did practically become the planter and the owner of estates. After he had so become the planter, his position was changed from that of being a person who made advances, and he himself found it necessary to obtain advances. Most likely the course would be this, that the house on the other side, perhaps the correspondents themselves of the London house, and it might be identical with the London house, would draw upon the London house, or draw upon some third party and remit to the London house; which bill the London house would take to its banker and get discounted, and by that process would be placed in funds to provide from time to time for its own engagements; the result of which would be to sustain for some time the credit of the house, after the capital of the house had been exhausted. The effect would be to enable them to hold produce in expectation of better prices; the longer it was continued the heavier would be the ultimate loss. After an interval of ten years, this house has, within the last few months, paid a final dividend, making a total of 1*s.* 10*d.* in the pound.

Mr. Ball is asked—

“Looking back to the experience of the year 1847, were the dividends that were paid by the insolvent houses generally very small?—The average dividend would be small, as far as I recollect. Here and there there would be a house which would pay in full, or would pay a very large dividend; but the general result was, that a small dividend upon the whole was received by the creditors.

“Looking back now, with your experience, to the results of 1847, is it your opinion that if the law had afforded greater facilities for obtaining credit at that time for the purpose of sustaining these houses longer, the result would have been more advantageous to the houses themselves, or to the community at large?—Knowing what I do of the internal state of those houses when they did stop, I should say that had they been able to obtain further credit for a continued period of time, it would only have had a temporary effect upon their position, and that most of them (of course I have a reserve of some good cases in my mind), from their internal condition being worn out, and from the want of real capital in their concerns, must have failed ultimately, and that the longer the assistance was continued simply upon their credit, the greater the ultimate loss would be.

“Such is your view of the failures that took place in 1847, speaking generally?—That is my view.”

Your Committee have thought it not irrelevant to place on record these instances, which it was not in the power of their predecessors in 1848 to give, because they furnish an instructive example how readily misfortunes are at the time attributed by the sufferers, and others sympathizing with them, to the operation of statutory enactments,—which misfortunes, upon a full review of all the circumstances attending them, it is obvious that no wisdom of the Legislature, no regulation of the currency, could have prevented.

Your Committee have before them the particulars of thirty houses which failed in 1857. The aggregate liability of these houses is 9,080,000*l.*, of this sum the liabilities which other parties ought to provide for amount to 5,215,000*l.*, and the estimated assets to 2,317,000*l.* Besides the failures which arose from the suspension of American remittances, another class of failures is disclosed. The nature of these transactions was the system of open credits which were granted; that is, by granting to persons abroad liberty to draw upon the house in England to such extent as had been agreed upon between them; those drafts were then negotiated upon the foreign exchanges, and found their way to England, with the understanding that they were to be provided for at maturity. They were principally provided for, not by staple commodities, but by other bills that were sent to take them up. There was no real basis to the transaction, but the whole affair was a means of raising a temporary command of capital for the convenience of the individuals concerned, merely a bare commission hanging upon it; a banker's commission was all that the houses in England got upon those transactions, with the exception of receiving the consignments, probably, of goods from certain parties, which brought them a merchant's commission upon them; but they formed a very small amount in comparison with the amount of credits which were granted. One house at the time of its suspension was under obligation to the world to the extent of about 900,000*l.*, its capital at the last time of taking stock was under 10,000*l.* Its business was chiefly the granting of open credits, *i. e.*, the house permitted itself to be drawn upon by foreign houses without any remittance previously or contemporaneously made, but with an engagement that it should be made before the acceptance arrived at maturity. In these cases the inducement to give the acceptance is a commission, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The acceptances are rendered available by being dis-

counted, as will appear hereafter, when the affairs of the banks which failed come under our notice.

The obvious effect of such a system is first unduly to enhance, and then, whilst it continues, to sustain the price of commodities. In 1857, that fall of prices which, according to Mr. Neave, far-seeing people had anticipated, actually occurred. Tables have been put in by more than one of the witnesses, exhibiting an average fall of 20 or 30 per cent., in many instances much more, upon the comparison of July, 1857, with January, 1858. It needs no argument to prove what effect such a fall must have upon houses which had accepted bills, on the security of produce consigned, to the extent of one hundred times the amount of their own capital. The witness says,—

“In the case which you are now describing to the Committee, these transactions had gone on to the extent of 900,000*l*. The real guarantee was partly produce and partly bills of exchange; to whatever extent that produce was depreciated, of course the liability of the firm to failure would arise, and the capital of that firm to meet such depreciation of produce was about one-hundredth part of the whole of their liabilities?—That is so.

“Do you consider that case to be a fair illustration of the recent commercial disasters which have occurred?—I think it is, though I should mention that in some cases the proportion of capital possessed was larger than that which I have mentioned.

“In some cases, also, perhaps it might be smaller?—In some cases considerably smaller. In some cases I have known houses come under very large obligations, who had really no capital at all.”

This practice appears to have grown up of late, and to be principally connected with the trade of Sweden, Denmark, and other countries in the north of Europe. One house at Newcastle is described as conducting before 1854 a regular trade in the Baltic. They were not great people, but were respectable people, and were doing a moderately profitable trade. They unfortunately entered upon this system of granting credits; and in the course of three years the following result ensued; viz., in 1854 their capital was between 2,000*l*. and 3,000*l*.; in 1857 they failed for 100,000*l*., with the prospect of paying about 2*s*. in the pound. For other instances of this abuse of credit, your Committee refer to the evidence, concurring entirely in the opinions expressed by the witnesses, that the great abuse of credit is a feature common to the two years 1847 and 1857, and has been, in their judgment, the principal cause of the failures that took place in those years.

Mr. Coleman says,—

“Speaking generally with regard to 1847, of which your experience is now complete, are you prepared to say that the failures which occurred in that year were owing to any imperfection of the law by which the facilities for obtaining credit were unduly curtailed?—No.

“With regard to the year 1857, what would your answer be to the same question?—That every house which applied and deserved assistance received it.

“From whence?—From the Bank of England, as far as I know; and more, that in the case of two houses which came under my personal control, I applied to know whether they could have assistance, and the answer was, yes; guarantees were obtained to the amount required for one house, but I found that I could not advise their being used. The applications, when made by me, were immediately responded to by the Bank of England.

“The alteration of your opinion, I suppose, arose from the fact of further investigation into the state of solvency of the concern?—And the continued bad intelligence from the north of Europe with regard to failures.

“The failures of their correspondents in the north of Europe also being communicated?—Yes.”

The commercial crisis was very little felt in Ireland until the failure of some of the banks in England and Scotland. The trade of Ireland, with the exception of that of Belfast, being little connected with the United States, did not feel directly the effect of the failures there, but when failures

began to take place at home there was an internal pressure consequent upon them, which, about the early part of the month of November, manifested itself severely in a demand for gold by depositors and holders of notes, and there was a run on the savings banks. The Bank of Ireland advanced to the banks in Ireland requiring gold to the extent of about 250,000*l.*; and they were obliged to draw from the Bank of England from 1,000,000*l.* to 1,200,000*l.* besides. Belfast has a large trade with the United States, as well as a constant intercourse with Scotland, but there was no alarm until the time of the Scotch Bank failures. There was then what had never been known before in Belfast since the institution of the joint-stock banks, a considerable run for gold in exchange for their notes. But the amount of gold which they held under the Act of 1845 was a source of strength. The banks appear to be well constituted, and no serious results ensued.

In London no bank failed. In Liverpool the Borough Bank, in Glasgow the Western Bank of Scotland, in Newcastle the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, failed in the months of October and November last. The City of Glasgow and Wolverhampton Banks suspended payment, but have since resumed. Your Committee have examined Mr. Joshua Dixon, who, in August, 1857, first assumed the post of managing-director of the Borough Bank; Mr. Fleming, who has been since July, 1857, assistant-manager, manager or liquidator of the Western Bank of Scotland; and Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, a member of the House, and Director of the Bank of England, who, being well acquainted with the trade of Newcastle, went to that town in November, for the purpose of ascertaining how far it was right that the Bank of England should give assistance to the Northumberland Bank.

The state of these three banks at the time of their failure may be collected from the following summary, viz.:—

Mr. Joshua Dixon, for many years resident in the United States, and once a private banker at New Orleans, settled at Liverpool in 1852, and soon afterwards became a shareholder and director of the Borough Bank. This institution was originally a private bank, that of Messrs. Hope, in whose hands it was prosperous, and they retired as wealthy men about the year 1834. In 1847, however, the Borough Bank was under the necessity of obtaining assistance from the Bank of England. When Mr. Dixon became connected with it, he found that the Board, which consisted of twelve directors, chose two managing directors and a chairman. The entire management of the bank was amongst the managing directors and the manager. On the 1st of August, 1857, Mr. Dixon himself became a managing director, and thus describes the state in which he found the affairs of the bank:—"Its position," he says, "was that of its available means being very much reduced, being far smaller than was at all consistent with the sound and safe position of any bank." Speaking irrespectively of any general commercial pressure, he tells your Committee, that from the 1st of August, when his attendance at the bank was daily, as he became more and more thoroughly acquainted with the position of individual accounts, and with the whole circumstances of the bank in proportion as time lapsed, he became more and more convinced that the position of the bank was one of exceeding danger. When the commercial crisis showed itself, of course the danger to the Borough Bank became imminent, and they made an application to the Bank of England for assistance, some time between the 20th and 23rd of October. The position, in general terms, of

the bank was, that its assets were all locked up and unavailable, and that some 600,000*l.* or 700,000*l.* of its assets or claims on its debtors, which had until a short time previously been considered good, could not be relied upon, even for ultimate realization. About 3,500,000*l.* bills were at that time in London under the indorsement of the Borough Bank of Liverpool; of which from 700,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* had no negotiable validity at all, except the indorsement of the Borough Bank of Liverpool.

Pending the negotiations with the Bank of England, there appeared in *The Times* of October 27 an article, stating that arrangements had been made for giving assistance to the Borough Bank; in consequence of which a run took place, and the doors of the bank were closed. That run lasted only two or three hours, but the cash at their command was reduced to between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*; while their liabilities on deposit were in all 1,200,000*l.*, of which 800,000*l.* were at call, and the remainder at periods varying from two to six months. The dividend of this bank, which had previously been seven per cent., had at the last meeting, held on 10th of July, 1857, been reduced to five; and a sum of 165,000*l.* was, on the face of the report, acknowledged to have been lost. The total loss, so far as the witness could estimate it, amounted to 940,000*l.*, being the total capital of the bank. It is ascribed, not to advances improperly made to favoured persons, but to want of discretion in the management.

The Western Bank of Scotland was founded in 1832. In 1834 it was already in difficulties, and their correspondents in London dishonoured their bills. They applied to the other banks for assistance, and received it, upon certain conditions. In the year 1838 they applied to the Board of Trade for letters patent, which were refused. At this time the Bank of Scotland and other banks addressed a memorial to Mr. Poulett Thompson, alleging the breach of the conditions referred to. In 1847 the Western Bank was again in difficulties, and was assisted by the Bank of England, receiving an advance of 300,000*l.* The then manager, Mr. Donald Smith, appears to have taken alarm from the occurrences of 1847; and in 1852, when he retired, the bank, though not in a satisfactory position, stood better than it had stood before since 1847. When it failed on 9th of November, 1857, it appeared that the four insolvent houses of Macdonald, Monteith, Wallace, and Pattison, were indebted to it in the sum of 1,603,000*l.*; the whole capital of the bank being only 1,500,000*l.* One of the conditions of the co-partnership was, "That if it shall at any time appear on balancing the company's books that a sum equal to 25*l.* per centum on the advanced capital stock of the company, has been lost in prosecution of the business of the company, such loss shall, *ipso facto*, and without the necessity of any further procedure, dissolve and put an end to the company."

Mr. Fleming became assistant manager in July, 1857, and at once examined the affairs. He estimated that even supposing the debts of these four houses (which had not yet become insolvent) were assumed to be good, there appeared on the face of the books as good assets 573,000*l.* of bad debts; and deducting the rest and guarantee fund, which then amounted to 246,000*l.*, there remained an apparent deficiency or encroachment on the capital of the bank of 327,000*l.* This of itself nearly approached the limit which dissolved the partnership and put an end to the existence of the Board; and of this state of affairs Mr. Fleming believes that up to that time the directors were in a state of almost entire ignorance. In 1853,

previously to the first meeting of the shareholders after Mr. Smith's departure, an examination was instituted preparatory to the annual balance. From a confidential paper, having marks upon it in the handwriting of the then manager, it appears that a sum of 260,000*l.* was reported to him as irrecoverable on one branch of the assets, which nevertheless appeared as good assets in the published balance sheet. The modes in which this kind of disguise can be accomplished will perhaps be best understood by stating the manner in which a debt called Scarth's debt, comprised in a different branch of the assets, was disposed of. That debt amounted to 120,000*l.*, and it ought to have appeared among the protested bills. It was, however, divided into four or five open credit accounts, bearing the names of the acceptors of Scarth's bills. These accounts were debited with the amount of their respective acceptances, and insurances were effected on the lives of the debtors to the extent of 75,000*l.* On these insurances 33,000*l.* have since been paid as premiums by the bank itself. These all now stand as assets in the books. Though this substitution took place in 1848, yet down to the time when Mr. Fleming's examinations began to bring to light the true state of affairs, the six directors appear to have regarded these sums as part of the available property of the shareholders. This being the actual state of the accounts, the dividend was raised in 1854 from seven to eight per cent., and in 1856 to nine. Nine per cent. was the dividend declared in June, 1857, at which date a very slight acquaintance with the books must have led to the strongest suspicion, not to say to the clear conviction, that for some time a considerable portion of the capital had been lost.

This bank had 101 branches throughout Scotland. It had connexions in America, who were allowed to draw upon it for the mere sake of the commission. At home it made advances upon "indents;" or, in other words, provided the manufacturer with the capital with which yet unmade cloth was thereafter to be produced. Its discounts, which in 1853 were 14,987,000*l.*, had been increased in 1857 (till the 9th of November) to 20,691,000*l.* With what care this business was conducted may appear from the circumstance that Macdonald's bills were accepted by 124 different parties; that only thirty-seven had been inquired about, and in the case of twenty-one the reports received from the correspondents of the bank were unsatisfactory, or positively bad. Yet the credit given to Macdonald continued undiminished. The re-discounts of the bank in London, which in 1852 had been 407,000*l.*, rose in 1856 to 5,407,000*l.* The exchange of notes in Edinburgh had been always against the Western Bank, and for an average of the last six years to an extent of not less than 3,000,000*l.* a year. This circumstance is accounted for by Mr. Fleming chiefly by reference to the nature of the transactions with Macdonald's and other houses in accommodation bills; 988,000*l.* were due to the bank from its own shareholders.

About the end of October, the Northumberland and Durham Bank applied for assistance to the Bank of England. It was declined, as they could not give any satisfactory explanation of their real position. They applied a second time, urging the great peril in which they were placed by the continued discredit, and by the constant drain of small deposits; they urged also the fear of disturbances and breach of the peace which might ensue if they were to fail, they being so largely connected with collieries and ironworks. Accordingly, on Tuesday, 24th November, Mr. Hodgson

went down to Newcastle, and told the directors that he had been sent down by the Bank of England to examine into their books, and see whether it was possible to render them such assistance as would enable them to go on: but that the first condition of the Bank doing anything was that they should prove themselves solvent. The result was that Mr. Hodgson found the liabilities, as then stated, amounting to 2,600,000*l.*, of which there were 1,350,000*l.* of deposits, 1,150,000*l.* accounts current, and they had rediscounted 1,500,000*l.*, of which they expected that 100,000*l.* would come back upon them, and for which they would ultimately be liable, making altogether 2,600,000*l.* Their assets were of a very peculiar nature indeed, the early realisation of which would be almost impossible. They held in securities about 1,000,000*l.* of different kinds. They held in trade bills—that is to say, small bills on shopkeepers of Newcastle—about 250,000*l.*, bills which were probably good in themselves, but which were not available anywhere out of Newcastle; they were not bills which could have been discounted in any other part of the money market. They had in overdrawn accounts, 1,664,000*l.*, without any specific securities attached to them. Of these 1,664,000*l.*, there were 400,000*l.* which one of the directors very candidly confessed must be considered as totally bad, and which ought to have been written off long before, but which still remained in the account as good debts. The capital of the concern was 656,000*l.* nominally, but in reality it was considerably less than that; because in 1847 they had been in trouble, and in order to get out of that trouble they had made a call of 5*l.* or 10*l.* a share, which was not paid upon some of the shares, which shares were forfeited, and taken by them into the stock of their bank, to be reissued should occasion warrant their doing so. The consequence was, that the subscribed capital of the bank was about 600,000*l.* This statement at once showed that any attempt to help them, short of taking up the whole concern, and liquidating it for them, would be perfectly useless. It was evident that the whole capital was gone; and, looking at the character of the securities, Mr. Hodgson came to the conclusion, not only that the capital was gone, but that the bank was totally insolvent. Being very much struck with the extraordinary loss which had taken place in the bank, which, when a private bank, he knew to have been a very flourishing one, he inquired whether there was not some old sore of which nothing had as yet been said. He was told that there was one; there was rather a disinclination to mention what it was, but he felt it his duty to press it, and they told him they had a very large debt with the Derwent Iron Company. He inquired the amount of this debt, and found, much to his astonishment, that it amounted to 750,000*l.*, the capital of the bank being 600,000*l.* For that debt there was a kind of security, which consisted of 250,000*l.* of what were called Derwent Iron Company's debentures, which were, however, in reality, nothing but the promissory notes of the directors, there being very few persons in this Derwent Iron Company. The Bank had also 100,000*l.* mortgage on the plant, and the remaining 400,000*l.* was totally unsecured. In addition to this original debt then mentioned of 750,000*l.*, there is now another charge upon it of 197,000*l.* resulting from bills which have not been paid, and which, in order that the Derwent Iron Company might get them discounted, the bank had endorsed or otherwise guaranteed. These have now come back, so that the total liability for which the Derwent Iron Company is indebted to the bank is about 947,000*l.*; very nearly 1,000,000*l.* The Derwent Iron Company appears to have been, almost from the time of the conversion of

the bank into a joint stock bank, very intimately connected with it. Mr. Jonathan Richardson, who was the moving spring of the whole bank, in fact the person who managed everything was, though not a partner in the Derwent Iron Company, very largely interested in it as holding the royalties upon the minerals which they worked. It appears that the concern has been worked extremely badly; that it has never made any profits at all, even in the very finest years for the ironmasters, and it has gone on absorbing the money of the bank unchecked by the directors. Mr. Hodgson says that 1,000,000*l.* of securities were taken of the most extraordinary nature for any bank to hold that he ever saw—that 1,000,000*l.* of securities, which was the only tangible asset which they had against the 2,600,000*l.* of liabilities, consisted of 350,000*l.* of the Derwent Iron Company's obligations, 250,000*l.* being debentures, and 100,000*l.* mortgage on the plant. They had besides these, 100,000*l.* on a building speculation at Elswick, near Newcastle, which however was not a primary mortgage, there being a mortgage of 20,000*l.* on that land belonging to Mr. Hodgson Hinde. They had also another 100,000*l.* on other building land and houses in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. They had about 350,000*l.* in securities of works and manufactures of different sorts, and they had about 50,000*l.* in navigation bonds guaranteed by the railway, but which railway was the only security to which they could look in any given time to realise any sum of money; that made about 1,000,000*l.* altogether. The other securities were absolutely unmarketable. This bank had derived assistance from the Bank of England in the former crisis, that of 1847. Almost exactly the same circumstances arose then which arose in 1857, and almost from the same cause. The bank, however, applied at that time to the agent of the Bank of England at Newcastle, and he, on his own responsibility, made them a very large advance, which carried them through, he taking at the same time a very considerable security from them in various mortgages, pretty much of the character which has been above mentioned, but better in quality, although not any more banking securities than these; between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.* altogether.

"The whole of the advance made in 1847 was repaid to the Bank of England, was it not?—Yes. With regard to the late occasion I represented at the same time that, though the bank could not be assisted, yet the fact of its failing, which it would do the moment it was known that the Bank of England would not help it, would be at that moment a very serious thing for the district, because it was so much connected with the collieries and iron-works that it paid every week, either for persons who had balances with it, or for persons whose bills it discounted, and thus gave them the money, about 35,000*l.*, on which the wages of 30,000 people were dependent; and as their pay-day was on the Friday, and the bank would stop on the Thursday, it was very desirable that something should be done to prevent the confusion which would arise if there was no preparation made for that conjuncture. In consequence of that the Bank of England requested me to go down again that night, with full powers to make arrangements with all persons who might have any tangible and good security, though, perhaps, not perfectly regular security, so as to provide them with the means of making their pays on the Friday. I went down accordingly, and arranged with almost everybody, or with everybody I may say, to make such advances as would enable them to meet the pays for that week and for the next, should it be necessary. I also advised the manager of the savings bank to open his bank on Saturday for payments, though it was not the usual day, and authorized him to draw upon the Bank of England for any sum of money which he might require for the purpose of making any payment; but owing to the fact of the Bank of England thus enabling the proprietors of the coal mines and the works to make their weekly payments, there was no run whatever upon the savings bank, and everything passed off quite quietly.

"Was there any limit to the authority which you had from the Bank of England to give assistance in Newcastle?—No, there was no limit; it was left to my discretion to do what might be necessary. We knew very well that it could not amount to a sum, under any circumstances, of much more than from 50,000*l.* to 70,000*l.*

"Are there any other particulars connected with the Newcastle Bank which you are able to lay before the committee?—I will, if the committee wish, give them the actual result of the accounts of the bank when it was finally wound up in January this year, as compared with those in November, 1857; it will show a little difference. In November, 1857, the liabilities of the bank were 2,600,000*l.*; these consisted of deposits, 1,350,000*l.*; accounts current, 1,150,000*l.*; and estimated liabilities on rediscouints, 100,000*l.*; in January, when the bank was positively wound up and the thing ascertained, it appeared that there were of deposits, 1,356,000*l.*; in accounts current, 766,000*l.*; and in liabilities on rediscouints, 231,000*l.* The only great difference was in the accounts current, which were diminished about 400,000*l.* That was principally, I believe, from the fact that many persons who had accounts current had deposit accounts also; they kept two accounts, one of which had a balance in its favour and the other was overdrawn; therefore, one account being set against the other, it diminished it by so much, and at the same time diminished the amount of overdrawn accounts; the assets which were estimated in November at 2,500,000*l.*, had fallen in January to 2,000,000*l.*, and there was one peculiarity, which was, that while the debt of the Derwent Iron Company was taken as an asset in November at 750,000*l.*, in January it was taken as an asset at 947,000*l.*, and that is an asset of a very doubtful nature; the position of the bank is much worse in reality than is shown by the statement of the figures."

This disclosure was the result of an examination which lasted about two hours; yet the bank had declared at the last half-yearly meeting a dividend of seven per cent., making to the shareholders a statement the substance of which showed a very prosperous state of things. Mr. Hodgson mentions that he remarked on the fact of their having declared a dividend in June, when it was admitted that half the capital was lost, and he asked how they could have done so; it was stated, in reply, that there were so many persons who depended entirely for their livelihood on the dividends received, that they really could not bear to face them without paying any dividend. Each of these three banks had been in peril in 1847, and though, by the assistance of the Bank of England, they were enabled to surmount it, they fell on the next occasion of severe commercial pressure, under circumstances still more injurious both to their own proprietors and to the public. Two bill-broking houses in London suspended payment in 1847; both afterwards resumed business. In 1857 both suspended again:—The liabilities of one house in 1847 were, in round numbers, 2,683,000*l.*, with a capital of 180,000*l.*; the liabilities of the same house, in 1857, were 5,300,000*l.*, the capital much smaller; probably not more than one-fourth of what it was in 1847. The liabilities of the other firm were between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.* at each period of stoppage, with a capital not exceeding 45,000*l.* These five houses contributed more than any others to the commercial disaster and discredit of 1857. It is impossible for your Committee to attribute the failure of such establishments to any other cause than to their own inherent unsoundness, the natural, the inevitable, result of their own misconduct.

Thus we have traced a system under which extensive fictitious credits have been created by means of accommodation bills, and open credits, great facilities for which have been afforded by the practice of joint stock country banks discounting such bills, and rediscounting them with the bill-brokers in the London market, upon the credit of the bank alone, without reference to the quality of the bills otherwise. The rediscounter relies on the belief that if the bank suspend and the bills are not met at maturity, he will obtain from the Bank of England such immediate assistance as will save him from the consequences.

Thus, Mr. Dixon states,

"In incidental conversation about the whole affair, one of the bill brokers made the remark that if it had not been for Sir Robert Peel's Act, the Borough Bank need not have been suspended. In reply to that, I said, that whatever might be the merits of Sir Robert Peel's

Act, for my own part, I would not have been willing to lift a finger to assist the Borough Bank through its difficulties, if the so doing had involved the continuance of such a wretched system of business as had been practised; and I said, 'If I had only known half as much of the proceedings of the Borough Bank while I was a director' (referring to the time previous to the 1st of August, when I became a managing director), 'as you must have known, by seeing a great many of the bills of the Borough Bank discounted, you would never have caught me being a shareholder;' the rejoinder to which was, 'Nor would you have caught me being a shareholder; it was very well for me to discount the bills, but I would not have been a shareholder either.' "

It will be instructive now to turn to the North of Europe to survey the condition of countries where, as in Hamburg, the currency is exclusively metallic, and to compare the state of things there with that which existed here under the laws which regulate the currency in this kingdom. In Hamburg, on the 23rd November, commercial confidence is stated to have been entirely at an end; so that only the bills of three or four of the first houses were negotiable at the highest rate of discount. In the first instance, some of the leading houses and the banks originated a plan for relief, viz. the subscription of about 1,000,000*l.*, and the appointment of a committee to give, by indorsement, the credit of this fund to the current bills. At first it seemed that confidence was much restored, but in two days this hope vanished; and, on the 25th, the aspect of affairs was again very gloomy. On the 27th, a meeting of the *Bürgerschaft* was held, and a new arrangement was proposed by the Senate for the issue of Government bonds on the deposit of goods, funds, and shares, to the amount of 1,125,000*l.* On the following day, the feeling of the Exchange was better in consequence of this Government measure, and of the arrival of considerable quantities of silver. Yet, on the 1st of December, our Consul writes, "The embarrassments of the mercantile community here still continue undiminished." And, on the 3rd, "There is no deficiency of silver in the Hamburg Bank; indeed, the amount in the cellars of the bank is now much larger than it has been at any former period, but a total want of confidence prevents its holders from parting with it." The Government bonds could not be discounted. A loan was ultimately obtained from Vienna; but even the arrival of the amount in specie failed to produce the desired effect, until the Senate reluctantly proposed that it should be intrusted to a secret committee, to be by them lent out on good security. On December 12, so soon as it was known that by the aid of the Government the leading houses would fulfil their engagements, the panic ceased. Money at once became abundant, and in about a fortnight the rate of discount for the best bills fell to two and three per cent.

The information on this subject, relating to the different countries in the North of Europe, is most instructive. It shows the severity of the disaster there sustained, and also that the real origin of it was the undue expansion of commercial credit; and it confirms the proof that no system of currency can secure a commercial community against the consequences of its own improvidence.

In this place it may be convenient to notice two points on which considerable misapprehension appears to have prevailed. It is contended by some persons that the separation of the issue department by a local change, removing the office from the Bank premises, would have the beneficial effect of convincing the community that the law now regulates the issue of notes, and leaves to the discretion of the Bank Directors the purely banking business only. But strong evidence is given by the Bank Direc-

tors that much practical inconvenience would result from such a change; and your Committee think that repeated discussion and increasing knowledge will satisfy the public of a fact so obvious as this, viz. that without the interposition of the Executive Government, the Directors of the Bank of England have no power whatever to exceed in their issues the limit imposed by law. The duties which the Bank discharges in this respect are purely ministerial, unaccompanied by any discretionary power. Whoever discharged these duties, it would be equally subservient to the general convenience of the public that the place of issue should be in the immediate neighbourhood of the place where the banking department is situate. Able papers by Lord Monteagle and by Mr. Arbuthnot on the subject of a state bank exist.

Another misconception has often perplexed those who have reasoned about the currency,—that of supposing that by Act of Parliament the price of gold is fixed. If it had so happened that our sovereign, instead of being nearly equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. troy of gold of standard fineness, had been exactly equal to that weight, it would probably have been obvious to all that the word sovereign simply meant a quarter of an ounce of standard gold with the Queen's head stamped upon it by the Mint; and the price of gold, as it is called, being thus exactly 4*l.* an ounce, anybody would have comprehended that the one was equivalent to the other. The use of the silver and copper coins as representatives or tokens of fractional parts of that gold, would probably have been intelligible, and this troublesome confusion would not have arisen. This topic has not much presented itself in the course of the present inquiry. But it is desirable that all persons who take an interest in this subject should understand how simple is the duty discharged by the Executive Government in relation to that money, viz. gold money, which alone is the standard of value in this country, so far as the transactions of our extended commerce are concerned. At the Mint a piece of standard gold, weighing 5 dwts. 3·274 grains troy, is verified by a stamp, and being then called a sovereign, is returned to its owner, and in this process no seignorage is charged. At the Bank five times the same quantity is received into the coffers for custody, and in return a paper, called a 5*l.* note, is given to the owner of the gold. He is entitled at his pleasure to return the note, and demand for it sovereigns which contain an equal quantity of bullion. Upon every ounce of gold that thus passes in and out of the Bank, an allowance for the double transaction of about 770465 grain troy weight of gold, or as it is expressed in our copper tokens, 1½*d.* is retained by the Bank. This allowance is an equivalent for the loss of interest which it is computed the owner of the bullion saves by the transaction, inasmuch as he saves, by receiving notes from the Bank, the loss of time, and therefore of interest, which he would have incurred if he had taken his gold to the Mint to be coined into sovereigns. This allowance yields an annual profit, which is taken into account in the arrangements between the Bank and the Government. Your Committee have not entered into the question whether any charge should be made by the Mint for coinage. So intelligible and so simple is the relation between the Government and the issue of money; so entirely is the Bank of England excluded by statute from the exercise of any discretion whatever in this respect.

For the opinions of the most eminent writers on the subject of the currency, your Committee refer to the Evidence taken in 1857. It is interest-

ing in the highest degree to all who make the scientific study of the most abstruse questions of political economy their pursuit. But a review of that Evidence would appear necessarily to involve subjects of controversy on which your Committee would not be able to arrive at any conclusion, without much difference of opinion, and they are therefore desirous of excluding these subjects from their report. That the public welfare in times of commercial disaster requires the maintenance of an adequate supply of bullion at the Bank, is the opinion of Mr. Tooke, Mr. Newmarch, and Mr. Mill, as well as of Lord Overstone, Mr. Norman, and Mr. Hubbard. That the supply necessarily maintained in the coffers of that establishment, under the provisions of the Act of 1844, is greater than that which was ever maintained under circumstances of pressure in former times, is a fact beyond dispute. During the crisis of 1825 the bullion fell to 1,261,000*l.*; in 1837, 3,831,000*l.*; and in that of 1839, 2,406,000*l.*; while the lowest points to which it has fallen since 1844, have been, in 1847, 8,313,000*l.*; and in 1857, 6,080,000*l.* That the opinion of the present Bank directors is strongly in favour of maintaining the Act of 1844, appears in the Evidence. They say the assistance which they gave to the public would not have been ventured on by them except for the Treasury Letter; nor would they have ventured to act on that letter if the bullion had been much lower than it was; for they must then have begun to think of the convertibility of the note which it would be their first duty to maintain; they attribute the maintenance of that amount of bullion to the regulations provided by the Act; and while they affirm that the present Court of Directors, having had more experience and having seen the gradual working of the Act of 1844, would probably, in their discretion, have adhered closely to the very regulations which the Act required of them; yet if they had not done so, but had been induced to issue more than the proportion which the law allowed, more gold would have gone out by the action of the foreign exchanges, and the consequences would have been that they would have been left with less gold as the panic came on: and then even with the permission to issue more notes, they would not have felt warranted in hazarding the circulation by doing so. They further state that, for these reasons it appears, that the adoption of the policy which the Act now in force required, placed the Bank of England in such a position that it was enabled at the time of severest pressure to afford a larger aid to the commercial public than would otherwise have been in their power; that the true judgment of the Court would act in unison with the law; but yet it is not expedient to expose them to the influence of such a pressure as would inevitably be applied at such a time: and that, upon the whole, with a view to the operations of the Bank, including in that category their being able to afford aid to the commercial public, at the time of severest pressure, the Act of 1844 operated not as a fetter, but as a support, decidedly. They therefore recommend that no relaxation should be made in the provisions of that law.

In this opinion the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, the representatives both of the chartered and the unchartered banks of Scotland, the chairman of the association of private country bankers, and Mr. Alderman Salomons, of the London and Westminster Bank, concur.

Those who advocate what is called the theory of the Act of 1844 are guided by the following principles. They regard bank notes as being for every practical purpose, equally with the gold they represent, the money

of the country—the measure of value—that which extinguishes debt,—not as a mere form of paper credit, depending on the credit of the issuer, and constituting only the evidence and vehicle for transfer of a debt which still continues. If complete effect were given to their view, the result would be that for the whole United Kingdom there would be one description of note only, issued by the State, based on bullion in the custody of the State. This note, so secured by bullion, would be a legal tender everywhere, except at the place of issue. Experience having shown that even in the times when the paper circulation is most contracted, the sum in circulation with the public at large can never fall below a certain amount, and cannot therefore be presented to the Bank for payment in gold,—they are satisfied that to this extent—so limited by experience—the actual deposit of bullion may safely be dispensed with, the notes in question resting on the security of the State. This is their justification for the permission according to the Bank of England to issue fourteen millions of notes without the deposit of a corresponding amount of bullion. They consider any addition to the circulating medium of the country to be the act of the private individual who carries bullion to the Mint to be coined, or to the Department of Issue to be exchanged for notes; fixing the standard of money, and verifying the conformity of the pieces therewith by either of these processes to be the duty of the State; the use of money, and that only, they regard as the province of a bank, whether of a private person or incorporation, or of the banking department of the Bank of England.

These advocates of the theory, as it is called, of the Act of 1844, are far from contending that their theory is completely carried into effect by the provisions of the Act. The origin of that legislation is thus referred to by Lord Overstone:—

“I had no connection, political or social, with Sir Robert Peel. I never exchanged one word upon the subject of this Act with Sir Robert Peel in my life, neither directly nor indirectly. I knew nothing whatever of the provisions of this Act until they were laid before the public, and I am happy to state that, because I believe that what little weight may attach to my unbiassed conviction of the high merits of this Act, and the service which it has rendered to the public, may be diminished by the impression that I have something of personal vanity in this matter. I have no feeling whatever of the kind. The Act is entirely, so far as I know, the Act of Sir Robert Peel, and the immortal gratitude of this country is due to him for the service rendered to it by the passing of that Act. He has never been properly appreciated; but year by year the character of that man upon this subject will be appreciated. By the Act of 1819, Sir Robert Peel placed the monetary system of this country upon an honest foundation, and he was exposed to great obloquy for having so done. By the Act of 1844 he has obtained ample and efficient security that that honest foundation of our monetary system shall be effectually and permanently maintained, and no inscription can be written upon his statue so honourable as that he restored our money to its just value in 1819, and secured for us the means of maintaining that just value in 1844. Honour be to his name.”

But it does not appear by a reference to the speeches of Sir Robert Peel that he propounded the two measures of 1844 and 1845, as measures of theoretical perfection; on the contrary, they can only be regarded as having been designed to accomplish a great practical object by the least possible disturbance of existing interests. Thus Mr. Rodwell:—

“Then the general result of those interviews was to leave upon your mind the impression that the measure was intended to be a great step in advance towards the establishment of one central issue, which was to be arrived at by voluntary arrangement?—I thought that the tendency of the views of Sir Robert Peel was, that that would be a natural result; but I thought that his view was, that whether that consequence ensued or not, the arrangement was a continuing arrangement with the country bankers, in order that that Act might pass without any opposition on their part.”

And Sir George Clerk, the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Scotland, who was Secretary of the Treasury in Sir Robert Peel's Administration in 1844, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1845, and intimately acquainted with all that passed in reference to these measures :—

"In the debate of the 25th of April, 1845, with reference to the 1*l*.-note circulation, Sir Robert Peel said, 'Whether or not the importance attached to the continuance of the privilege (of issuing 1*l*. notes) can be perfectly justified by reason or argument, I know not. Whether there be not an undue value attached to them may be a fair question of doubt; still, in attempting to introduce principles which I believe to be good, I will not attempt to shock even the prejudices of the people, or to run the risk of encountering that opposition which I know I should have to encounter from Scotland almost universally. Without guaranteeing, therefore, the continuance of these notes, all I can say is, that we do not propose to prohibit them at present; I say nothing, however, as to the future. The discretion of Parliament must be left unfettered in respect to them. If the continuance of this privilege affects no interests, if it has no injurious effect upon the circulation either of Scotland or of other parts of the empire, there is no doubt whatever that a future Parliament will entertain the same forbearance, and will not disturb the settled habits of business of a whole country, or run counter to its feelings, for the mere purpose of carrying out some theoretical principle.'"

Your Committee have examined the operation of those statutes, not with a view to ascertain whether they constitute the most perfect system conceivable for regulating the paper circulation of an empire, but rather whether their operation has been such as to secure the main object for which they were designed. The main object of the legislation in question was undoubtedly to secure the variation of the paper currency of the kingdom according to the same laws by which a metallic circulation would vary. No one contends that this object has not been attained.

Mr. Rodwell says that before the Act of 1844 the country bankers were not all aware of the consequences of their issues; that if they had been, such disasters would never have arisen as arose in 1825; and he knows the practice to have been that it was considered as a part of the business of a country banker to get out as much of his issues as he could, which eventually turned back upon himself when he did not expect it, and was least prepared to meet it. He says that before 1844 they did not so fully understand the laws which ought to guide a banker in making his advances; but that now they look to the unemployed notes (in the Bank of England) as an infallible index of what it is necessary for the Bank of England to do, and for the country bankers to do also. In recent times the increased facilities of intercourse and of banking have increased the rapidity with which notes find their way back to the banker who issues them; while the restriction of bank notes in England and Wales to sums not less than 5*l*. excludes them in a considerable degree from the retail transactions of the country. It may be laid down that in the opinion of every practical witness who is an advocate for the convertibility of note, the amount of bullion retained in the coffers of the Bank under the operation of the existing law is not greater than a due regard to prudence would require, even if the law were altered. It appears that the present law ensures the maintenance in the coffers of the Bank of an adequate amount of bullion, whilst the history of past years proves that such an amount had not been maintained by the unassisted wisdom and firmness of the Bank Directors; and the present Court of Directors are unanimous in desiring that they should continue to be fortified by the provisions of the present Act.

No complaint against the Act of 1844 has been more popular, or more commonly employed out of doors, than one which may be expressed in the following words :—"That the trade of the country has increased, that a

larger issue should be allowed, to supply the increased requirements of commerce; and that, therefore, a larger amount of notes, unrepresented by bullion, should be issued." This question is thus disposed of by Mr. Weguelin in 1857:—

"Do you consider that if the limit imposed by law of 14,000,000*l.* were altered, for example, to 16,000,000*l.* it would in truth add 2,000,000*l.* to the active circulation?—By no means.

"Will you state what you think the effect really would be?—The effect would be either that those 2,000,000*l.* would be held in the reserve of the Bank, or, in case it occurred that the increase took place at a time when there was an adverse exchange, those 2,000,000*l.* would be exported from the country, and all the other figures would remain precisely the same.

"It would not add, under any circumstances, to the active circulation of the public?—It would not.

"You consider that the action would be, that either it would be added to the reserve of the Bank, or that the bullion held by the Bank would be *pro tanto* diminished?—That would be the action.

"Is there, in your opinion, any sufficient inducement, on the ground of public interest, to make an extension beyond the present limit of 14,000,000*l.*?—I see no advantage or particular object to be gained by it.

"The advantage of saving 2,000,000*l.* of capital would not, in your opinion, be equal to the mischief that might result from the change?—I think it would be of an insignificant character, and it would diminish the amount of actual reserve of bullion in the country.

"Would not those 2,000,000*l.* go out of the country at the first adverse exchange, and not come back; would not that be the ultimate effect?—That would be the ultimate effect."

It has been observed before, that while, on the one hand, the great increase of retail transactions has caused an increased demand for the smaller notes, concurrently with the increased demand for gold, yet, on the other hand, so great has been the effect of increasing facilities in banking, that a saving of a corresponding amount has been effected in the larger notes. The proportions are those represented in the following table:—

YEARLY AVERAGE of NOTES with the PUBLIC.

Year.	Notes of £5 and £10.	Per Cent. of Total Circulation.	Notes of £20 to £100.	Per Cent. of Total Circulation.	Notes of £200 to £1,000.	Per Cent. of Total Circulation.	Total.
	£.s.		£.s.		£.s.		£.s.
1844 .	9,263	45·7	5,735	28·3	5,253	26·	20,241
1845 .	9,698	46·9	6,082	29·3	4,942	23·8	20,722
1846 .	9,918	48·9	5,778	28·5	4,590	22·6	20,286
1847 .	9,591	50·1	5,498	28·7	4,066	21·2	19,155
1848 .	8,732	48·3	5,046	27·9	4,307	23·8	18,085
1849 .	8,692	47·2	5,284	28·5	4,477	24·3	18,403
1850 .	9,164	47·2	5,587	28·8	4,646	24·	19,398
1851 .	9,362	48·1	5,554	28·5	4,557	23·4	19,473
1852 .	9,839	45·	6,161	28·2	5,856	26·8	21,856
1853 .	10,699	47·3	6,393	28·2	5,541	24·5	22,653
1854 .	10,565	51·	5,910	28·5	4,234	20·5	20,709
1855 .	10,628	53·6	5,706	28·9	3,459	17·5	19,793
1856 .	10,680	54·4	5,645	28·7	3,323	16·9	19,648
1857 .	10,659	54·7	5,567	28·6	3,241	16·7	19,647

The effect has been so great that, notwithstanding the great increase of trade, the whole amount of Bank notes has actually diminished since 1844; and, under the present law, still continues gradually to decline. It must be taken, therefore, that in ordinary times, there is no cognizable advantage to be obtained by the commercial interest from the power of increasing the amount of notes which may be issued without the deposit of bullion. It is

here necessary for your Committee to advert to the question, whether the law should be left, subject only to that power which was contemplated by Sir R. Peel and Mr. Huskisson, and was actually exercised by the two Governments of 1847 and 1857; or, whether, on the other hand, provision should be made in advance for such contingencies, and the conditions expressly laid down on which the issue of an increased number of Bank notes may in the time of pressure be allowed. Your Committee think that such a provision could not be regarded as any violation of the principle of the Act of 1844. To have introduced such an express provision, when the law itself was first adopted by Parliament—or even when, as in 1848, it had only been a few years in operation and was comparatively little understood—was a far more serious question of policy and of prudence than it can in fairness be regarded at the present time. Yet the interference of Government in an extreme case must, in fact, be taken to have been contemplated by the framers of that Act. Mr. Cotton stated to the Committee of 1847-8, that this subject was considered when the Act was under preparation in 1844, and that Sir Robert Peel's opinion was thus expressed:—"If it be necessary to assume a grave responsibility, I dare say men will be found willing to assume such a responsibility." It scarcely, therefore, constitutes of itself a sufficient ground for bringing this important and difficult subject under the review of Parliament, and may properly await the decision of the Legislature when the other branches of the subject shall again be dealt with. They would, however, here take occasion to observe, that if new provisions shall at any future time be made by Parliament, the great object of securing the maintenance, at the time of severest pressure, of an adequate supply of bullion, should be guarded with the utmost caution. In considering these new provisions, your Committee assume that no hazard will be incurred with regard to the foreign exchanges, but that the efficient action of the law in that respect will be firmly maintained. The mischief your Committee are now considering is the domestic drain, occasioned by panic, and evidenced by hoarding, which in cases of commercial crises supervenes upon a foreign drain, and creates an abrupt interference with the circulation, by withdrawing from it for a time, for the purpose of hoarding, a part of the ordinary circulating medium.

Your Committee have already touched upon other points in which the enactments of the Legislature in 1844 and 1855 fall short of the principles on which those enactments are founded; and desire to express their concurrence in the wisdom of adapting practical legislation, in an important degree, to the existing interests and wishes of the community. Of these questions, an important one is that of the small note circulation still existing in Scotland and Ireland. The advice of Adam Smith, that no Bank notes should be issued in any part of the kingdom for a smaller sum than 5*l.*, is enforced by the Bank directors as a matter of principle, both in 1857, and again more strongly in 1858, after the experience of the autumn of last year. It is, however, still a question into which the same considerations enter, in a modified degree, by which all Governments and every succeeding Parliament have been influenced, from 1826 to the present time, whether the application of this principle shall be extended to Scotland and Ireland. The failure of the Western Bank has now withdrawn 337,938*l.*, or about one-tenth part, from the authorized circulation of Scotland, and the Act of 1845 operates with a greater proportionate effect both upon Scotland and Ireland as the population and trade of

those countries increase, and the proportion of the retail or small bank-note circulation represented by bullion to the authorized or unrepresented part increases also.

On the other hand, it appears from the evidence that, notwithstanding the expense which the requirements of the Act of 1845 impose upon Scotland, there has been a very remarkable increase in the number of branch banks established since the passing of the Act; so that the number of banks in Scotland, including branches, now actually exceeds the number of the whole of the banks and branches in England, or is very nearly equal to it; and that the amount withdrawn from circulation by the failure of the Western Bank has been supplied by an amount represented by bullion, without any more severe terms being imposed on the customers of the banks. Sir George Clerk says:—

“To the banks I think you do not consider that so much an object as to the population?—I do not think the banks have so strong an opinion in favour of the retention of the 11-note circulation as they certainly expressed before the committee which sat upon that very subject in 1826; but I believe that the general opinion of the banks would be strongly in favour of the continuance of the law as it at present stands.

“If it were to be altered, they would meet the case as regarded themselves by some slight increase of commission charged to their customers?—Probably in that way.”

Without entering into any question respecting an issue of small notes on the credit of the State, the Committee desire it should be understood as their opinion that the subject of the issue of small notes in Scotland and Ireland, and of private issues generally in the United Kingdom, should be reserved, without prejudice, for the future consideration of Parliament.

The Bank of Ireland complained of a special prohibition laid on them with regard to mortgages; and Mr. Latouche attended on behalf of the private bankers of Ireland to complain of an Act passed by the Irish Parliament in 1759. There appears no very obvious reason for the continuance of antiquated restrictions peculiar to Ireland. But neither of these subjects properly belongs to the present inquiry.

Some smaller points, connected with the wording and legal operation of the Acts of 1844, have been brought under the notice of your Committee, with which they do not think it necessary to encumber their report. It will be desirable that these subjects, especially the question whether a bank of issue which suspends its payments, even for the shortest time, should not lose the privilege of issue, should be carefully considered whenever the Executive Government shall next submit to the House a measure for the regulation of the relations which subsist between the Government and the Bank.

The pecuniary arrangements subsisting between the Executive Government and the Bank appear to your Committee to fall within the terms of their order of reference; and the Committee of 1857 took some evidence from the Governor on that subject. But your Committee understand from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the subject is now under the consideration of the Treasury and the Bank. They think it doubtful also whether, in case it shall be necessary to submit it to such a consideration, separate from the wider questions which have come under the notice of this Committee, it would not be expedient that a less numerous Committee should be appointed for that purpose. The appointment of a separate Committee may tend to produce the useful conviction, that it is not necessary to unsettle the great principles which regulate our monetary system,

merely because the pecuniary relations between the Treasury and the Bank may require to be re-considered.

It appears to your Committee that no mischief will result from at least a temporary continuance of the present state of things under which the Bank of England holds the powers given by the Act of 1844, subject to a notice of twelve months, which may at any time be given by the House of Commons through Mr. Speaker. They agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Goulburn in 1844. The Bank directors had suggested the propriety of renewing the arrangement for twenty years, with a power of giving notice at the expiration of ten, as has been done in 1833. Sir Robert Peel's Government preferred the limit, which was actually adopted, of ten years; the Act, at the expiration of that period, to be terminable at any time upon a notice of twelve months; but, until such notice be given, to continue in force. Mr. Goulburn thus accounts for this decision. In making the proposal, he says, "The Government were mainly influenced by the consideration that it was not advisable unnecessarily to agitate questions affecting the banking interest and the currency of the country."

Your Committee have stated the reasons by which it is established, to their satisfaction, that the recent commercial crisis in this country, as well as in America and in the north of Europe, was mainly owing to excessive speculation and abuse of credit; and, also, that in the time of pressure the houses which deserved assistance received it from the Bank of England in a manner in which that establishment would not have been able to give it, except for the bullion retained in their coffers: and your Committee are satisfied to leave, in the discretion of the Executive Government, the time and prudent opportunity of giving further effect to those principles by which the convertibility of the Bank of England note has been kept above suspicion.

The following draft Report, proposed by Mr. Spooner, was read:—

"That the Bill of 1844 was enacted for the purpose of compelling the Bank of England to regulate its issues strictly in accordance with the state of the exchanges, and by this means to retain so large an amount of gold in its coffers as to insure the convertibility of the notes of that establishment, and to prevent those fluctuations in the value of money and in the price of commodities, which have existed since 1819.

"That the Bill has utterly failed in producing the contemplated and desired effects is clearly proved by evidence recorded before the committee. That its failure has arisen from inherent defect, in its principle is also manifest; since, according to the testimony of those who have been examined, trade was not generally overstrained in 1855, 1856, and 1857.

"Lord Overstone, in particular, in evidence before this committee on the 14th July, 1857, thus affirmed: 'By strict and prompt adherence to the principles of the Act of 1844, everything has passed off with regularity and ease; the monetary system is safe and unshaken, the prosperity of the country is undisputed, the public confidence in the wisdom of the Act of 1844 is daily gaining strength; and if the committee wish for further practical illustration of the soundness of the principles on which it rests, or of the beneficial results which it has insured, the true and sufficient answer to the committee is, look around you. Look at the present state of trade of this country; look at the prosperous condition of the revenue of the country; look at the contentment of the people; look at the wealth and prosperity which pervades every class of the community; and then, having done so, the committee may be fairly called upon to decide whether they will interfere with the continuance of an Act under which those results have been developed.' (See reply to Question 4,189, the concluding part.)

"In reply to Question 4,234, Lord Overstone confirmed his opinion of the then state of prosperity in this country; and in answer to Question 4,235, having acknowledged his ignorance of the difficulty which small traders and retail dealers were at that time suffering, in the great manufacturing districts, proceeded, in answer to Question 4,236, to remark: 'One cannot suppose that the trade of this country is to be tripled in the course of a very short time, without some classes or other being severely pinched to find capital for carrying on their business.'

"The late Mr. Helyard, in Question 4,225, inquired further, and was answered: 'I

understood you to say, that if we wanted a vindication of the principles of that Act (1844), we had only to look to the prosperity of the country; those were your own words, were not they, or nearly so?—Not of the principles, but of the results.’

“That the ‘tripled’ increase of trade, of which Lord Overstone boasted, the existence of which is by no means proved, was occasioned by the provision of the Act of 1844, which requires the Bank of England to take measures, the consequence of which was to compel the export of commodities at a ruinous loss.

“That it has been proved before your committee that the very low rate of interest necessarily created by the reaction incident to former panic, and by the Bank of England being compelled by law to purchase gold by the issue of their notes, whether they wanted gold or not, stimulated speculation to so great a degree that all prices rose except the price of gold, which, being fixed by law, could not rise, and consequently it became the cheapest article of export, and left the country. This created a demand for gold on the Bank, compelling the Bank to counteract that demand by contracting its issues. This necessity of contraction being observed by commercial men, the effort became general to secure bank-notes while they were to be had; and thus was added to the real demands for commerce a pressure arising from hoarding, which would not have occurred had not the Bank been unduly restricted in its issues.

“That from the experience of the last three or four years, during which the country has been at war, it has been proved that the regulations of the Act of 1844 are impracticable, and cannot be continued without crippling the industry, and, consequently, the revenue of the nation, at the very time when the increase of both is most highly to be desired.

“That the Act of 1844 was professedly the complement of that of 1819. The Act of 1819, being wrong in principle, was productive of the panics of 1822 and 1825, and of the monetary pressures of 1836 and 1839. A system wrong in principle, being really and more rigidly carried out, as the Act of 1819 has been by that of 1844, could not fail to produce aggravated mischief; hence the more terrible effects produced by the panic of 1847, and the pressures of 1855-6, so paralyzing to industry and trade, terminating in the still more destructive panic of 1857. The evils and impracticability of the system are pointed out in the evidence recorded by Mr. Alexander, Mr. Twells, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Capps, Mr. Foster, Mr. Lloyd, and others. This view of the evils and impracticability of the system embodied in the Act of 1844 is traceable, also, in the testimony of the late and present Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, of Mr. Norman, and of those who were called to vindicate the soundness of the principles of the Acts of 1819 and 1844.

“The truth of the following propositions, which were submitted to the committee of 1847-8, on Commercial Distress, has been so fully vindicated by the facts which have since occurred, that they are here repeated:—

“That so long as the Acts of 1819 and 1844 remain in force, alternations of prosperity and adversity will continue. That a remedy at once easy and safe would be found in the creation of a national paper money, to be issued in the gradual repayment of the debt due from the Government to the Bank of England; in the payment of the dividends, and Government annual expenses. The issue of the national paper to be limited in amount required for these purposes. Such paper money should be of convenient amounts for general circulation and for the payment of taxes, and should be a legal tender in all payments. This national money cannot but maintain an equable value, so long as its issue is limited in the manner above described, and so long as the Government is compelled to receive it in payment of taxes.’

“That there should also be, for the purpose of foreign trade, a Mint Bank, to be supported at the public expense, where bullion should be received, and for which notes, payable in bullion, should be issued. Silver should be made a legal tender to the extent of five pounds in the present coinage, and by weight to any amount.

“That the professed object of the promoters of the Acts now in force for the regulation of the currency has been to secure a medium of exchange, which, in its influence on the value of commodities, should be steady and uniform. That sudden and extreme fluctuations in money values have always been deplored as great evils to all classes of society, and especially to the labouring population. That the evidence which has been given before this committee establishes the fact, that not only are the Acts now in force powerless to prevent extreme fluctuations, but that they are the fruitful source of those evils, rendering all trading and mercantile undertakings unsafe, and bringing, in a vast number of cases, total ruin upon those who contract monetary obligations in reliance upon the continued value either of money or commodities.

“That the only remedy for the evils in question will be found in having a domestic circulation not liable to be influenced by the state of the foreign exchanges. This would be effected by the issue of a national paper money, as before described.”

A draft Report was also proposed by Mr. Cayley; but on the motion made that the report proposed by the chairman be read a second time, nineteen members of the Committee voted in the affirmative, and two in the negative, viz., Mr. Spooner and Mr. Cayley.

The following items are gathered from the evidence:—

Operations of the Acts 7 and 8 Vict., c. 32, and 8 and 9 Vict., c. 38.—Mr. Neave expressed an opinion that it is impossible by any system of currency to prevent periodical returns of a state of prosperity and adversity. Neither the Act of 1844, nor any possible legislation, can prevent commercial imprudence. What the Act has done has been to superinduce much greater caution on the part of bankers generally. Mr. Rodwell was of opinion that the Bank Act has worked well for the country banks of issue, and better for the country generally. Mr. Coleman stated that such commercial crises as occurred in 1847 and 1857 must always recur, whatever the law may be in regard to the currency. Sir J. Clerk approved of the provisions of the Act of 1845, limiting the issues of existing banks, and preventing the establishment of new banks of issue. Mr. Haliday approved generally of the Acts of 1844 and 1845, so far as Ireland is concerned. Mr. James Robertson considered the Act of 1845 a very good one, if let alone. Mr. Bristow was of the same opinion. Mr. Foster, on the other hand, said that the pressures of 1847 and 1857 on the commercial public were more prejudicially affected by the currency than was the case in former pressures. He also said that the Act of 1844 operates injuriously, in compelling the Bank to buy whatever specie may be brought to it, and to issue notes to that amount; thus by its large reserve giving an impetus to mercantile transactions, which, when the specie leaves the country, it is obliged suddenly to contract. Mr. Slater attributed the periodical crises since 1844 to the operation of the Bank Charter Act; the suspension of the Act on two occasions since 1844 is sufficient to condemn it. Mr. Sampson Lloyd said that considerable fluctuations in the rate of discount and in prices have not been at all corrected by the Act. Mr. Lloyd entirely disapproved of the monopoly of issue held by certain banks under the Act of 1845. Mr. Muntz also stated that so long as the currency is founded upon the principles of the Acts of 1819 and 1844, crises must periodically occur. Mr. Torr attributed the commercial crises in Liverpool very much to the Act of 1844, in its requiring the Bank of England to take such measures for the protection of its reserve as to lead to a general apprehension of its insufficiency of the circulating medium, and consequent scramble for money. The Act of 1844 produces that apprehension which destroys confidence and leads to panic. The members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce were unanimous in condemnation of, and as far as regards the effects of, the Act of 1844, though the remedies suggested by different members vary. Mr. Bristow also expressed an opinion that the Act of 1844 considerably aggravated the pressure of 1847. Mr. Latouche said that the Act of 1844 is positively mischievous in time of panic.

Failure of Commercial Houses.—The failures in 1847 resulted mainly from over speculation in business of a legitimate character; and they were chiefly those of houses in the East and West India trades, which originally were possessed of capital, but had lost it by imprudent advances to planters,

and by the firms having eventually become planters as well as merchants. In one case, the total liabilities were 1,800,000*l.*, but the actual liabilities were above 800,000*l.* The capital, at the date of the last taking stock, might have been 215,000*l.* The assets were estimated at 185,000*l.*, and the dividend paid amounted only to 9*d.* in the pound. The assets represented consisted nearly all of debts due from the corresponding firm in the East Indies, and which realised a mere nothing, those debts having arisen by the circulation and sale of bills in the East Indies upon the home house to a great extent. The estates which failed in 1847-48 did not pay more than 4*s.* in the pound. The great bulk of the failures in 1857 originated in the system of acceptance and open credit, or in trading with fictitious capital. The failures were chiefly of houses without any proper capital. Mr. Ball stated that on the whole, the dividends of the insolvent houses in 1857 will turn out more than the dividends in 1847. In this opinion, however, Mr. Coleman did not coincide. In 1847 there was a larger proportion of failure of insolvent houses than in 1857.

Joint Stock Banks.—Joint-stock banks originated in the public demand for increased banking facilities, and in the discredit of private country banks. In a joint-stock bank, all that depositors look to is a wealthy proprietary with unlimited responsibility; but the shareholder is less careful on looking into the management and character of the bank than he would otherwise be. The shareholders are, in fact, utterly ignorant of the affairs of the bank. Many of them are persons residing at a distance, or women or persons who, even if they were to attend, could form no judgment; so that the safe condition of the bank depends upon the proper management by the directors. The shareholders are the proper parties to regulate the number and standing of their directors. Mr. Haliday said that there was a much greater probability of safe management in the case of private banks, or where there are only a few partners, than when there are numerous partners. The joint-stock banks in Liverpool, and in the provinces, are managed almost entirely by two or three directors. Mr. Coleman suggested that all joint-stock banks should adopt a systematic or special form of accounts, signed by all the directors, and a skeleton account or return should be made up twice a year, or lodged in some Government office. In the opinion of Mr. Hodgson there are no legal means available for preventing fallacious statements on the part of the directors. He doubted that any advantage would result by the establishment of a Government audit. He could not comprehend the real value of the securities. Mr. Neave thought it a decidedly dangerous system of the joint-stock banks in taking enormous sums at call, and allowing interest upon such sums. He held that the allowance of interest on deposits is not the proper function of a banker. The joint-stock banks in London do allow interest. They generally give within one per cent. of the Bank rate of discount. Private bankers in London, except in special cases, do not allow interest. Mr. Alderman Salomons thought that the practice of allowing interest was attended with

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great advantages, and without offering any danger whatever to the banks. Mr. Rodwell, on the other hand, said that the panic of 1857 developed itself in his district by the withdrawal of deposits from country banks in order to deposit in the London joint-stock banks at increased rates of interest. There are many shareholders of different London joint-stock banks dotted about in different parts of the country; and these represent to the customers in different banks, that they would gain great advantage by removing their deposits from the country banks to the banks in which these shareholders are interested; and they succeed in so doing. Even circular letters have been sent round to solicitors, telling them that if they had any money waiting for investments they would have a great rate of interest. Mr. Kirkman Hodgson gave the following evidence on the relative merits of joint-stock banks and private banks, and on the practice of allowing interest. He thought that, had not joint-stock banks sprung up, there would have been more private banks. There has been a demand for more banks than formerly, as the business of the country has increased, but certainly of late years there has been scarcely an instance of the foundation of a new private bank. The public, rightfully or wrongfully, have taken to joint-stock banking. One great result of joint-stock banking is, that it draws large sums of money for banking purposes, especially in deposits, under the allurements of granting interest. This method of granting interest is peculiarly connected with a joint-stock management. In London private bankers never have allowed interest on deposits; and the consequence is, that these deposits have consisted almost entirely of the spare capital for which people were seeking investment; but since the joint-stock banks have allowed interests on deposits, they have not only become the receptacle of money-seeking investment, but they have actually become an investment for very large sums of money. Formerly a private individual left with his banker that money which he was about to invest in land or in the funds, or in railway shares, simply and only until the time when he could so invest it; or, if he were in business, he left with him only such a balance as would pay the banker for the trouble of keeping his account and making his payments for him. But within the last few years a system has sprung up in London of leaving very large sums of money as an investment with the joint-stock banks, for the joint-stock banks, and for money dealers in London to employ it as they might deem fit. Formerly a banker was a person who merely had charge of the money of an individual, and the interest of the depositors was to keep as small a balance as possible in his hands—merely sufficient for his current expenditure; because that balance was wholly barren, and everything beyond it he might invest profitably. At present, under the joint-stock system, a bank becomes an investment; and if the interest given by the bank is high, it may be the interest of the depositor to make his balance as large as possible. These balances are held at call, or at a very few days' notice. It has been calculated that, at the beginning of October 1857, as much as

70,000,000*l.* or 80,000,000*l.* of money, bearing interest, was held at call, or at seven days' notice. In the opinion of Mr. Hodgson, wherever a banker gives interest on a deposit, he departs from the safe rule which should guide him in all his actions, because then he will have money poured in upon him in immense masses when money is cheap; he will have great sums of money placed with him on deposit because persons do not like to make investments at very high prices; that money he will find drawn from him at the very time which is most inconvenient to him, and to meet that he must raise his rate of interest. Some of the joint-stock banks in London, including the Union Bank, pay a small interest on current accounts. The Scotch banks always allow interest on cash accounts. That is a system by which small traders especially are assisted with an advance of money to a certain amount, upon their own personal security and that of two persons whom the bank can trust; and the sum which they are authorised to draw they may take out at any time, and in any small portions, as they please, or their wants may require. They are also enabled to pay in to their credit in that account, from day to day, any small sums which are received by them. They are charged interest upon whatever sum the bank has advanced to them; and upon paying in any small sums, as the interest is calculated from day to day, they get the advantage of those payments in the diminution of the charge for interest. It has, moreover, been always the practice of Scotch banks to allow a moderate rate of interest upon all monies deposited with them, whether upon what are called deposit receipts, or upon drawing accounts. It is not the practice of Irish joint-stock banks to give interest on current accounts.

Mr. Coleman suggested that it should be compulsory on joint-stock banks always to have a certain amount, about 20 or 25 per cent., of paid-up capital in proportion to its deposits. He held that the capital of joint-stock banks is not proportionate to the large sums of which they have the control use. A joint-stock bank having deposits to the amount of 15,000,000*l.* should have a paid-up capital of about 3,000,000*l.* The joint-stock banks in London have increased their deposits from 8,850,774*l.* in 1847, to 43,100,724 in 1857.

Prices.—A considerable amount of the loss sustained through the failures in 1857 has arisen through the fall in price of merchandises. Some notion may be formed of the loss experienced in consequence of the panic, from the following prices of raw silk in July, 1857, and January, 1858. Bengal silk, in July, 1857, was quoted 15*s.* to 33*s.* 6*d.*, in January, 1858, 11*s.* to 24*s.*; fall, 28 per cent. China silk, July, 1857, 10*s.* to 29*s.*, January, 1858, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; fall, 66½ per cent. Brutia silk, July, 1857, 38*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.*, January, 1858, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.*; fall, 46 per cent. Tallow fell from 60*s.* to 50*s.* Sugar from 55*s.* to 35*s.* per cwt. Cotton from 7*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. Tin from 135*s.* to 122*s.* per cwt. Tea, congou, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. Taken generally, the loss occasioned by the panic

on the prices of commodities could not be less than 20 to 30 per cent. The alteration of value in Mr. Muntz's stock alone was more than 40,000*l*. In Liverpool, the decline was not less than 30 per cent. The following are the prices of the principal articles before and during the panics in 1847-48 and 1857-58 :—

	Price 1 Aug. 1847.	Price 1 Jan. 1848.	Decline	Price 1 Aug. 1857.	Price 1 Jan. 1858.	Decline.
Cotton, Mid. Orleans	7 <i>d</i> .	4½ <i>d</i> .	2½ <i>d</i> .	8½ <i>d</i> .	6½ <i>d</i> .	1½ <i>d</i> . lb.
Wool, Australian	1 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> . to 2 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .	1 <i>s</i> . to 2 <i>s</i> .	3 <i>d</i> .	2 <i>s</i> . to 2 <i>s</i> . 7 <i>d</i> .	1 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> . to 2 <i>s</i> .	5 <i>d</i> . "
Silk, China	13 <i>s</i> . to 19 <i>s</i> .	10 <i>s</i> . to 16 <i>s</i> .	3 <i>s</i> .	23 <i>s</i> . to 29 <i>s</i> .	15 <i>s</i> . to 19 <i>s</i> .	9 <i>s</i> . "
Jute, E. I.	20 <i>l</i> .	14 <i>l</i> .	6 <i>l</i> .	24 <i>l</i> .	15 <i>l</i> .	9 <i>l</i> . ton.
Sugar, E. I. & Mauritius	40 <i>s</i> . to 52 <i>s</i> .	34 <i>s</i> . to 48 <i>s</i> .	5 <i>s</i> .	52 <i>s</i> . to 62 <i>s</i> .	35 <i>s</i> . to 50 <i>s</i> .	5 <i>s</i> . cwt.
Coffee, Native Ceylon	39 <i>s</i> .	34 <i>s</i> .	5 <i>s</i> .	64 <i>s</i> .	50 <i>s</i> .	14 <i>s</i> . "
Tea, Common Congou	9 <i>d</i> .	7½ <i>d</i> .	1½ <i>d</i> .	1 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> .	1 <i>s</i> . 1 <i>d</i> .	1 <i>d</i> . lb.
Rice, Mid. Bengal	15 <i>s</i> .	12 <i>s</i> .	3 <i>s</i> .	11 <i>s</i> .	9 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>s</i> . cwt.
Indigo, Mid. Bengal	4 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .	3 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .	8 <i>s</i> .	7 <i>s</i> .	1 <i>s</i> . lb.
Saltpetre, E. I.	28 <i>s</i> .	27 <i>s</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	43 <i>s</i> .	35 <i>s</i> .	8 <i>s</i> . cwt.
Palm Oil	34 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	27 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	7 <i>l</i> .	45 <i>l</i> .	37 <i>l</i> .	8 <i>l</i> . ton.
Olive Oil	46 <i>l</i> .	43 <i>l</i> .	3 <i>l</i> .	58 <i>l</i> .	48 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>l</i> . "
Tallow, Y. C.	49 <i>s</i> .	47 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>s</i> .	61 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	52 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	9 <i>s</i> . cwt.
Timber . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	20 <i>s</i> . p. cnt.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Copies of Correspondence between the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank of England, respecting the Enlargement of their Issues beyond the Limit fixed by the Bank Act of 1844. (1.)

On the 12th November, 1857, Viscount Palmerston and Sir George Cornewall Lewis addressed the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England as follows :—

“ Downing Street, 12th November, 1857.

“ GENTLEMEN,—Her Majesty's Government have observed with great concern the serious consequences which have ensued from the recent failure of certain joint-stock banks in England and Scotland, as well as of certain large mercantile firms, chiefly connected with the American trade. The discredit and distrust which have resulted from these events, and the withdrawal of a large amount of the paper circulation authorized by the existing Bank Acts, appear to Her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for them to inform the Directors of the Bank of England, that if they should be unable, in the present emergency, to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon approved securities without exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, the Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, upon its meeting, a bill of indemnity for any excess so issued. In order to prevent this temporary

relaxation of the law being extended beyond the actual necessities of the occasion, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the Bank terms of discount should not be reduced below their present rate. Her Majesty's Government reserve for future consideration the appropriation of any profits which may arise upon issues in excess of the statutory amount. Her Majesty's Government are fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the letter of the law, even in a time of considerable mercantile difficulty; but they believe that, for the removal of apprehensions which have checked the course of monetary transactions, such a measure as is now contemplated has become necessary, and they rely upon the discretion and prudence of the Directors for confining its operation within the strict limits of the exigencies of the case.

" We have, &c.,
(Signed) " PALMERSTON.
" G. C. LEWIS."

The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England signified their willingness to act in conformity with the letter addressed to them by Government; and, from the returns of the Bank for the week ended the 18th November, 1857, it appeared that they did issue 2,000,000*l.* of notes on securities beyond the limit fixed by law. The contingency for a bill of indemnity having therefore arisen, the Government, on the 27th November, asked of the Bank some explanations with respect to the course they had pursued in regulating the issue of notes since the 12th November; and the Governor and Deputy-Governor, on the 2d December, sent the following particulars:—

" On the 24th October the bullion in the Issue Department was 8,777,000*l.*; the reserve, 4,079,000*l.*; the notes in the hands of the public, 19,766,000*l.*; the discounts and advances, 10,262,000*l.*; and the deposits, 16,126,000*l.*; the rate of discount at the Bank being 8 per cent. for bills having not more than 95 days to run. In the following week a great shock to credit and a consequent demand on the Bank of England for discounts arose, from the failure of the Liverpool Borough Bank, whose re-discounted bills were largely held by the bill-brokers and others in London. The effects of this and other failures, however, up to this time, had not occasioned any alarming pressure on the resources of the Bank, or great disquietude in commercial affairs in London. On the 5th November the reserve was 2,944,000*l.*, the bullion in the Issue Department 7,919,000*l.*, and the deposits 17,265,000*l.* The rate of discount was advanced to 9 per cent., and on the 10th November to 10 per cent. The continental drain for gold had ceased, the American demand had become unimportant, and there was at that time little apprehension that the Bank issues would be inadequate to meet the necessities of commerce within the legalized sphere of their circulation. Upon this state of things, however, supervened the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland, and the City of Glasgow Bank, and a renewed discredit in Ireland, causing an increased action upon the English circulation, by the abstraction in four weeks of upwards of two millions of gold, to supply the wants of Scotland and Ireland; of which amounts more than one million was sent to Scotland, and 280,000*l.* to Ireland, between the 5th and 12th November. This drain was in its nature sudden and irresistible, and acted necessarily in

diminution of the reserve, which on the 11th had decreased to 1,462,000*l.*, and the bullion to 6,666,000*l.* The public became alarmed, large deposits accumulated in the Bank of England, money-dealers having vast sums lent to them upon call were themselves obliged to resort to the Bank of England for increased supplies, and for some days nearly the whole of the requirements of commerce were thrown on the Bank. Thus, on the 12th, it discounted and advanced to the amount of 2,373,000*l.*, which still left a reserve at night of 581,000*l.*

"Such was the state of the Bank of England accounts on the 12th, the day of the publication of the letter from the Treasury. The demand for discounts and advances continued to increase till the 21st, when they reached their maximum of 21,616,000*l.* The public have also required a much larger quantity of notes than usual at this season, the amount in their hands having risen on the 21st to 21,554,000*l.* The Bank have, since the 12th, under the authority of the letter from the Treasury, issued 2,000,000 of notes in excess of the limits of the circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, and have passed securities to the Issue Department to that amount. That, however, is not the measure of the amount actually parted with by the Bank, which has not exceeded 928,000*l.*, the remainder of the 2,000,000 having been retained as a reserve of notes in the Banking Department, which, at the same time, also held 407,020*l.* in coin. In discounts and advances, the sum supplied to the public between the 12th November and 1st December amounted in the aggregate to 12,645,000*l.*"

The statement of account appended shows the following facts:—In the Issue Departments, the notes issued were, on the 11th November, 21,141,000*l.*; on the 12th, 20,999,000*l.*; on the 13th, 23,185,000*l.*; on the 14th, 22,801,000*l.*; on the 16th, 22,639,000*l.*; on the 17th, 22,579,000*l.*; on the 18th, 22,555,000*l.*; on the 19th, 22,590,000*l.*; on the 20th, 22,565,000*l.*; on the 21st, 22,937,000*l.*; on the 23rd, 23,123,000*l.*; on the 24th, 23,213,000*l.*; on the 25th, 23,259,000*l.*; on the 26th, 23,305,000*l.*; on the 27th, 23,207,000*l.*; on the 28th, 23,267,000*l.*; on the 30th, 23,310,000*l.*; and on the 1st December, 23,337,000*l.* The gold coin and bullion in the Issue Department averaged throughout the period, 6,500,000*l.*; the Government debt was 11,015,000*l.*; and in the other securities an increase of 2,000,000*l.* was made on the 13th November, from 3,460,000*l.* to 5,460,000*l.* The notes with the public on the 11th was 20,183,000*l.*; on the 12th, 20,868,000*l.*; on the 13th, 21,371,000*l.*; on the 14th, 21,423,000*l.*; on the 16th, 21,499,000*l.*; on the 17th, 21,415,000*l.*; on the 18th, 21,407,000*l.*; on the 19th, 21,486,000*l.*; on the 20th, 21,493,000*l.*; on the 21st, 21,554,000*l.*; on the 23rd, 21,520,000*l.*; on the 24th, 21,529,000*l.*; on the 25th, 21,340,000*l.*; on the 26th, 21,548,000*l.*; on the 27th, 21,549,000*l.*; on the 28th, 21,451,000*l.*; on the 30th, 21,325,000*l.*; and on the 1st December, 21,280,000*l.*

BOARD OF TRADE ACCOUNTS.

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ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

(Six Months ended 30th June, 1858).

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

L.—AN ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS and CONSUMPTION of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE, in the SIX MONTHS ended 30th JUNE, 1858.

ARTICLES.	Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption.	ARTICLES.	Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Animals, Living . . . number	36,051	Free.	Mahogany tons	12,573	Free.
Ashes cwts.	27,147	"	Metals:—		
Bark "	129,847	"	Copper Ore and		
Bones tons	24,285	"	Regulus "	41,341	"
Brimstone cwts.	484,501	"	Copper cwts.	47,260	"
Bristles lbs.	304,096	"	Iron, in Bars, un-		
Caoutchouc cwts.	12,083	"	wrought tons	2,641	"
Clocks and Watches:—			Steel, unwrought "	498	"
Clocks number	113,001	114,154	Lead, Pig, and Sheet		
Watches "	44,652	40,095	Spelter "	6,816	"
Cocoa lbs.	4,947,142	1,487,819	Tin cwts.	9,717	"
Coffee "	27,472,936	18,362,730	Oil:—		
Corn:—			Train, Blubber, and		
Wheat qrs.	2,268,368	2,268,368	Spermaceti tons	3,859	"
Barley "	789,306	789,306	Palm cwts.	303,636	"
Oats "	596,502	596,502	Cocoa Nut "	88,540	"
Peas "	54,532	54,532	Olive tons	9,701	"
Beans "	206,350	206,350	Seed Oil, of all kinds		
Indian Corn or Maize "	740,285	740,285	Oil Seed Cakes tons	33,517	"
Wheat, Meal, and			Potatoes cwts.	1,236,392	"
Flour cwts.	2,228,724	2,228,724	Provisions:—		
Indian Corn Meal "	3,028	3,028	Bacon and Hams "	126,766	"
Cotton, Raw "	5,268,175	Free.	Beef, Salt "	100,219	"
Cotton Manufactures,			Pork, Salt "	54,532	"
not made up value \$	282,486	"	Butter "	201,270	202,722
Cream of Tartar cwts.	7,810	"	Cheese "	148,555	156,176
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—			Eggs number	75,758,400	75,854,300
Cochineal "	5,036	"	Lard cwts.	61,281	Free.
Indigo "	21,696	"	Quicksilver lbs.	32,674	"
Lac dye "	6,114	"	Rice, not in the Husk cwts.	1,736,935	818,924
Logwood tons	10,829	"	Saltpetre "	121,082	Free.
Madder and Madder			Cubic Nitre "	259,161	"
Root cwts.	118,502	"	Seeds:—		
Garancine "	11,718	"	Clover "	122,600	"
Shumac tons	3,859	"	Flaxseed and Lin-		
Terra Japonica "	825	"	seed qrs.	252,180	"
Cutch "	992	"	Rape "	62,389	"
Valonia "	5,758	"	Silk:—		
Elephants' Teeth cwts.	4,798	"	Raw lbs.	2,901,206	"
Flax and Tow, or Codilla			Waste, Knubs, and		
of Flax cwts.	292,767	"	Husks cwts.	7,754	"
Fruit:—			Thrown lbs.	207,219	"
Currants "	65,421	142,202	Silk Manufactures of Europe:—		
Lemons & Oranges bahls.	677,861	718,096	Broad Stuffs:—Silk		
Raisins cwts.	34,145	66,711	or Satin lbs.	160,416	156,815
Guano tons	174,804	Free.	—Gause.		
Hair:—			Crape, and Velvet		
Goats' Hair or Wool lbs.	280,601	"	Ribbons of all kinds		
Manufactures of			Flush for making		
Hair value \$	65,478	22,247	Hats "	70,760	70,450
Hemp:—			Silk Manufactures of		
Hemp and Tow, or			India pieces	68,963	41,163
Codilla of Hemp cwts.	168,750	Free.	Spices:—		
Jute, &c. "	256,152	"	Cassia Lignea lbs.	112,198	41,630
Hides, Untanned:—			Cinnamon "	267,740	12,528
Dry "	109,037	"	Cloves "	1,414,177	122,496
Wet "	125,076	"	Ginger cwts.	8,861	6,806
Hides lbs.	1,240,412	"	Nutmegs lbs.	181,742	92,294
Hops cwts.	9,915	13,207	Pepper "	2,572,984	1,812,339
Leather Manufactures:—			Pimento cwts.	32,029	2,808
Boots, Shoes, and			Spirits:—		
Goloshee, of all			Rum proofgals.	2,115,516	1,664,446
kinds pairs	70,250	61,191	Brandy "	314,999	492,514
Boot Fronts "	289,522	286,182	Geneva "	87,698	12,106
Gloves "	1,829,828	1,622,015			

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ARTICLES.	Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption.	ARTICLES.	Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Sugar, Unrefined :—			Timber and Wood—cont.		
1st quality (equal to White Clayed) cwt.	71,738	63,018	Staves, not exceeding 73 inches long	24,684	Free.
2nd quality (not equal to White, but equal to Brown Clayed) .	1,541,666	1,910,535	Timber or Wood not Sawn or Split, or otherwise dressed	198,291	261,997
3rd quality (not equal to Brown Clayed) .	2,120,967	2,484,317	Tobacco :—		
Total of Sugar, unrefined .	2,734,371	4,437,870	Stemmed . . . lbs.	378,783	7,114,365
—Refined, and Sugar			Unstemmed . . .	9,734,593	9,266,533
Candy . . .	190,087	146,365	Manufactured, and Snuff . . .	823,663	126,864
—Cane Juice . . .	46,745	27,628	Turpentine, Common . cwt.	90,314	Free.
Molasses . . .	403,680	430,669	Wine :—		
Tallow . . .	249,397	323,905	Red . . . gals.	896,773	1,298,826
Tar . . .	409	Free.	White . . .	1,528,344	1,296,804
Tea . . .	87,107,346	35,928,913	Wool, Sheep and Lamb's	46,780,736	Free.
Timber and Wood :—			—Alpaca and the Llama Tribe .	500,148	"
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood Sawn or Split .	180,723	316,967	Woollen Manufactures :—		
			Manufactures not made up . . value £	330,004	"
			Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs .	9,618	9,633
			Yeast, dried . . .	29,305	Free.

II.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE COMPUTED OR REAL VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE IMPORTED in the SIX MONTHS ended 30th JUNE, 1858.

Coffee, Raw	£765,952	Oil Seed Cakes	£268,591
Corn :—		Provisions :—	
Wheat	4,937,328	Bacon	284,179
Barley	1,004,770	Butter	948,251
Oats	643,710	Cheese	356,125
Pease	104,161	Rice, not in the Husk .	754,405
Beans	346,243	Saltpetre	213,965
Indian Corn or Maize .	1,180,544	Cubic Nitre	215,080
Wheatmeal and Flour .	2,019,070	Seeds, Flax and Linseed .	678,580
Cotton, Raw	17,535,813	Silk :—	
Cotton Manufactures not made up	282,486	Raw	2,473,930
Cubic Nitre.—(See Saltpetre.)		Thrown	223,256
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax .	693,801	Spirits :—	
Fruit :—		Rum	363,875
Currants	92,042	Brandy	135,764
Raisins	58,509	Geneva	6,306
Guano	2,206,076	Sugar, Unrefined :—	
Hemp :—		1st Quality (equal to White Clayed)	118,446
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Hemp	214,149	2nd Quality (not equal to White, but equal to Brown Clayed)	2,328,327
Jute	201,120	3rd Quality (not equal to Brown Clayed)	2,585,716
Hides, Untanned :—		Sugar Refined & Sugar Candy	379,577
Dry	372,824	Molasses	202,875
Wet	277,583	Tallow	642,675
Tanned	114,485	Tea	2,536,171
Indigo	669,791	Timber and Wood :—	
Metals :—		Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber, or Wood, Sawn or Split	400,700
Copper Ore and Regulus .	981,146	Timber or Wood, not Sawn or Split, or otherwise dressed .	561,013
Iron in Bars, unwrought .	47,334	Tobacco :—	
Lead, Pig and Sheet . .	145,833	Stemmed	18,989
Spelter	258,403		
Tin	81,390		
Oil :—			
Train, Blubber & Spermaceti	195,280		
Palm	587,909		
Olive	454,608		

Tobacco—continued.			Wool:—	
Unstemmed	£384,789		Sheep and Lambs'	£3,079,042
Manufactured, and Cigars	105,283		Alpaca and Llama Tribe	84,161
Wine:—			Woollen Manufactures not made up	330,004
Red	336,525			
White	579,637		Total	£58,068,899

III.—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPORTS of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE in the SIX MONTHS ended 30th JUNE, 1858.

Cheese cwt.	2,639	Silk Manufactures of Europe—cont.	
Cocoa lbs.	1,120,618	Broad Stuffs—Gauze,	
Coffee "	12,244,754	Crape, and Velvet . lbs.	909
Corn:—		Ribbons, of all kinds . "	3,752
Wheat qrs.	680	Plush for making Hats . "	275
Wheatmeal or Flour . cwt.	4,489	Silk Manufactures of India . pieces	99,424
Cotton, Raw "	522,368	Spices:—	
Cotton Manufactures, not made up value	£51,534	Cassia Lignea . . . lbs.	132,834
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—		Cinnamon "	319,668
Cochineal cwt.	5,561	Cloves "	681,607
Indigo "	16,947	Ginger cwt.	5,464
Lac dye "	1,675	Nutmegs lbs.	87,994
Logwood tons	459	Pepper "	994,834
Terra Japonica "	252	Pimento cwt.	13,796
Cutch "	181	Spirits:—	
Fruit:—		Rum proof galls.	940,610
Currants cwt.	43,476	Brandy "	252,678
Raisins "	26,650	Geneva "	33,793
Guano tons	13,474	Sugar:—	
Hides, Untanned:—		Unrefined cwt.	111,043
Dry cwt.	71,964	Refined and Candy . . . "	39,378
Wet "	29,777	Molasses "	42,455
Hops "	1,832	Tallow "	2,210
Leather Manufactures:—		Tea lbs.	2,309,270
Gloves pairs	256,743	Tobacco:—	
Metals:—		Stemmed "	34,108
Copper, unwrought and part wrought . . cwt.	16,078	Unstemmed "	4,130,847
Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs . . . "	2,578	Manufactured, & Snuff . "	509,512
Oil:—		Wine:—	
Palm "	50,528	Red galls.	409,438
Cocoa-nut "	39,843	White "	576,558
Olive tuns	292	Mixed, in Bond . . . "	46,887
Quicksilver lbs.	272,758	Wool—Sheep and Lambs':—	
Rice, not in the Husk . . cwt.	368,708	British Possessions—	
Saltpetre "	38,885	To Hanse Towns . . lbs.	120,938
Seed:—		Belgium "	4,159,385
Flax and Linseed . . qrs.	85,946	France "	4,389,496
Rape "	57,874	Other Countries . . . "	717,668
Silk:—		Foreign—	
Raw lbs.	889,098	To Hanse Towns . . . "	133,012
Waste, Knubs, & Husks cwt.	2,223	Belgium "	209,931
Thrown lbs.	168,134	France "	421,570
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—		Other Countries . . . "	570,104
Broad Stuffs—Silk, or Satin lbs.	2,086	Alpaca and Llama Tribe . . "	29,577
		Woollen Manufactures, not made up value	£9,862

IV.—AN ACCOUNT of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES in the SIX MONTHS ended 30th JUNE, 1858.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
Apparel and Slops:—		£	Earthenware and Porcelain—cont.		£
To Australia . . . value £	..	492,444	Australia . . . value £	..	50,132
Other Countries . . . "	..	258,896	Other Countries . . . "	..	212,563
Beer and Ale:—			Fish, Herrings:—		
To United States . . . barrels	13,176	57,649	To Prussia . . . barrels	9,489	13,625
Brazil . . . "	6,865	29,128	Hanover . . . "	1,109	1,616
British West Indies . . . "	12,020	45,143	Hanse Towns . . . "	1,285	1,431
" East Indies . . . "	156,376	474,428	Other Countries . . . "	10,924	12,718
Australia . . . "	89,314	229,294	Fish, Other Sorts . . . value £	..	22,540
Other Countries . . . "	48,264	157,232	Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares:—		
Books, Printed . . . cwts.	12,664	188,072	Glass, Flint . . . cwts.	..	129,587
Butter . . . "	42,944	220,541	Glass, Window . . . "	..	85,473
Candles, Stearine . . . lbs.	1,247,203	69,794	Glass, Common Bottles . . . "	..	17,884
Cheese . . . cwts.	9,243	26,222	Glass, Common Bottles . . . "	..	141,030
Coals and Calk:—			Glass, Plate . . . value £	..	22,607
To Russia . . . tons	194,484	85,989	Haberdashery and Millinery:—		
Denmark . . . "	184,285	70,526	To United States . . . value £	..	456,264
Prussia . . . "	186,280	85,034	Channel Islands . . . "	..	29,231
Hanse Towns . . . "	246,990	99,432	British N. America . . . "	..	135,066
France . . . "	650,285	287,991	" West Indies . . . "	..	69,724
Spain and Canaries . . . "	151,621	80,924	" Possessions in South Africa . . . "	..	81,691
Turkey . . . "	96,671	45,240	" East Indies . . . "	..	77,219
United States . . . "	191,095	109,897	Australia . . . "	..	401,806
Malta . . . "	61,868	30,696	Other Countries . . . "	..	286,757
British West Indies . . . "	45,727	26,106	Hardwares and Cutlery:—		
Other Countries . . . "	1,234,877	601,274	To Hanse Towns . . . cwts.	10,786	68,701
Cordage and Cables	..	92,651	France . . . "	..	45,252
Cottons: Calicoes, Cambrics, and Muslins, Fustians, and Mixed Stuffs:—			United States . . . "	..	248,814
To Hanse Towns . . . yards	22,010,047	298,312	Brazil . . . "	..	80,321
Holland . . . "	17,276,476	220,029	British N. America . . . "	..	62,837
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira . . . "	31,160,082	296,696	" East Indies . . . "	..	139,813
Turkey . . . "	84,950,259	1,185,656	Australia . . . "	..	210,711
Syria and Palestine . . . "	17,549,357	209,650	Other Countries . . . "	..	148,765
Egypt . . . "	28,473,991	338,671	Leather, Tanned, Unwrought . . . "	16,451	142,877
United States . . . "	60,150,771	1,031,724	Leather, Wrought (except Saddlery and Harness):—		
Foreign West Indies . . . "	14,514,235	233,944	To British N. America . . . lbs.	140,126	22,766
Brazil . . . "	48,822,581	724,519	" West Indies . . . "	..	31,771
Buenos Ayres . . . "	10,929,951	172,963	" Possessions in South Africa . . . "	..	224,077
Chili . . . "	16,584,198	214,907	Australia . . . "	..	43,130
Peru . . . "	17,779,037	255,520	Other Countries . . . "	..	468,699
China and Hong Kong . . . "	72,619,869	963,694	Leather, Saddlery, and Harness:—	245,072	68,546
Java . . . "	19,039,937	261,100	To British West Indies . . . value £	..	8,419
Gibraltar . . . "	15,284,162	214,978	" Possessions in South Africa . . . "	..	15,953
British N. America . . . "	10,156,451	167,772	" East Indies . . . "	..	35,947
" West Indies . . . "	21,989,522	281,782	Australia . . . "	..	64,880
" East Indies . . . "	386,478,095	4,523,849	Other Countries . . . "	..	26,826
Australia . . . "	13,806,124	298,530	Linen: Cloths of all kinds, and Cambrics:—		
Other Countries . . . "	178,161,883	2,612,778	To Hanse Towns . . . yards	2,604,169	89,152
Cotton Lace and Patent Net . . . value £	..	180,599	United States . . . "	..	518,416
" Stockings . . . doz. pairs	224,718	74,032	Mexico . . . "	..	41,526
" Counterpanes and Small Wares, except Stockings . . . value £	..	130,024	Cuba . . . "	..	258,234
" Thread for Sewing . . . lbs.	1,968,900	217,758	Brazil . . . "	..	157,304
Cotton Yarn:—			British N. America . . . "	..	26,109
To Russia . . . "	1,703,628	97,884	Australia . . . "	..	74,879
Sweden . . . "	282,656	11,698	Other Countries . . . "	..	618,765
Hanse Towns . . . "	20,687,222	1,078,141	Linen, Lace of Thread . . . value £	..	994
Holland . . . "	13,473,662	742,064	Linen, Thread . . . lbs.	1,206,281	125,967
Belgium . . . "	1,442,355	74,054	Linen, Tapes and small wares . . . value £	..	2,337
Naples and Sicily . . . "	7,163,034	264,628	Linen Yarn:—		
Austrian Territories . . . "	2,916,010	102,261	To Hanse Towns . . . lbs.	4,397,959	242,421
Turkey . . . "	5,548,474	184,489	Holland . . . "	..	74,452
British East Indies . . . "	18,779,486	967,232	Spain and Canaries . . . "	..	197,831
Other Countries . . . "	22,776,844	956,163	Other Countries . . . "	..	246,774
Earthenware and Porcelain:—			Machinery: Steam Engines:—		
To United States . . . value £	..	168,927	To Russia . . . value £	..	149,410
Brazil . . . "	..	82,109	Denmark . . . "	..	1,011
British N. America . . . "	..	30,471	Holland . . . "	..	9,485
" East Indies . . . "	..	43,975			

BOARD OF TRADE ACCOUNTS.

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ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
Machinery: Steam Engines—cont.		£	Tin Plates—cont.		£
France . . . value £	..	21,188	United States . . . value £	..	11,170
Spain . . .	..	127,770	British N. America . . .	..	10,080
Sardinia . . .	..	8,647	Australia . . .	..	253,768
British N. America . . .	..	8,080	Other Countries . . .	..	..
East Indies . . .	..	59,104	Oil, Seed:—		
Australia . . .	..	54,968	To Prussia . . . gals.	173,734	21,123
Other Countries . . .	..	232,317	Hanse Towns . . .	506,033	61,840
Other Sorts:—			Holland . . .	881,174	71,700
To Russia . . .	..	179,826	United States . . .	411,769	50,960
Hanse Towns . . .	..	72,618	Australia . . .	115,731	19,869
Holland . . .	..	89,445	Other Countries . . .	1,169,376	148,783
France . . .	..	118,319	Painters' Colours . . . value £	..	170,585
Spain . . .	..	47,699	Pickles and Sauces . . .	..	129,100
British East Indies . . .	..	170,969	Plates, Plated Ware, Jewel-		
Australia . . .	..	48,875	leary, and Watches . . .	..	318,699
Other Countries . . .	..	466,871	Salt:—		
Metals: Iron, Pig:—			To Russia . . . tons	21,388	17,459
To Prussia . . . tons	21,188	62,171	Prussia . . .	16,316	8,423
Holland . . .	46,666	147,094	United States . . .	94,473	46,105
France . . .	32,825	104,719	British N. America . . .	57,628	23,238
United States . . .	22,745	68,640	East Indies . . .	41,300	21,849
British N. America . . .	4,812	13,967	Other Countries . . .	51,684	25,268
Other Countries . . .	51,675	160,331	Silk Manufactures:—		
Iron, Bar, Bolt, and Rod:—			Stuffs, Handkerchiefs,		
To Hanse Towns . . .	3,744	32,843	and Ribbons (of Silk		
Holland . . .	13,476	111,515	only):—		
France . . .	6,325	50,317	To Hanse Towns . . . lbs.	8,652	11,004
Sardinia . . .	5,979	49,625	France . . .	4,289	6,813
United States . . .	26,323	204,473	United States . . .	47,101	51,377
British N. America . . .	29,744	247,153	British N. America . . .	7,130	7,849
East Indies . . .	69,923	579,925	Australia . . .	51,307	83,992
Australia . . .	9,835	80,096	Other Countries . . .	92,101	106,464
Other Countries . . .	148,022	1,163,936	Other Articles (of Silk		
Iron, Wire . . .	4,800	101,630	only) entered at		
Iron, Cast:—			Value:—		
To Sardinia . . .	76	822	To Hanse Towns . . .	..	27,910
Egypt . . .	2,474	21,446	United States . . .	..	48,173
United States . . .	4,833	31,360	Other Countries . . .	..	65,354
Brazil . . .	1,913	28,561	Silk Manufacture, mixed		
British N. America . . .	2,367	24,650	with other Materials value £	..	169,305
East Indies . . .	7,983	101,381	Silk, Thrown:—		
Australia . . .	6,930	78,093	To France . . .	113,830	117,392
Other Countries . . .	13,003	128,311	Holland . . .	19,984	21,699
Iron, Wrought, of all Sorts:—			Other Countries . . .	49,593	49,925
To Holland . . . tons	7,948	84,999	Silk, Twist and Yarn:—		
United States . . .	9,230	115,485	To France . . .	126,452	63,150
British N. America . . .	6,889	94,286	Other Countries . . .	23,802	17,867
East Indies . . .	16,992	254,530	Soap:—		
Australia . . .	6,686	167,005	To British N. America . . . cwts.	17,357	17,374
Other Countries . . .	57,807	824,337	West Indies . . .	29,369	35,973
Iron, Steel, Unwrought:—			Australia . . .	2,036	7,478
To United States . . .	3,380	126,373	Other Countries . . .	25,913	27,140
Other Countries . . .	3,546	127,787	Soda . . .	705,835	247,300
Copper: Unwrought, in			Spirits, British:—		
 in Bricks, Pigs, &c.:—			To France . . . galls.	36,102	2,716
To Belgium . . . cwts.	10,111	56,416	Australia . . .	205,246	34,365
France . . .	22,748	120,260	Other Countries . . .	404,693	59,263
British East Indies . . .	1,596	9,018	Stationery:—		
Other Countries . . .	10,839	69,376	To United States . . .	..	17,530
Copper, Sheets and Nails,			British N. America . . .	..	18,433
 including Mixed or			East Indies . . .	..	86,425
 Yellow Metal:—			Australia . . .	..	121,151
To Hanse Towns . . .	12,314	63,255	Other Countries . . .	..	116,175
Holland . . .	9,426	47,913	Sugar, Refined . . . cwts.	44,960	127,804
Belgium . . .	2,684	21,159	Wool, Sheep and Lambs:—		
United States . . .	5,293	28,709	To Hanse Towns . . . lbs.	427,768	38,373
Brazil . . .	2,172	18,798	Holland . . .	129,104	6,110
British East Indies . . .	55,886	218,381	Belgium . . .	767,640	65,174
Other Countries . . .	49,462	273,266	France . . .	2,770,903	242,948
Copper, Wrought, or			Other Countries . . .	164,420	9,521
 other Sorts . . .	25,878	236,128	Woolens: Cloths of all		
Brass of all Sorts . . .	12,077	72,246	 kinds, Druffs, and		
Lead: Pig, Rolled and			 Kerseys:—		
 Sheet, and Shot:—			To United States . . . pieces	76,311	273,409
To Russia . . . tons	561	13,529	British N. America . . .	7,451	33,071
France . . .	402	8,660	East Indies . . .	42,127	202,076
United States . . .	1,214	27,764	Australia . . .	16,375	80,236
Australia . . .	1,047	25,649	Other Countries . . .	141,709	684,498
Other Countries . . .	4,581	114,503	Woolens: Mixed Stuffs,		
Lead, Ore, Red and White			 Flannels, Blankets,		
 Lead, and Litharge . . .	2,737	73,280	 and Carpets:—		
Tin, Unwrought . . . cwts.	21,522	125,478	To Hanse Towns . . . yards	1,404,558	74,607
Tin Plates:—			United States . . .	12,897,231	562,749
To Hanse Towns . . . value £	..	297,027	British N. America . . .	810,235	28,915

SERIES A.

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ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
Woollens, &c.— <i>cont.</i>		£	Woolen and Worsted Yarn :—		£
Australia	1,680,248	103,585	To Russia	5,185	85,912
Other Countries	12,063,849	606,059	Hanse Towns	28,235	584,444
Woollens, entered at value . . . . .	..	131,349	Holland	15,003	162,310
Woollen Stockings	dos. pairs	25,092	Belgium	5,926	67,272
Woollen, Worsted Stuffs :—		22,129	France	5,230	104,435
To Hanse Towns	pieces	190,315	Other Countries	11,535	156,447
Holland		88,780			
United States		185,129	Total Declared Value :—		
British N. America		28,904	Enumerated Articles	£	49,736,498
Other Countries		501,266	Unenumerated Articles	£	2,741,206
		696,606	All Articles	£	52,477,704

VIII.—AN ACCOUNT of the COMPUTED REAL VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the HALF YEAR ended 30th JUNE, 1858.

FOREIGN.

Russia, Northern Ports	£728,364	Algeria	£6,839
" Southern Ports	1,324,566	Morocco	99,513
Sweden	370,140	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	622,640
Norway	260,899	Eastern Coast of Africa	5,365
Denmark (including Iceland)	833,833	Cape Verde Islands	9,309
Prussia	1,992,122	French Possessions in India	63,043
Mecklenburg	174,403	Siam	17,245
Hanover	146,453	Java	22,361
Oldenburg	15,092	Philippine Islands	327,458
Hanse Towns	1,817,597	China (including Hong Kong)	3,910,359
Holland	2,525,233	Foreign West Indies (including Hayti)	1,523,896
Belgium	1,696,437	United States (Ports on the Atlantic)	19,306,354
France	7,080,088	Mexico	111,407
Portugal Proper	505,871	Central America	8,174
" Azores	233,216	New Granada	156,707
" Madeira	16,763	Venezuela	25,655
Spain	738,638	Ecuador	18,669
" Canary Islands	35,167	Brazil	1,058,548
Sardinia	78,223	Uruguay	184,890
Tuscany	186,597	Buenos Ayres	248,523
Papal States	33,300	Chili	837,495
Two Sicilies	708,407	Peru	2,529,621
Austrian Territories	258,393	Patagonia	4,112
Greece	63,282	Southern Whale Fishery	8,638
Turkey	859,750	Greenland and Davis' Straits	31,728
Wallachia and Moldavia	262,595		
Syria and Palestine	32,609	Total of Foreign Countries	£56,446,885
Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean)	2,325,044		
Tripoli	5,254		

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Channel Islands	£179,608	Australia :—	
Gibraltar	16,492	West Australia	£22,322
Malta and Gozo	21,471	South Australia	300,433
Ionian Islands	104,899	New South Wales	674,229
Western Coast of Africa (British)	70,578	Victoria	921,883
Cape of Good Hope	526,088	Tasmania	183,733
Natal	20,140	New Zealand	14,112
St. Helena	3,822	British North American Colonies	623,115
Mauritius	836,797	British West India Islands	1,909,098
Aden	19,785	British Guiana	815,042
British Territories in the East		Honduras (British Settlements)	102,590
Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	4,861,163	Falkland Islands	12,061
Singapore	232,549	Total of British Possessions	£13,230,226
Ceylon	758,256	Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	£69,677,151

IX.—AN ACCOUNT of the DECLARED VALUE of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION in the HALF-YEAR ending 30th JUNE, 1858.

FOREIGN.

Russia, Northern Ports	£981,757	Morocco	£58,796
" Southern Ports	147,440	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	386,939
Sweden	131,737	Eastern Coast of Africa	1,927
Norway	89,317	African Ports on the Red Sea	1,796
Denmark (including Iceland)	211,427	Cape Verde Islands	7,272
Prussia	644,016	Persia	8,997
Mecklenburg	16,812	French Possessions in India	830
Hanover	666,591	Java	412,950
Oldenburg	34,488	Philippine Islands	320,340
Hanse Towns	3,773,762	Other Islands of the Indian Seas (Celebes)	468
Holland	2,454,542	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	906,983
Belgium	967,839	South Sea Islands	18,078
France	2,113,542	Foreign West Indies (including Hayti)	1,023,480
Portugal Proper	769,116	United States (Ports on the Atlantic)	5,752,920
" Azores	22,276	" California	187,004
" Madeira	24,130	Mexico	256,090
Spain	1,129,508	Central America	190,889
" Canary Islands	42,015	New Granada	233,450
Sardinia	569,580	Venezuela	116,280
Tuscany	452,345	Ecuador	14,675
Papal States	249,693	Brazil	1,792,071
Two Sicilies	749,065	Uruguay	266,366
Austrian Territories	649,580	Buenos Ayres	447,871
Greece	131,513	Chili	602,956
Turkey	1,890,087	Peru	574,244
Wallachia and Moldavia	129,939		
Syria and Palestine	270,136		
Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean)	980,242		
Tripoli	22		
Tunis	2,491	Total to Foreign Countries	£33,888,654
Algeria	9,974		

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Heligoland	£ 43	Australia:—	
Channel Islands	234,764	West Australia	£46,162
Gibraltar	434,936	South Australia	571,093
Malta and Gozo	200,265	New South Wales	1,423,685
Ionian Islands	115,763	Victoria	2,290,465
Western Coast of Africa (British)	95,404	Tasmania	281,551
Cape of Good Hope	770,836	New Zealand	226,762
Natal	50,377	British North American Colonies	1,446,161
Ascension	2,656	British West India Islands	855,884
St. Helena	16,177	British Guiana	219,139
Mauritius	302,883	Honduras (British Settlements)	73,507
Aden	29,035		
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	8,484,434	Total to British Possessions	£19,579,150
Singapore	574,110		
Ceylon	240,727	Total to Foreign Countries and British Possessions }	£53,467,804
Hong Kong	592,331		

X.—QUANTITIES of the SEVERAL ARTICLES CHARGED with DUTIES of EXCISE, and FREE of DUTY; the QUANTITIES EXPORTED; and the QUANTITIES RETAINED for HOME CONSUMPTION, in the HALF-YEAR ended JUNE 1858.

ARTICLES.	Charged with Duty and Free of Duty.	Exported to Foreign Countries on Drawback, or Free of Duty.	Retained for Home Consumption.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	1858.	1858.	1858.
Hops lbs.	...	645,157	...
Malt:—			
Charged with Duty . . bush.	23,010,360	...	22,400,175
" Used in Beer Exported (estimated) "		610,185	
Free of Duty for distillation and exportation . . "		170,018	173,502
Spirits:—			
Charged with Duty . . galls.	5,118,185	209,628	4,906,557
Free of Duty for exportation "	204,907	204,907	...
Paper lbs.	69,343,183	5,814,014	63,529,169
SCOTLAND.			
Hops "	...	936	...
Malt:—			
Charged with Duty . . bush.	800,188	...	742,411
" Used in Beer exported (estimated) "		57,777	
Free of Duty for distillation and exportation . . "		31,418	2,079,339
Spirits:—			
Charged with Duty . . galls.	3,133,067	19,895	3,113,192
Free of Duty for exportation "	290,450	290,450	...
Paper lbs.	20,112,120	1,539,160	18,572,960
IRELAND.			
Malt:—			
Charged with Duty . . bush.	1,278,850	...	1,268,858
" Used in Beer exported (estimated) "		9,992	
Free of Duty for distillation and exportation . . "		1,600	523,862
Spirits:—			
Charged with Duty . . galls.	3,539,164	...	3,539,164
Free of Duty for exportation "	52,704	52,704	...
Paper lbs.	4,006,827	9,303	3,997,524
UNITED KINGDOM.			
Hops "	...	646,093	...
Malt:—			
Charged with Duty . . bush.	25,089,398	...	24,411,444
" Used in Beer exported (estimated) "		677,954	
Free of Duty for distillation and exportation . . "		203,036	2,776,706
Spirits:—			
Charged with Duty . . galls.	11,790,436	229,523	11,560,913
Free of Duty for exportation "	548,061	548,061	...
Paper lbs.	93,462,130	7,362,477	86,099,653

BEER.

Account of the number of Barrels of Beer exported from the United Kingdom, and the declared Value thereof, and where exported to, from the 1st October 1856, to 1st October, 1857, distinguishing from England, Scotland, and Ireland. (Mr. John Locke). 29th April, 1858. (280.)

THE total quantity of beer exported in the year ending the 1st October, 1857, was 429,367 barrels, value 1,573,722*l.*, of which 388,297 barrels were from England, 38,248 barrels from Scotland, and 2,822 barrels from Ireland. The exports comprised 192,788 barrels to Australia, 64,885 to the East Indies, 24,000 barrels to the United States of America, 17,000 barrels to the West Indies, 12,000 barrels to Brazil, &c.

BREWERS.

Account of the Number of Persons in each of the several Collections in the United Kingdom, licensed as Brewers or Victuallers, to sell Beer to be Drunk on the Premises, and to sell Beer not to be Drunk on the Premises; stating the number of each Class who brew their own Beer, and the quantity of Malt consumed by them, particularising each Class in each Collection, from 10th October, 1855, to 10th October, 1856; and from 10th October, 1856, to 10th October, 1857. (Mr. John Locke). 29th April 1858. (339.)

IN the year ended 10th October, 1856, there were in England 2,217 brewers and 62,570 victuallers, 39,555 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 2,742 not to be drunk on the premises. There were brewing their own beer, 25,016 victuallers; 11,999 persons licensed to sell it to be drunk on the premises, and 820 not to be drunk on the premises. The brewers consumed 21,118,150 bushels of malt, and the victuallers 7,016,794 bushels. The persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises consumed 2,902,318 bushels, and those licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises, 293,588 bushels. In Scotland there were 129 brewers, and 12,542 victuallers. There were 127 victuallers who brew their own beer. The brewers consumed 924,657 bushels of malt, and the victuallers 147,767 bushels. In Ireland there were 107 brewers, and 16,372 victuallers. The brewers consumed 1,542,333 bushels of malt. In the United Kingdom there were 2,453 brewers, and 91,484 victuallers. 39,555 persons were licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 2,742 not to be drunk on the premises. There were brewing their own beer 25,143 victuallers, 11,999 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 820 not to be drunk on the premises. The total number of bushels of malt consumed by the brewers was 23,585,140; by the victuallers, 7,164,561; by the persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, 2,902,318; and by those to sell it not to be drunk on the premises, 293,588.

In the year ended 10th October, 1857, there were in England 2,194

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brewers, and 63,065 victuallers; 39,789 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 2,765 not to be drunk on the premises. There were brewing their own beer 24,907 victuallers, 11,665 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 779 not to be drunk on the premises. There were consumed of malt 22,818,560 bushels by the brewers; 716,876 bushels by the victuallers; 2,822,620 bushels by those licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 330,755 bushels by those licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises. In Scotland there were 117 brewers, and 12,173 victuallers. 119 brewers brew their own beer. The brewers consumed 1,062,723 bushels of malt, and the victuallers 165,801 bushels. In Ireland there were 105 brewers, and 16,827 victuallers. The brewers consumed 2,083,934 bushels of malt. In the United Kingdom there were 2,416 brewers, and 92,065 victuallers, 39,789 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 2,765 not to be drunk on the premises. There were brewing their own beer 25,026 victuallers, 11,655 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 779 not to be drunk on the premises. The quantity of malt consumed by the brewers, 25,965,217 bushels; by the victuallers 7,434,561 bushels; by the persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, 2,822,620 bushels, and by those licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises, 330,755 bushels.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

Account of the quantity of Foreign Wine Imported, Exported, and Retained for Home Consumption, during the year ended 31st December, 1857; also Amount of Foreign and Colonial Spirits, quantities shipped as Stores during the same period; together with the quantities of Wine and Spirits of each sort remaining in Bond. (Sir James Duke.) 11th February, 1858. (325.)

DURING the year ended 31st December 1857, there were imported into the United Kingdom 10,336,845 gallons of wine, viz., 5,936,715 gallons white wine, and 4,400,130 gallons red wine; of which 789,262 gallons from British possessions; 796,760 gallons from France; 2,964,033 gallons from Portugal; 4,628,790 gallons from Spain; 69,456 gallons from Madeira; 121,357 gallons from Holland; 12,858 gallons from the Canary Islands; 16 gallons from the Azores; 360,683 gallons from Naples and Sicily; and 593,630 gallons from other parts. The quantity charged with duty for consumption was 7,042,042 gallons. The quantity exported as merchandise, 2,041,804 gallons. The quantity upon which drawback was paid for exportation, 434,754 gallons. The quantity retained for actual consumption in the United Kingdom 6,601,690 gallons. On the 31st December, 1857, there remained in bond in the United Kingdom, 13,574,910 gallons of wine.

During 1857 there were imported 6,515,683 proof gallons of rum;

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retained for home consumption 3,396,537 gallons; exported as merchandise, 2,454,230 proof gallons; shipped as stores, 205,464 proof gallons; delivered for the use of the navy, 21,902 proof gallons. Remaining in warehouse under bond on the 31st December 1857, 4,597,375 proof gallons. Of brandy there were imported, in 1857, 2,899,952 proof gallons; retained for home consumption, 1,289,615 proof gallons; exported as merchandise, 1,047,763 proof gallons; shipped as stores, 71,736 proof gallons; delivered for the use of the navy, 42 gallons, and remaining in warehouse on the 31st December, 1857, 2,382,080 proof gallons. Including Geneva and all kinds of spirits, the quantity imported was 10,499,203 proof gallons; the quantities retained for home consumption 4,731,976 proof gallons; exported as merchandise, 4,511,940 proof gallons; shipped as merchandise, 300,082 proof gallons; delivered for the use of the navy, 21,944 proof gallons; and remaining in warehouse under bond, in the United Kingdom, on the 31st December, 1857, 7,330,013 proof gallons.

THE CUSTOMS.

Second Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, on the Customs.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty.]

THE customs' revenue for 1857 has not proved nearly as productive as in 1856; the total gross receipts having been only 22,956,371*l.*, against 24,206,844*l.* in the previous year. To this result two causes have contributed, though in very different degrees. In the first place, the changes in the tariff, consequent on the termination of the war, entailed considerable reduction in the duties leviable on tea, sugar, and coffee, as well as on some articles of minor importance. In the second place, during the latter part of the year this country was visited by a commercial crisis—short, indeed, in duration, but of almost unexampled severity; which, by curtailing the means of most classes, diminished the consumption of certain articles in general use, as cocoa, coffee, wines, and foreign spirits. The comparatively trifling extent, however, to which the latter cause has operated, affords the strongest proof of the general prosperity and steady purchasing power of the community. Of the chief foreign commodities consumed in this country, there was an increase in all but four, notwithstanding high prices and commercial distress. In the case of sugar, this increase was the more remarkable, as the price in bond did range unusually high, far more than countervailing to the consumer the reduction of the Crown dues. The average Gazette price of West Indies sugars was, in 1853, 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; in 1854, 22*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; in 1855, 25*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.; in 1856, 30*s.* per cwt.; and in 1857, 36*s.* 11*d.* Yet the quantities entered for consumption have been in 1855, 7,992,850 cwts.; in 1856, 7,813,635 cwts., and in 1857, 7,848,031 cwts.

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In tea and tobacco, also, there was a material increase. The quantities of tea taken for home use were in 1855, 63,453,950 lbs.; in 1856, 63,295,643 lbs.; and in 1857, 69,159,843 lbs. Of tobacco the quantities were, in 1855, 30,493,587 lbs.; in 1856, 32,579,168 lbs., and in 1857, 32,856,913 lbs. In wine and spirits there was a material falling off. Of spirits the quantity taken for consumption in 1855, was 4,775,666 gallons; in 1856, 4,986,084 gallons; and in 1857, 4,715,638 gallons. Of wine in 1855, 6,669,794 gallons; in 1856, 7,365,874 gallons, and in 1857, 7,044,636 gallons. On the whole, however, the foreign trade of the year was remarkably brisk. The exports of British and Irish produce have reached a higher figure than ever before known, the real value being 122,066,107*l.*, against 115,826,948*l.* in 1856. The value of the imports was 187,646,335*l.*, against 172,544,754*l.* in 1856; and, with scarcely an exception, the quantities of all articles of consequence, imported in 1857, showed an increase over the previous year.

By the 20th and 21st Vict., c. 62, the Board of Customs were empowered to surrender the tobacco warehouses they held, and the necessary arrangements were being made for carrying the change into effect. In consequence of the prevalence, during the earlier portion of the year, of an infectious virulent disorder among horned cattle, in several provinces bordering on the Baltic, an Order in Council was issued on the 2nd April, followed by an Amended Order on the 27th August, prohibiting the importation of cattle, horns, hoofs, hides, and bones, from the infected districts. In furtherance of these orders, directions were issued to several officers in London, and at the outports, enjoining them to special vigilance; but the disease so much feared did not make its appearance in this country, nor has there been any necessity of forbidding the entry of any cattle from the prohibited lands. In consequence of some difficulty experienced in oyster-dredging, arising from the convention entered into, in 1843, between Great Britain and France, with a view to regulate the proceedings of fishermen in the seas lying between and common to the two countries, an Order in Council was issued, in virtue of which oysters may now be removed without impediment from one private bed to another in any part of the United Kingdom on a license to transfer being obtained from the customs officer at the port of removal, and a bond to deposit them on beds within the port of destination, being entered into. The Commissioners called attention to the need of extending the limit at which foreign wine was admissible to 40 per cent. of proof spirit, in consequence of the wine disease, which necessitated the importation of wine younger in age and more full of spirit. The frequent concealment of articles subject to duty in baggage of travellers, called for increased rigour by the officers. The practice seems extending of importing foreign goods bearing British marks. In the port of London, the number of instances was as follows:—in 1855, 28 instances; in 1856, 109; and in 1857, 195. In the outports, during the past year, the instances of similar importations were 150. It is not uncommon among British manufacturers, especially producers of clocks,

watches, pencils, steam-gauges, and various articles of glass, to get their goods made abroad, where labour is cheaper than in this country, and to import them stamped with their own names or distinguishing brands. The British manufacturer is thus enabled himself to practise a fraud upon the purchaser analogous to that from which the law protects him when meditated by others. The cases in London of goods detained for under-valuation, and ordered to be sold, were, in 1854, 47; in 1855, 54; in 1856, 80; and in 1857, 60.

In the port of London, there were made, in the year 1857, 158,843 payments, or 514 per day. The total receipts in 1857 were 11,495,322*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, or on an average 100,781*l.* per day. There were 35,317 payments made by trader's cheques; and 22,745 payments by customs cheques. In 1857, the customs revenue of different ports were as follows:—London, 11,465,989*l.*; Liverpool, 3,621,409*l.* Ports in England, 3,692,808*l.* Ports in Scotland, 2,024,093*l.* Ports in Ireland, 2,152,072*l.* Total, 22,956,371*l.* The total establishments comprised 5,722 officers. The salaries amounted to 686,700*l.* In the year ended 31st December, 1857, the produce revenue was obtained from the following sources:—Tobacco and snuff, 5,254,293*l.*; sugar and molasses, 5,372,393*l.*; tea, 5,060,048*l.*; wine, 1,966,103*l.*; spirits, rum, 1,378,642*l.*; brandy, 968,904*l.*; corn, 473,383*l.*; coffee, 456,849*l.*; wood, 576,694*l.*; currants, 201,737*l.*; silk manufacture, 250,879*l.*; butter, 110,593*l.*; cheese, 48,199*l.*; raisins, 92,575*l.*; and other articles, 745,079*l.* The gross receipts in the year ended 31st March, 1857, were 23,959,528*l.*; but the net produce, after deducting drawbacks, bounties, prepayments, or over-entries, &c., was 23,488,136*l.* The charges of collection were 1,164,381*l.* The rate of collection on gross receipts was 4*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; and on net produce, 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

INLAND REVENUE.

Second Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue on the Inland Revenue.

[*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.*]

EXCISE DUTIES.—The gross receipts of excise duties in the year ended the 31st March, 1858, were as follows:—Spirits, 9,280,963*l.*; malt, 5,492,006*l.*; hops, 489,008*l.*; paper, 1,244,723*l.*; hackney carriages, 80,153*l.*; stage carriages, 118,588*l.*; railways, 348,611*l.*; licenses, 1,425,112*l.*; game certificates in Ireland, 11,500*l.*; race-horses, 5,224*l.*; total, 18,495,588*l.* A considerable decrease had taken place in the exports of British spirits to France, in consequence of the alteration of the French laws in August, sanctioning the use of grain in distilleries, and imposing a duty upon spirits imported. The exports of British spirits in the year ended the 31st March,

SERIES A.

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1857, were 5,717,529 gallons; and in the year ended the 31st March, 1858, 3,524,865 gallons. The number of bushels of malt charged with duty in the year ended the 31st March, 1857, was 39,127,386; and in 1858, 41,164,258. The exports of beer increased from 423,180 barrels in 1857, to 475,146 barrels in 1858. The number of acres under cultivation in hops in 1856 was 54,527; and in 1857, 50,974. The duty charged on the crop of 1857 which would become payable in May and November, 1858, was 417,526*l*. The quantity of paper charged with duty in the year ended the 31st March, 1857, was 192,297,399 lbs.; and in the year ended the 31st March, 1858, 187,414,667 lbs.

STAMP DUTIES.—The gross receipts in the year ended the 31st March, 1858, were as follows:—Deeds and other instruments, 1,344,895*l*; bills of exchange and promissory notes, 532,207*l*; bankers' notes, 7,015*l*; composition for bankers' bills and notes, 52,005*l*; receipts and drafts, 302,416*l*; probate of wills and letters of administration and testamentary inventories, 1,270,749*l*; legacy and succession tax, 1,864,587*l*; fire insurance, 1,423,783*l*; marine insurance, 319,519*l*; patent medicines, 43,303*l*; cards and dice, 13,634*l*; probate court stamps, 16,584*l*; matrimonial causes court stamps, 196*l*; licenses and certificates, 217,766*l*; gold and silver plate duty, 75,690*l*; newspaper duty, 158,991*l*; law equity, exchequer, and chancery fund, inland, 35,688*l*; admiralty stamps, 5,303*l*; total, 7,684,331*l*.

PROBATE, LEGACY, AND SUCCESSION DUTY.—In the year ended the 31st March, 1858, the amount of probate duty on probates of wills and administration was 1,270,749*l*, and from legacy and succession duty, 1,864,586*l*; total, 3,135,335*l*.

LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES.—The gross receipts were as follows:—Land tax, 1,146,998*l*; inhabited houses, 754,213*l*; servants, 192,802*l*; carriages, 300,669*l*; houses, 351,084*l*; dogs, 197,951*l*; horse dealers, 13,218*l*; hair powder, 1,266*l*; armorial bearings, 53,509*l*; game duty, 129,986*l*; additional 10 per cent. per 3d Vict. c. 17, 14,130*l*; total, 3,155,716*l*.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.—The gross receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1858, were 11,767,306*l* against 16,384,494*l* on the corresponding period in the previous year. The sources were as follows:—Schedule A, 5,578,253*l*; schedule B, 654,907*l*; schedule C, 1,093,172*l*; schedule D, 3,681,488*l*; and schedule E, 759,486*l*. The cause of the diminution in the produce of the year, compared with that of the year preceding, was the reduction of the rate of duty from 16*d*. in the pound on incomes of 150*l*. a year and upwards to 7*d*. in the pound, and on the lower class of incomes, from 11½*d*. to 5*d*. in the pound. In comparing the assessments of the year ended the 5th April, 1857, with those of the preceding year, it appears that the profits of trade returned under Schedule D in the principal manufacturing and agricultural districts imply a considerable increase in prosperity.

INLAND REVENUE.

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GROSS RECEIPTS of STAMPS in the YEAR ended 31st MARCH, 1858.

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Deeds and other instruments	1,133,960	121,870	89,065	1,344,895
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration	1,102,355	89,751	78,643	1,270,749
Bills of Exchange and Drafts	437,729	63,078	31,400	532,207
Bankers' Notes and Compensation for Bankers' Bills and Notes	35,687	10,728	12,605	59,020
Receipts and Drafts	247,367	31,877	23,172	302,416
Marine Insurance	293,552	25,173	794	319,519
Licenses and Certificates	170,835	21,013	15,918	217,766
Newspapers and Supplements	117,541	18,958	22,492	158,991
Medicines	42,987	316	—	43,303
Legacies and Succession Tax	1,614,311	136,108	114,168	1,864,587
Fire Insurance	1,269,120	89,536	65,127	1,423,783
Gold and Silver Plates	71,625	2,794	1,271	75,690
Cards and Dice	13,634	—	—	13,634
Admiralty Stamps	5,303	—	—	5,303
Probate Court Stamps	15,015	—	1,569	16,584
Matrimonial Court Stamps	196	—	—	196
Law and Equity Exchequer and Chancery Fund	—	—	35,688	35,688
	6,571,217	621,202	491,912	7,684,331

GROSS RECEIPT of LAND, ASSESSED, and PROPERTY TAXES in the YEAR ended 31st MARCH, 1858.

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Great Britain.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Tax on Lands and Tenements	1,103,315	38,683	—	1,146,998
SCHED. ASSESSED TAXES.				
C. Servants	173,447	19,355	...	192,802
D. Carriages	274,460	26,209	...	300,669
E. Horses for riding, &c.	213,529	20,899	...	234,428
F. Other Horses and Mules	103,890	12,766	...	116,656
G. Dogs	175,266	22,386	...	197,651
H. Horse Dealers	11,466	1,752	...	13,218
I. Hair Powder	1,202	64	...	1,266
K. Armorial Bearings	48,367	5,142	...	53,509
L. Game Duties	11,897	11,289	...	129,986
B. Inhabited Houses	700,531	53,682	...	754,213
Additional 10 per cent. by 3 Vict. c. 17	13,015	1,305	...	14,320
Property and Income Tax	2,942,184	213,532	...	3,155,716
	10,115,443	755,522	896,341	11,767,306*
Total	13,057,627	969,054	896,341	14,923,022

* United Kingdom.

**GROSS RECEIPTS of the RATES of EXCISE in the YEAR ended
31st March, 1858.**

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hackney Carriages	80,153	...	...	80,153
Hops	489,008	...	...	489,008
Licences	1,172,860	127,805	124,447	1,425,112
Malt	5,091,595	167,542	232,869	5,492,006
Paper	920,934	271,662	52,127	1,244,723
Race Horses	5,224	...	...	5,224
Railways	320,091	28,520	...	348,611
Stage Carriages	109,645	8,943	...	118,588
Spirits, Home made	4,014,411	2,807,969	2,458,583	9,280,963
Game certificates . . . . .	...	...	11,500	11,500
Total	12,203,921	3,412,441	2,879,526	18,495,888

**AMOUNT of PROPERTY and INCOME charged under each SCHEDULE of the
INCOME TAX ACT for the YEAR ended 5th APRIL, 1857, and the
AMOUNT of DUTY thereon.**

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Amount of Duty charged.
	£	£	£	£
Schedule A	94,347,263	11,657,882	11,952,285	7,836,603
" B	24,425,964	2,806,855	2,582,538	920,030
" C	26,935,770	...	1,408,980	1,889,650
" D	69,110,522	6,856,106	4,280,182	5,171,844
" E	15,365,784	818,376	942,340	1,074,226
Total	230,185,303	22,139,219	21,166,325	16,892,353

BULLION.

Return of the Amount of Bullion purchased and sold by the Bank of England in each Month of the Year 1857 ; also the Excess of Payments or of Receipts from the public of British Gold Coin, and also the Amount received from the Mint during the same period. (Mr. Hankey.) 18th April, 1854. (187.)

THE amount of bullion purchased in 1857 was—bar gold, 7,796,933*l*.; foreign gold, 1,073,365*l*.; total, 8,870,298*l*. Silver, nothing. The amount of bullion sold was—bar gold, 2,910,366*l*.; foreign gold, 114,528*l*.; total, 3,024,894*l*. The excess of payments of British gold coin was 7,126,143*l*.; the excess of receipts, 2,299,055*l*.; received from the Mint, 4,859,561*l*.

No. LXXXIII.—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Third Report of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commission.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.]

THE Commissioners reported that, during the last year, the provisions of the Order in Council of the 21st of May have been brought into practical application, with respect to several other departments and several classes of appointments to which they had not been previously applied, viz.:—The Ecclesiastical Commission; the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland; the Public Works Loan Office; the Lunacy Board, Scotland; the Record Office; the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh; the Clerks to Deputy-Surveyors of Royal Forests, and the Clerk to the Council of Military Education. A correspondence was opened with the principal librarian to the British Museum, with a view to bring the appointments there within the meaning of the Order in Council. By request of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the examination of cadetships in the Irish Constabulary will henceforth take place by the Civil Service Commission. The East India Company have made a proposal for the examination of persons who might be nominated to the Home Service of the Company. The Corporation of the City of London had also under their consideration the expediency of making provision for the examination of candidates for offices and clerkships in their appointments. The number of nominations made in the year 1857 to situations under the Order in Council was 2,189. In 1856, the number was 2,430; and the total number, since the origin of the Commission to the end of 1857, was 5,682. The great mass of the nominations was absorbed by the five large departments, viz., the Admiralty, Customs, Inland Revenue, Post-office, and War. All the rest, collectively, were but 354 in 1856, and 294 in 1857. In 1857, the number of nominations in the Admiralty was 107; in the Customs, 591; in the Inland Revenue, 424; in the Post-office, 667; in the War Departments, 106; and in the other departments, 294: total, 2,189. The number of candidates actually examined was 1,954; and 391 cases did not reach the stage of actual examination, viz., 80 were ineligible on account of age, 21 on account of health, 14 on account of character, 125 absent or declined the examination, 35 nominations were cancelled by departments for reasons not communicated, 50 passed upon reports from departments, and 66 were yet to appear. The number of persons rejected in 1857 was 490; in the previous year it was 698. The number of certificates granted in 1857 was 1354, including 83 granted to successful competitors, and 50 granted without examination, upon reports from the head of departments. The proportion of rejections to the number examined has been, in 1857, 28·9 per cent.; in 1856, 39 per cent.; and in 1855, 31·5 per cent. In 1856 there were 30 competition examinations; in 1857, there were 68. The number of situations competed for was 90, and the number of competitors 252. Of these 82

were successful; 7 were successful, but not competent; 58 were unsuccessful, but competent; and 105 unsuccessful, and not competent. The social position occupied by the fathers of 493 nominees to clerkships in certain of principal departments was as follows:—Peers, 11; Members of Parliament, 7; other persons of title, 12; officers in the Army, Navy, and Militia, 67; superior officers, Civil Service Judges, &c., 39; clerks, Civil Service, 21; other officers, 9. Professional men, viz.:—Clergymen, 65; dissenting ministers, 3; barristers, 9; attorneys and solicitors, 10; physicians and surgeons, 27. 32 were sons of architects, artists, astronomers, authors, civil engineers, comedians, editor, engravers, schoolmasters, teachers, &c. 7 were sons of officers to public bodies; 5 of clerks to attorneys and bankers; 3 of bankers; 6 of brewers; 11 of farmers; 72 of accountants, auctioneers, underwriters, wine-merchants, tailors, hatters, &c.; and of gentlemen and miscellaneous, 77.

No. LXXXIV.—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Return of all Persons who, having been nominated for Junior Situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments subsequent to 21st of May, 1855, and not having obtained Certificates of Qualification, have been employed, &c.; and of all Persons who, having obtained Certificates, have been employed and paid for a period prior to the date of such Certificates, and subsequent to 21st of May, 1855, &c. (Mr. Rich.) 13th of April, 1858. (490.)

THESE returns give the names of the persons employed, the nature of the situations whether temporary or permanent, the period of employment, the amount of pay, the authority under which such pay has been issued and allowed, and the dates of the certificates of qualification. In the War Office, the salaries ranged between 100*l.* and 120*l.*; in the Admiralty, 35*s.* per week; in the Customs Departments, 70*l.* to 80*l.* per annum.

No. LXXXV.—FINE ARTS.

Eleventh Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts.

[*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*]

THE Commission was first issued on the 22nd of November, 1841, and renewed in May, 1844. The Commissioners who signed the report were His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl Stanhope, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Viscount Eversley, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Macaulay, Sir John Evelyn Denison, Sir James R. G. Graham, Sir Benjamin Hall, Sir Benjamin Hawes, and Henry Hallam.

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The Commissioners, on the 23rd of June, 1858, reported as follows:—

“In the House of Lords, the series of eighteen metal statues of Barons and Prelates—representing the principal personages who signed Magna Charta—has been completed; seven of such statues having been added since we submitted our last Report, bearing date the 8th of July, 1854.

“As St. Stephen’s Hall stands on the spot where the House of Commons was, during many centuries, in the habit of assembling, we were, from the first, of opinion that it should be adorned with statues of men who rose to eminence by the eloquence and abilities which they displayed in that House. Twelve personages, selected on this principle, were accordingly named in our Fourth Report, dated the 25th of April, 1845:—Selden, Hampden, Lord Falkland, Lord Clarendon, Lord Somers, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chatham, Lord Mansfield, Burke, Fox, Pitt, and Grattan. The marble statues of those personages have now been completed; the statue of Selden, by John Henry Foley, R.A.; that of Hampden by the same artist; that of Lord Falkland by Mr. John Bell; that of Lord Clarendon by William Calder Marshall, R.A.; that of Lord Somers by the same artist; that of Sir Robert Walpole by Mr. John Bell; that of Lord Chatham by Patrick MacDowell, R.A.; that of Lord Mansfield by Edward Hodges Baily, R.A.; that of Burke by Mr. William Theed; that of Fox by Edward Hodges Baily, R.A.; that of Pitt by Patrick MacDowell, R.A.; and that of Grattan by Mr. John Edward Carew. The above works are placed in St. Stephen’s Hall, where we have been pleased to observe that they have appeared to form objects of great interest and attraction to the public.

“In our last report we proposed to commission Daniel Maclise, R.A., to paint a subject in fresco in the apartment called the Painted Chamber or Conference Hall; but some difficulties having been found to exist with regard to the lighting of some compartments in that locality, the work was postponed, and the artist was, at his own request, finally released from such undertaking. A grant of public money, amounting to 1,500*l.*, which had been voted by Parliament for this object, was, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty’s Treasury, appropriated to the painting of twenty-eight whole-length portraits of personages connected with the Tudor family, to be placed in the apartment called the Prince’s Chamber, as proposed in the Appendix to our Seventh Report.

“Of such portraits, executed by or under the direction of Mr. Richard Burchett, fifteen have now been completed. Being taken from authentic sources, and executed in methods fitted to re-produce the style of the original works, they at once serve a decorative purpose, and constitute trustworthy resemblances of the historical personages represented.

“In our Ninth Report we had proposed that twelve compartments in the same room should be filled with metal casts from models of bas-reliefs, to be provided by a competent sculptor. The subjects proposed—relating to events corresponding with the periods of our history to which the before-named portraits belong—are enumerated in the Appendix to our Seventh Report. The preparation of the models referred to was ultimately committed to Mr. William Theed. Eleven models, the design and execution of which are highly approved by us, have been completed by him accordingly; and ten of such models, cast in metal by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Company, of Birmingham, have been fixed in their places in the Prince’s Chamber.

“Referring to the same locality, we stated in our last Report that John

Gibson, R.A., had been commissioned by us to execute a statue of your Majesty, with figures of Justice and Clemency at the sides, and with bas-reliefs on the principal pedestal, to be placed in the recess on the north side of the apartment. Such statues and accompaniments have been completed and placed accordingly. The classic taste and careful completion of those works have deserved and received general approbation.

"In our last Report we further stated, with reference to the principal corridors connecting the Central Hall with the two Houses of Parliament, that we had commissioned Edward Matthew Ward, R.A., to undertake the Commons' Corridor, and Charles West Cope, R.A., to undertake the Peers' Corridor; the subjects intended for those localities being enumerated in the Appendix to our Seventh Report, in which it was also proposed that the pictures should be painted in oil.

"Subsequent experiments have, however, shown that the more or less shining surface of oil-paintings is not adapted for the localities referred to. We have, therefore, recommended that the method of fresco, which is not open to the same objection, should be employed instead of oil-painting.

"In the Peers' Corridor two subjects have been accordingly executed in fresco by Mr. Cope, and in the Commons' Corridor two subjects have been executed in the same method by Mr. Ward. It is proposed that the remaining compartments shall be also painted in fresco by the same artists.

"We propose to commission Daniel Maclise, R.A., to paint in fresco one of the subjects in the Royal Gallery, at the price of one thousand pounds.

"The subjects proposed for that gallery, and which are also enumerated in the Appendix to our Seventh Report, are eighteen in number, two of them measuring forty-five feet in length. The magnitude of the undertaking not only suggests the sub-division into two series of the upper and lower range of subjects; but, as regards the lower range alone, it appears advisable that the artist should contemplate the treatment of such subjects as have a correspondence or local relation with each other; so that, in the event of his being interrupted in the prosecution of so great a work, the portion which he may have been enabled to complete may still, as far as possible, form a whole by itself.

"For the above reasons we have thought it expedient to invite the artist, while confining himself to the lower range of subjects, to prepare designs for the two larger compartments on the east and west walls; and, in the first instance, to undertake one of the smaller compartments at the north or south end of the room.

"At the date of our last Report, four frescoes relating to the legend of King Arthur had been completed by William Dyce, R.A., in your Majesty's Robing Room. A cartoon of large dimensions, and highly approved by us, has since been prepared for another fresco of the series. We have to express our regret that the entire series of frescoes has not been completed within the time promised by the artist—July, 1857; nor within the further time—till the then next re-assembling of Parliament—granted by us; but we trust that he will now his utmost diligence in the prosecution of the work.

"With regard to the Peers' Robing Room, the subjects for which, to be executed in fresco, and which are explained in the Appendix to our Seventh Report, have been committed to John Rogers Herbert, R.A., we are enabled to state, that the artist has completed, to our entire satisfaction, a large cartoon for the subject of 'Moses bringing down the Tables of the

Law to the Israelites; and we trust that the fresco from the same will proceed without interruption.

“In our Ninth Report, dated the 11th of March, 1850, we humbly stated to your Majesty that the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury had consented to propose to Parliament an annual expenditure, amounting to four thousand pounds, to defray the cost of the various works recommended by us. Since that period we have, with the sanction of their lordships, continued to submit to Parliament an annual estimate accordingly.”

No. LXXXVI.—SCIENCE AND ART.

Fifth Report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.]

By an Order in Council of the 25th February, 1856, the Department of Science and Art having been incorporated with the Committee of Council on Education, the transfer of the department from the Board of Trade was effected in February, 1857. It was then determined that the Education Department in future should consist of two branches: one administering State assistance in aiding general or primary instruction; the other affording similar aid in promoting industrial or secondary institutions; each branch having its own separate office, secretary, and establishment, but both under the orders of the Lord President. It was also settled that the primary branch should continue to conduct its business at Whitehall, whilst the offices of the secondary branch should be placed at South Kensington, where the training-school for art-masters and a museum of objects relating both to science and art had been located, and placed under the direction of the department. The duties of the Science and Art Department, as now organized, consist in—1st. A general superintendence over several distinct metropolitan institutions for promoting science. 2nd. Aiding schools for the encouragement both of art and scientific knowledge bearing on industrial occupations; also aiding mechanics' and local institutions to obtain examples, diagrams, apparatus, &c., at a reduced cost. 3rd. The direction of a training-school for art-masters at South Kensington; and 4th. The direction and management of a museum and circulating art-library at South Kensington.

Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.—The survey of Great Britain this year extends over 2,605 square miles; whereas, during the year 1856, the area surveyed amounted to 1,149 square miles. In Ireland, 1,731 square miles have been surveyed on the 6-inch scale, as against 1,604 square miles in the previous year. Great progress has been made in the natural history branch of the survey; and 22 duplicate collections, containing 25,178 specimens named and labelled, have been distributed to institutions of the United Kingdom and the colonies, one collection having been sent to the State of New York. Great improvements have been made

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by Professor Huxley in the arrangement of the palæontological collections of the Museum; and Mr. Salter, the palæontologist, has named in the last year 2,295 specimens.

Museum of Practical Geology.—The number of visitors during the year has been 17,197, being a decrease of about 3,000 on those of the preceding year, which may be attributed to the Museum having been closed during a period of twelve weeks for necessary repairs. 605 copies have been sold of the new Descriptive Guide to the Museum.

Mining Record Office.—162 documents, consisting of plans and sections of mines and their workings, have been added to the collection, being an increase of 16 over the year 1856. The number of important inquiries which have been registered in this office during the past year have been 30, but entries have only been made during a portion of the year. Mr. Hunt, the keeper, has a descriptive catalogue in the press.

Government School of Mines.—The progress of this school, from its foundation in 1851, is shown in the numbers of matriculated students, or those who attend all the courses of lectures for two or three years, and also in the number of occasional students attending only special courses. The average number of matriculated and perpetual students was 14, and the number of occasional students 51, making the total average number of entries 65.

The lectures to working men have been the same as those given in the year 1854; namely, six on Natural History by Professor Huxley, six on geology by professor Ramsay, and six on applied mechanics by Professor Willis. The payment is 6*d.* for the course of six lectures. All the tickets for these lectures are eagerly sought after.

The popular lectures on the Fossil Vertebrata of the British Museum, by Professor Owen, which were announced in the last report, have been delivered with great success in the theatre of this institution, as many as 450 auditors having been attracted by them. These lectures will be continued during every spring season.

The greater portion of the fees is applied to the payment of the professors. The following table shows the balances that have been paid into the Exchequer in 1854-5, 1855-6, and 1856-7, which are so much in reduction of the expenditure. 1854-5, 84*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; 1855-6, 90*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; 1856-7, 57*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

The number of students attending the chemical laboratory under Dr. Hofmann has increased to 116; while, in 1856, they were 108, and in 1855, 104. The students attending the metallurgical laboratory have been 21, while in 1855 and 1856 they were respectively 24.

The scientific investigations which have been made during the year for the Government have been: Some inquiries, by Professor Huxley, on the varieties of the herring; and some instructions, prepared by the same officer, for the collection and preservation of objects of interest likely to be found in the soundings made by the officers of H.M.V. *Cyclops* across the Atlantic. Dr. Hofmann has prepared a report on the sand employed in preparing the *intonaco* for frescoes; and some analyses of chemicals and sulphur, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Percy, the metallurgist, has analysed ores and mineral substances at the request of the Home Office. By the desire of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Director-General has recommended two gentlemen, who passed through the studies

in Jermyn-street with credit, to be exploring geologists in surveys undertaken by Her Majesty's Government. One of these is Mr. Batterman, who will proceed to the Rocky Mountains of America; the other, Mr. Thornton, accompanies Dr. Livingstone to South Africa; both having been furnished by the Director-General with appropriate geological instructions.

Museum of Irish Industry.—The Museum has been visited during the day by 19,774 persons, whilst the visitors in the evening on which the Museum is open, have been 8,651. Instead of merely opening the Museum on the nights of lectures which can be but imperfectly known to a general public, it would appear to be a preferable course to open it on certain fixed nights of the week. The total visitors of the year have been 28,425, whilst those of the preceding year were 31,611.

School of Science.—Courses of lectures have been delivered in this Museum on physical science, on chemistry, geology, zoology, and botany.

Professor Jukes also delivered a course of twelve evening lectures on physical geography, attended by a nightly average of 348 persons. Dr. Kinahan delivered a course of evening lectures on zoology, attended by an average of eighteen persons.

Royal Dublin Society.—The Society has organized a system of examinations in elementary branches of knowledge connected with mercantile, agricultural, and other pursuits. Fourteen candidates presented themselves, and certificates of merit were awarded to three of them.

The lectures delivered in the theatre of this Society have been as follows: 12 lectures on botany by Professor Harvey, attended by an average of 104 persons at each lecture; 12 lectures on zoology, by Dr. Kinahan, attended by an average of 116; 12 lectures on chemistry applied to agriculture, by Professor Davy, attended by an average of 30; a second course of 16 lectures by Professor Davy, on the same subject, attended by an average of 66; 12 lectures on chemistry by Professor Sullivan, attended by an average of 148; 12 lectures on physical science, by Dr. Barker, attended by an average of 332; a second course, on meteorology, by Professor Barker, attended by an average of 126; 12 lectures on Geology, by Professor Jukes, attended by an average of 198 persons.

The Botanic Gardens have been visited by 40,500 persons, being an increase of more than 7,000 over the preceding year. It was stated in the report of last year that, "sometimes 200 or 300 persons have applied to enter on the 6d. days, and have withdrawn in consequence of the charge; and it was suggested that this charge was probably too high for the class of persons disposed to take advantage of the gardens, and that a charge of 1d. would be viewed with approbation." It is desirable that this reduction should be made. It is satisfactory to notice, that specimens which are out of place in the Botanic Museum have been passed over to the Museum of Irish Industry. In order that public money voted in aid of these two institutions may be employed to the greatest advantage, it is necessary to keep their respective collections clearly distinct in character.

The Museum of Natural History is in a transition state. Funds are required for glass cases, which the Society states its inability to provide. The number of visitors has been only 18,137, compared with 31,811 in 1856.

The daily average number of persons using the library is rather declining. The society is seeking a further grant of 500*l.* for shelving and furniture;

and should this grant be acceded to, it seems clear that the use of the library thus further aided by public funds, should not be confined to members of the Society or to persons introduced by them; but should be made as much as possible useful to the general public, and especially to the working classes, who in the evening would doubtless be prepared to make good use of it.

At the Spring Cattle Show 1,310 entries of animals and implements were made, and 202*l.* awarded in prizes, with 47 medals and 38 certificates. To provide against the accident of bad weather, the society is raising subscriptions to roof over the cattle-show yard; and 334 entries were made for roots, &c., 36*l.* 10*s.* given in money prizes, with 19 medals and 20 certificates. The numbers attending the Agricultural Exhibition were 11,370.

The Agricultural Museum was visited by 14,340 during the year, which is a diminution of 11,000 on the numbers of the preceeding year; but this decrease may be attributed to the closing of the Museum for five months.

The School of Art is reported as increasing in prosperity and efficiency. Mr. M'Manus, the head master, has delivered two courses of lectures; the first of which was attended by an average of 137 persons, and the second by an average of 330 persons.

The council of the Royal Dublin Society give a summary of the attendance of the public at their various departments during the year 1857, which amounts to 123,651 persons. It should be remarked that in these numbers the same person is counted several times over. Thus one person attending each lecture of a course of twelve, counts for twelve persons. It is obvious that it would be desirable to abandon this method of making the returns, and to state the averages only.

Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.—This society has received its usual subsidy of 500*l.* The number of visitors for the past three years has been as follows:—1855, 138,019; 1856, 124,976; 1857, 127,598. The Society reports that a large portion of the receipts has, as usual, been derived from the vast numbers who on Sunday afternoons are admitted to the gardens at the rate of 1*d.* each, and whose conduct has been quiet and orderly.

The Society has found it necessary to appoint an assistant secretary, on the death of Dr. Ball, who for many years had given gratuitous services, to which the success and popularity of the gardens are mainly to be ascribed.

Committee of Lectures.—The lectures common to the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry have continued to be arranged by this committee. The provincial lectures delivered in various parts of Ireland are also organized and superintended by them. The experiment of holding examinations of persons who have attended the lectures in the provinces, and awarding prizes, is reported to have been satisfactory. The principle upon which courses of lectures are given in the provincial towns requires that the town itself shall pay a certain sum towards the expenses; and it appears desirable that the same principle should be adopted in regulating the amount of the premiums to be given in each locality, the State providing the larger proportion, at least for a time. Hitherto the examination papers given out immediately after the delivery of the course of lectures have been entrusted to the lecturer himself, and the papers afterwards sent to Dublin, for examination by professors, whose reports are further examined at the department. The system is open to objections; and it would seem desirable that the lecturer himself should take no part either in the preparation, issue, or collection of the papers. It might also be well worthy of consideration, should the general examinations of the Royal

Dublin Society continue to prosper, to connect them in one system with these provincial examinations.

Industrial Museum of Scotland.—Professor George Wilson, the director of the Industrial Museum, reports fully the great additions which have been made to the collection during the past year. The bulk of these additions arises from the public spirit and liberality of individuals; and the time has certainly arrived when due acknowledgment should be made by the State, and the promise of providing a suitable building fulfilled. The site has already been acquired, and Captain Fowke, R.E., has reported upon the accommodation which it will afford, and that a suitable building for both museums may be erected for a cost not exceeding 40,000*l*. A vote of 10,000*l* was proposed to Parliament in the last session, but was postponed, and much disappointment has been occasioned in Scotland in consequence.

The laboratory of the Museum has been attended by 20 pupils, who have been engaged in inquiries relating to industrial science; and the students of the university class of technology have numbered 40, being a decrease of 12 on the preceding year.

Museum of Natural History.—The following returns show the number of visitors to the Museum of Natural History during the last four years:—1854, 833; 1855, 100,947; 1856, 90,770; 1857, 75,754.

The keeper of the Museum reports the numerous presents, as well as the purchases, which have been made, and again calls attention to the "overcrowding of the collection, and the necessarily inefficient display of the specimens, many of which remain in consequence altogether unexhibited."

Local Schools and Institutions for Science.—The number of science schools at the close of the year was 19, of which 12 were navigation schools. The total attendance in these schools for the year 1856-7, so far as the returns have been furnished, shows that the students were 3,120. For reasons explained hereafter, these schools are less self-supporting than the art schools.

Besides the science schools, the constitution of which is somewhat analogous to that of the art schools, there are several exceptional classes for scientific instruction assisted by the department. Among these is the class for chemical instruction at St. Thomas' School, Charterhouse, London, which is attended by 40 pupils. In Birmingham, Mr. Williams, a teacher certificated by the department, at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, continues to deliver courses of penny lectures on industrial subjects. The two courses delivered in 1857 were attended by 396 persons. Mr. Green, the shipowner of Blackwall, has established an experimental school on board one of his ships, which, should it prove successful, will be an important step in the education of the mercantile marine. The school on board the *Monarch*, now on a voyage to India, is fully attended by the ship's company, which numbers 87 persons.

The total number of persons receiving scientific instruction in different degrees and ways is 9,172.

Four new schools have been organized during the past year. One of these is at Wigan, where the want of a mining school was much felt. Its organization furnishes an important model for the institution of similar schools.

Three other schools were founded for navigation; at Shadwell, in the

London district, at Glasgow, and at Great Yarmouth. At Newcastle, a navigation school in connection with this department has been opened at the Trinity House, to which the master of the trade school has been transferred. The latter has ceased to be under inspection.

Six pupil-teachers have been supplied from the Greenwich Naval School to the Wells-street School. Of these four have taken certificates, and received appointments as masters or assistant-masters to country schools. The system of sending masters in training to country schools to assist in the instruction of the junior class, has been attended with success; and where the circumstances of the school have justified the course, an assistant-master has been appointed, with a Government allowance of 40*l.* per annum, the school making him an equal allowance; it being a condition of his appointment that he passes in Groups I. and II. of the navigation certificates at the end of his first and second years respectively.

The action now taken for the supply of science-masters is founded upon principles altogether different from those adopted for obtaining art-masters. In the subjects taught in science schools, namely, mechanics, physics, chemistry, and natural history, the public already supply instruction for the upper and middle classes at all the universities, by private agency, and at some of the training colleges for school-teachers. The principles of the sciences are well known, and not disputed. The fundamental action of the department being to afford but partial aid, and then only in those cases where the object desired cannot be carried on without it, it would seem to be stepping beyond the functions of the State to establish a training school for science-masters. It has been considered better to pay any moderate cost for the training of the necessary masters through agencies independent of the State. Accordingly, an arrangement has been commenced at the Chester Training College. Already eight students have been selected to continue their studies for two years, in order to qualify them to take the department certificates of competency. This arrangement secures as future masters those who have been specially trained for a long time to become teachers. On the contrary, there is no such teaching of art on fixed principles supplied by the public themselves, either among the upper or lower classes; and the State has been obliged to organize and superintend a system of instruction from the very beginning, and to create a training school for art-masters.

Local Schools of Art and Elementary Drawing.—The art schools throughout the country continue to be maintained chiefly by local exertions, and preserve as much as possible the self-supporting principles upon which they were founded. This is satisfactorily shown by the large amount of payments which are made by students seeking instruction, and which, according to the last annual returns, have realized in twelve months no less a sum than 10,495*l.*, which equals the amount of State aid for salaries of masters, &c.

During the last year, the most important measure that has been adopted by the department to strengthen the action of the art schools has been the augmentation of the allowances to art pupil-teachers from 10*l.* to 20*l.* a year, upon the condition that each art pupil-teacher undertakes to instruct in elementary drawing 200 children of the poor educated in primary public schools. Forty-nine pupil-teachers have been appointed under these conditions.

At the close of the year, the total number of local schools of art through-

out the United Kingdom, including the district schools in the metropolis, amounted to 68. The only new school established during the year has been at Darlington, but preliminary measures have been taken at Reading, Chichester, Ipswich, Torquay, and elsewhere, which would have resulted in the immediate establishment of schools, if suitable premises could have been found. For want of proper rooms, the School of Art at Swansea, held in the Assembly Rooms of that town, has suspended its operations. The repairs necessary at the Dumferline school were stated to have been such as to have caused the closing of the school.

The first necessity for the efficient working of a school of art is the provision of suitable premises, and the difficulty of finding them constitutes the chief obstacle in establishing schools, especially in small towns: many of the existing schools are carried on in buildings very insufficient in accommodation, and partly used for other objects. In some places, as at Carnarvon and Dudley, the school of art occupies a portion of the National School.

At Sheffield and Wolverhampton, where special buildings have been erected of a suitable character out of local funds, the buildings are charged with a mortgage debt, which bears heavily on the fees of the school: the fees, as far as possible, should be applied in paying for instruction.

The Act of 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. lxx., enables a rate to be raised and applied towards the erection of schools of science and art; but the public appreciation of these subjects is not yet sufficiently advanced to tolerate such a tax, Cork being the only place where the art school is supported directly by a rate.

The number of students of all classes who have attended central schools of art during the past three years was 10,510 in 1855; 12,337 in 1856; and 12,509 in 1857.

The number of students, chiefly artisans, who attended the evening classes, and paid a fee not exceeding 2s. a month, during the past year, was double the number of students receiving instruction in the day-time, who consisted of children of the middle classes and tradesmen, and paid fees from 2s. to 8s. per month, whilst the fees received from the latter amounted to about double the sum paid by the artisans. The total number of persons receiving instruction in reading in the year 1857 was 35,333, exclusive of metropolitan students; and the total sum received in fees from students, 8,852*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* There were in public schools of the class of those under the inspection of the Privy Council, 17,640 scholars; in private schools there were 2,895 scholars; and 1,323 schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers, have attended the schools.

According to the original scheme of the schools of design, the middle classes were called upon to subscribe for the support of the school, but were prohibited from attending and receiving any benefit from it, and rules were made to restrict the instruction wholly to artisans. It was found that the rules could not be maintained, and were violated more or less throughout all the schools. Under the present system, arrangements are made with respect to hours and rates of fees, so as to enable all classes to participate in the advantages of the schools. During the past year the fees contributed by the students of local schools have amounted to 10,495*l.*, the highest sum which has been reached.

The influence of the schools upon all classes of the community may be estimated from the following analysis of the occupations of 8,519 students,

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which has been prepared as accurately as the returns from the schools have enabled it to be made:—104 architects, 74 artists, 7 bookbinders, 45 builders, 2 brushmakers, 257 carpenters, 273 carvers, 82 cabinet makers, 5 chemists, 358 clerks, 21 coachbuilders, 2 composition makers, 4 cotton manufacturers, 37 drapers, 88 draughtsmen, 3 dentists, 120 designers, 54 die-sinkers, 13 domestic servants, 180 engravers, 213 engineers, 4 florists, 27 glass workers, 68 gilders, 8 grocers, 8 gun makers, 49 hardware trade, 68 jewellers, 19 leather trade, 541 mechanics, 163 metal workers, 23 miscellaneous, 3 miners, 44 modellers, 1,545 no occupation, 2 opticians, 373 painters, 12 printers, 30 potters, 377 pupil-teachers, 4 stationers, 10 shipwrights, 101 shopkeepers' assistants, 21 surveyors, 2,054 students, 10 tailors, 297 teachers, 16 turners, 16 weavers; total, 8,519.

During the past year, the improved system of inspection and examination of the students' works has been in full operation. The inspectors visit each school of art once in the year, when all the works of the students are exhibited and examined. To the most meritorious of them, the inspector is empowered to award local medals to the extent of thirty to each school, but the average number taken at each school is only eight. These prize works, from all the local schools, are then sent to the central school in the metropolis, and are placed in competition with one another. A further examination is then made by the Inspector-General for Art, Mr. Redgrave, R.A., in concert with Sir C. Eastlake, P.R.A., and Mr. Maclise, R.A., when 100 national medallions may be awarded by them. The national medallion is presented to the student, and the local school of art where the student has been instructed, receives for each medallion works of art of the value of 10*l.* up to a maximum of 50*l.* The national medallion has been designed by M. Vechte, who is admitted to be the greatest European artist for working in metal. The works of art distributed to the schools during the past year have been as follows:—For the 1st prize to each school, a copy of Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament; for the 2nd prize, photographs of objects in the Louvre; for the 3rd, electrotype copies of objects in the Museums at Paris or London; for the 4th and 5th, a further selection of photographs, electrotypes, or casts of objects in the museums of the department.

The distribution of the national medallions was made by the Lord President of the Council and the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, at Manchester, on the 9th day of October, 1857, and excited considerable local interest.

In order that the means for learning drawing may not be confined to those places only which have established a local school of art, some further arrangements have been made during the past year, and when certain conditions have been fulfilled by any district, a certificated art-master for teaching drawing is recommended by the department:—

As a further encouragement, where it may happen that there is neither a school of art nor a drawing union, but where any locality may have instituted the teaching of drawing for itself, the department is prepared to conduct an annual examination, provided that fifty persons are willing to present themselves at it.

Moreover, minutes have been passed, both in the primary division as well as in this department, by means of which all masters and mistresses of schools for the poor, whether under inspection or not, may pass examinations in the following branches of drawing; and if successful, may receive annually the sums attached to each branch, on condition of teaching draw-

ing satisfactorily in their schools, namely:—Freehand, 2*l*.; geometry, 1*l*.; perspective, 1*l*.; model and object drawing, 1*l*.

The following tables show the following results:—In the examination in drawing in Training Colleges for masters only, there were granted 20 certificates, and awarded 282 prizes. There were examined 659 students. The proportion of awards was .42. In the examination for masters and mistresses, there were granted 6 certificates, and awarded 187 prizes. There were examined 585 students, and proportion of awards were .32. In the examination for mistresses only, there were granted 3 certificates, and awarded 82 prizes. The number examined was 589, and the proportion of awards .13.

In addition to the 29 persons who have taken certificates in Training Colleges, 9 others took certificates at local Schools of Art, and 1 more at the Art Training School at Kennington, making a total of 39, whilst in the preceding year it was 33.

1,729 persons were examined in the Training Colleges in December, 1857, as against 1,622 in December, 1856.

In consequence of the active measures which have been taken for introducing instruction in elementary drawing into the schools, especially for the poor, there has been a considerable increase in the numbers taught during the past year. In 1855, the numbers were 18,988; in 1856, 22,746; and in 1857, 28,974.

These numbers include only the returns of schools in connexion with Schools of Art, and are, therefore, exclusive of any children who may be learning drawing in localities where there are no Schools of Art.

The prizes awarded to schoolmasters, pupil-teachers, and to children, after passing successful examinations, are of two grades.

The number of prizes which have been taken during the past year in the first grade, have been 1,930; and in the second grade, 2,140.

The Central Training School for Art Masters and Mistresses.—This school, which trains masters and mistresses for the United Kingdom, is now located at South Kensington, and occupies, with the adjacent buildings, the old houses in which Lord Talbot and Sir Cresswell Cresswell formerly resided. These houses are in a dilapidated condition, and require constant repair.

The removal of the Training School from Marlborough House to Kensington was not likely to affect the numbers in the Training School itself; but it might have been expected that public students, who, upon the payment of fees, are permitted to attend the Training School when there is room, would have declined in number; and this was the case during the first session, since which the numbers have been gradually increasing, and at the present time both the number of students and the amount of fees considerably exceed the number and amount received at Marlborough House when the school was removed. It has been explained in former reports, that the students in training are practised in teaching the District Art Schools of the metropolis, as well as numerous parochial schools.

Thus the totals for the year and a half, ending February 28, 1858, have been:—Fees, 943*l*. 11*s*.; 56 certificates taken; and 22 appointments made to teacherships, of which number two females were appointed to teach in London.

In the competition for medals in May, 1857, 19 students of the Training School obtained them, and 2 were honourably mentioned; 6 national medals and a 4*l*. prize were also obtained by these students.

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Metropolitan District Schools of Art.—The average number of pupils in the District Schools of Art taught by masters from the Training School, was 514 in the session ended 28th February, 1857; 492 in the session ended 31st July, 1857; and 589 in the session ended 28th February, 1858.

The District School for Female Students at Gower-street has been made a branch of the Central Training School during the year. The number of students was 116.

Metropolitan Parochial Schools.—In the parochial schools taught from the Training School, during the session ending February 28th, 1857, the average number taught was 3,913; in the session ending July 31st, the average number taught was 5,202; in the session ending February 28th, 1858, the average number taught was 7,439. The prizes obtained by the students in 1857, were—free admissions to district schools, 19; prizes of instruments, &c. &c., 200. Total, 219.

The increase in the Metropolitan Parish Schools taught by the department, has been as follows:—In October, 1855, 35; in October, 1856, 41; in October, 1857, 45; in February, 1858, 57.

The increase in the number of pupil-teachers employed is a gratifying result, as nearly the whole of these will no doubt be the teachers of drawing in the schools to which they may hereafter be appointed.

The summary of the art teaching in the metropolis shows the following results:—Grand totals: Session ending February 28th, 1857, number of students under instruction: training school, 253; district schools, male, 514; district schools, female, 84; parochial schools, 3,913—total, 4,764. Session ending July 31st, 1857: number of students under instruction, training school, 340; district schools, male, 492; district schools, female, 116; parochial schools, 5,202—total, 6,150. Session ending February 28th, 1858: number of students under instruction, training school, 396; district schools, male, 587; district schools, female, 116; parochial schools, 7,439—total, 8,538.

South Kensington Museum.—This Museum comprises nine separate collections. It was organized by Mr. Cole. Each collection has its own special superintendent, and the duty of general arrangement and direction has hitherto been performed by the Secretary.

1. A collection of modern British pictures and drawings, presented to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks, on certain conditions, one being that it should be located at Kensington.

2. A collection of Modern Sculpture, contributed by members of the Sculptors' Institute.

3. A collection of Ornamental Art, which has been acquired chiefly by funds voted by Parliament.

4. Collections of architectural casts, drawings, &c., part of which is the property of the public, and part the property of the Architectural Museum, removed from Cannon-row.

5. A Circulating Art Library.

6. A collection of models and materials illustrative of building, which have been obtained partly from the Paris Exhibition by gifts and purchase, and partly by the gifts of exhibitors to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

7. A collection of models, diagrams, books, &c. used in education.

8. A collection of materials illustrating the uses of animal materials, chiefly presented to the public by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

9. A collection of models of patented inventions, temporarily exhibited by the Commissioners of Patents.

The buildings which constitute the Museum are, with the exception of the Sheepshanks Gallery, of a temporary and insecure nature. The chief building is the iron structure erected under the direction of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Experience has proved that an iron structure is unsuitable in every respect for the conservation of articles of value. It has not been found possible to keep the roof water-tight either during heavy rains, or from condensation during frost. The temperature is too low in winter, and too high in summer; there being no brick walls or partitions, the risks are much beyond the average in case any fire should occur in the interior. All these circumstances combine to render the repairs of the structure constant and costly, and the management extremely responsible. Indeed, without the presence of the numerous body of men which is afforded by the detachment of Royal Engineers, who are under military discipline, and may be summoned at any instant to meet emergencies, it would be hardly possible to carry on a satisfactory management.

Besides the Iron Museum, objects are exhibited in adjoining buildings, which are but slight and temporary in their construction.

Gallery to receive Mr. Sheepshanks' Pictures.—During the past year the condition attached to the munificent gift of pictures, &c. by Mr. Sheepshanks, has been fulfilled, by the erection of a suitable gallery to exhibit them. In his deed of gift Mr. Sheepshanks stipulated that a suitable structure to receive the pictures should be built at Kensington within twelve months of the date of the offer. A gallery was accordingly commenced in November, 1856; and on 22nd of June, 1857, it was opened complete to the public, with Mr. Sheepshanks' pictures on the walls.

The British Art Collections.—The collections at present consist almost entirely of the gift to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks.

Collection of Sculpture of the United Kingdom.—The Exhibition of Sculpture by British living artists is confided to a Committee of the Sculptors' Institute, at whose request a space was assigned for the purpose.

It is not intended to confine this exhibition to the works of living artists, but to admit those of deceased sculptors as well, in the hope that eventually it will be possible to present, in the South Kensington Museum, a historic illustration of British sculpture.

One of the first regulations which it was thought essential to establish was that this collection should not in any way interfere, or be brought into competition, with the existing exhibitions which are held annually, either in the metropolis or in some of the larger provincial towns. All the works in the gallery have, therefore, been previously exhibited to the public in some one of the exhibitions of the United Kingdom.

The exhibition is intended to be of a continuous character, but an annual revision of the works for re-arrangement and change will take place. A work once admitted into the Gallery, with the approval of the committee, must remain on exhibition for six months at least; and, as a general rule, no work is to be allowed to remain in the building for more than three years; so that the public will constantly find the Gallery enriched by fresh contributions, sent by the sculptors to replace the works removed.

The number of sculptors who have responded to the invitation issued by the committee is twenty-five, who have contributed altogether about fifty

separate works. Each group and bust is labelled with its designation and the artist's name.

A commencement has been made in illustrating the works of deceased artists by the exhibition of some statues by Bacon, contributed by the Society of Arts, of the "Houseless Wanderer" by Sir Richard Westmacott, and of the "Ulysses" of the late Mr. Legrew. Space being now found by the public for a Sculpture Gallery, it may be expected that gifts will be made.

Museum of Ornamental Art.—This Museum, of which Mr. J. C. Robinson is the keeper, has been in some measure in abeyance as a public exhibition during the past year, in consequence of the removal of the collections from Marlborough House, and its re-establishment at South Kensington.

It was open at Marlborough House 33 days, from January 1st to February 7th, 1857, and the Soulages Collection constituted the bulk of the objects exhibited. The Museum of Ornamental Art now forms one of the divisions of the Museum at South Kensington, and the visitors to it are counted in the numbers attending the whole Museum.

Acquisitions have been made, as in previous years; the additions, indeed, have been both more numerous and of greater value than those reported in 1856; a complete inventory, descriptive of each specimen, will shortly be published. Endeavours have been made, in selecting objects for purchase, to acquire such as were most obviously wanting, and the sections in which the greatest deficiencies existed have been steadily kept in view for improvement. At the same time, whenever specimens of more than ordinary importance have presented themselves, they have, if possible, been acquired, irrespective of the previous consideration, from a conviction of the rapidly increasing rarity of such works.

The Collections of Architectural Casts, Drawings, &c.—These collections belong partly to the Architectural Museum and partly to the public. The Architectural Museum was founded in the year 1851, in Cannon-row, Westminster, as the nucleus of a National Museum of Architectural Science and Art. The whole of the collection was removed to the South Kensington Museum in March, 1857, where it now occupies the west gallery of the iron building. It has been entirely formed of gifts, loans, and purchases by the Committee, Treasurer, and Curator of the Museum while in Cannon-row. The specimens of this Museum number about 7,000, and illustrate principally the various phases of the Gothic styles.

The collections belonging to the department illustrate the architecture of classical epochs, as well as the Renaissance period.

The Chief Commissioner of Works has caused several models of Greek and Roman buildings, purchased from the late Mr. Nash's collection, to be removed from Hampton Court Palace to this Museum; the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have deposited, on loan, Sir Christopher Wren's original model of St. Paul's; and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster have also contributed 14 models of metropolitan churches. There can be little doubt that, if sufficient space be provided by the State for an architectural collection which shall properly display the architecture of all periods, the public will considerably aid in filling it. The space which it has been possible to set apart for this object in the Museum is altogether inadequate, and must be regarded only as provisional.

Circulating Art Library.—Since the date of the last Report, the Library

of Art, having been transferred from Marlborough House, has been arranged in its present position, and the space at command has been rendered available as far as possible for its double object of a library and reading-room. Mr. J. C. Robinson acts as the keeper, and Mr. R. H. S. Smith as the assistant-keeper.

The additions during the year have been considerable. Nearly 1,000 volumes have been added, and a supplement to the catalogue, including these and the acquisitions of 1856, has been prepared for printing. The total number of volumes is now nearly 6,000. 2,200 prints and drawings and upwards of 1,000 photographs have been acquired, a portion of which are framed and exhibited in the Museum, while others, illustrating special manufactures are sent on loan to schools of art in the provinces. The total number of engravings, &c., illustrative of ornamental art, is nearly 5,000. The photographs, which include reproductions of original drawings—as, for example, the Raffaele collection in the Louvre—and also illustrations of architectural ornament, decorated furniture, metal work, &c., amount to about 1,500. A considerable number of valuable and interesting examples of ancient illumination have also been acquired in Germany and Italy. A collection of wood-engravings, ancient and modern, illustrating the history of the art, numbering 220 specimens, has been presented by Mr. John Thompson.

The circulation of books to local schools has been commenced, and several valuable works have been thus made available to masters and others at a distance from the head-quarters of the department; but to render this system fully efficient, duplicates must be purchased to a greater extent than the library funds have hitherto permitted. With increased resources for this purpose, a supply of art literature, by means of a well-arranged collection of works not readily procurable in ordinary libraries, might be systematically furnished to local schools of art, enabling the students of the whole kingdom to participate in advantages which have hitherto been limited to inhabitants of the metropolis.

The library is open from ten A.M. to ten P.M. on the first three days of the week; on Thursday and Friday it closes at seven P.M.; and on Saturday at four.

In consequence of the removal, the library has been only open four months and a half during the past year. The number of visits has been for this period 3,455, which gives an average of 7,677 a year, being open ten months; whilst the numbers during the last complete year at Marlborough House, in 1855, were 7,242. The use of the art library is analogous to that of the print-room in the British Museum. The number of visits made to the print-room in 1855 was 2,868; and in 1856, 3,096.

The Collections illustrating Construction and Building Materials.—A considerable portion of these collections was obtained partly by gift and partly by purchase at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. Subsequently additions were made of a number of objects of a like nature, selected from among those given by exhibitors of the Great Exhibition to the Royal Commission of 1851.

The direction of the collection has been confided to Captain Fowke, R.E., who had been instrumental in making the collection at Paris. From a small nucleus the collection has been gradually increasing up to the present time, by contributions of new inventions in building contrivances, partly solicited,

but by far the greater part being the result of applications to exhibit from the parties themselves.

Educational Collections.—Mr. Richard Thompson is the keeper of the Educational Collections, which present a forcible illustration of the readiness of the public to co-operate with the State in promoting public objects; the State simply finding house-room and superintendence, whilst publishers and producers of educational books and apparatus, both at home and abroad, are willing to offer contributions.

The idea of an Educational Exhibition belongs to Mr. Harry Chester, who induced the Society of Arts to organize an exhibition of apparatus, diagrams, and books, in St. Martin's Hall, in 1854. Of the contributions to that exhibition, about 3,200 volumes of books and 1,300 pamphlets, maps, &c., a few models, and some educational apparatus, were presented to the Society. The greater number came from foreign countries, and nearly one-fourth from the Board of Education of New York. These donations were subsequently offered by the Society to the Committee of Council on Education, and are now among the contents of the present Museum.

In the arrangement of the collections a system of classification has been adopted, with especial view to its utility for immediate reference. The divisions are—School buildings and fittings, general education, drawing and the fine arts, music, household economy, geography and astronomy, natural history, chemistry, physics, mechanics, apparatus for teaching the deaf and dumb and idiots, &c., and physical training.

The specimens exhibited under each of these divisions are arranged so as to enable all persons engaged in teaching to see, collected together in one group, the most recent, the best, and the cheapest forms of apparatus and means of imparting knowledge in its several branches—with the publisher's name and address, and the prices at which they may be obtained—enabling them to compare one specimen with another, and to select that which may best suit their requirements. Works and apparatus of the like kind are arranged together. Thus, any one desiring to ascertain what modern works on geography may be published, is able to consult all the works together with the greatest convenience. It has also been an object, in labelling the specimens, to do so in such a manner as will convey as large an amount of information as possible; appealing, in some measure, like diagrams in lectures, through the eye to the understanding.

Upon the opening of the Museum, the number of exhibitors was 155, who had increased, on the 31st of December, 1857, to 258, and the number increases daily. On the 31st of December 3,670 models, diagrams, apparatus, &c., had been contributed; whilst the number of volumes amounted to 7,300. The collections on the public days excite considerable interest; whilst on the three students' days of the week, when subscribers or occasional students only are admitted, upwards of 808 persons from all parts of the country—being clergymen, schoolmasters, and others interested in education—have consulted the library of the collection up to the 28th of February, 1858.

Collection of Animal Products.—The collection, which is under the charge of Mr. R. Thompson, although it has proved highly attractive to the public, as evidenced by the large number of the working classes who frequent it, is far from being in a complete state. It has now been presented by the Royal Commissioners to this department, and will be gradually improved as the space and funds at our disposal permit.

Collection of Objects used for Human Food.—This collection is also under Dr. Playfair's direction, assisted by Mr. Thompson, the keeper of the Educational Museum.

The scheme of the food collection begins with the display of the chemical composition of various kinds of human food, contrasting their relative values and peculiar uses in nutrition. It then proceeds by showing the natural history of the different varieties of the same kind of food. Each section is illustrated by printed descriptions on large labels, and by more minute accounts on small labels attached to the specimens, so that full information may be obtained without the necessity of purchasing catalogues.

Collection of Models, &c., of Patented Inventions.—The chief part of this collection is the property of Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, the superintendent of specifications. Other models have been furnished by the Commissioners of 1851, and by private individuals. The space which it was possible to allot to the Commissioners of Patents is very crowded, so that the general rules for passage-room have not been maintained. The deposit of this collection here is but temporary; and when the space is vacated, as it is likely to be, an opportunity will be presented of developing and arranging the collections of architecture, for which space is urgently required.

Attendance at the South Kensington Museum.—The public attendance at this Museum has been very remarkable since its opening on 22nd of June. The average numbers attending monthly have been upwards of 40,000 persons. At Marlborough House, during the year 1855, being the last before the removal, the average numbers attending monthly were only 7,800. Should the rate of the present numbers be maintained, they will nearly reach half a million in the year. The numbers, up to the 12th of May, who have visited this Museum, have been 439,997 persons. It had been said that the numbers who attended the Museum at Marlborough House would not be maintained at Kensington; but it appears that, notwithstanding the supposed disadvantage of site, the attraction having been increased has more than overcome the diminished facility of access. It was signally shown by the Exhibition of 1851, and still more by the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, that it is the attraction, and not the site, which regulates the numbers of visitors. At the Crystal Palace thousands incur the cost of travel, and pay for admission, exceeding the total of all the visitors to all the gratuitous public museums in the metropolis. The numbers who have visited the models of patented inventions at South Kensington have, in the proportion of thirty to one, exceeded the visitors to the Annual Exhibition of Patented Novelties which takes place in the rooms of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi—a central situation.

It has been the aim to make the mode of admission as acceptable as possible to all classes of visitors. Unlike any other public museum, this is open every day. It is open free to all (only children unaccompanied by their parents or friends being excluded) on three days and two evenings, which gives five separate times of admission, making in summer an aggregate of thirty hours weekly free to every one. On the other three days and one evening it is open to those whose studies would be prevented by crowds of visitors; but on these occasions the public is not turned away, as a fee of sixpence gives every one the right of admission as a student. This system was tried for four years at Marlborough House, and proved to be very acceptable to the public. At the National Gallery and British Museum the

public are excluded on students' or private days. At the South Kensington Museum it cannot be said that there are any private days.

For the first time, the experiment has been tried of opening a public museum in the evening, to ascertain practically what hours are most convenient to the working classes. It would appear to be less for the rich that the State should provide public galleries of paintings and objects of art and science, than for those classes who would be absolutely destitute of the enjoyment of them unless they were provided by the State. The Museum is open free for an average of twenty-one hours weekly in the daytime, and only for six hours in the evening. Hour for hour it is found that the visitors in the evening exceed those of the day in the proportion of five to one. The numbers in the daytime, up to the 12th of May, have been 212,623; whilst those in the evening have been 227,374, or nearly five times the number that might have been expected. Observation of the evening visitors clearly proves that a large proportion of them are not of a class who can frequent public museums in the daytime, except at Christmas and other holidays. On Monday nights especially, great numbers are strictly of the working classes, to whom a day's visit would entail the loss of a day's wages, unless they happened to be out of work. The fact that public galleries are not as much used by the working classes in the daytime as could be wished is also confirmed by some returns of workmen's attendance at the National Gallery, which were furnished to the Commissioners for determining the site of the National Gallery. Out of 719 workmen employed by twenty-three firms of all trades—butchers, upholsterers, locksmiths, builders, brewers, and the like—only 316 visited the National Gallery in a year, whilst 403 workmen did not. Similar returns have been furnished by the following, all of whom employ skilled labour—Messrs. Holland, upholsterers, Mount-street, employ 504 persons, of whom 48 have visited the National Gallery once in the year, 26 more than once, and 430 not at all; Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths, Haymarket, employ 96 persons, of whom 29 visited the National Gallery more than once, and 67 not at all; Mr. Crace, decorator, Wigmore-street, employs 150 persons, of whom 14 went once to the National Gallery, 10 more than once, and 136 not at all; Mr. Kelk, South-street, Grosvenor-square, builder, employs 919 persons, of whom 75 went once to the National Gallery, 67 more than once, and 777 not at all.

In the evening the working man comes to the Kensington Museum, accompanied by his wife and children. The looks of surprise and pleasure of the whole party, when they first observe the brilliant lighting inside the Museum, show what a new, acceptable, and wholesome excitement, this evening entertainment affords to all of them. It is hardly necessary to say, that although there have been above 227,374 evening visitors, not a single case of misconduct has occurred.

The Museum is open for the three first evenings in the week to the public, but a rule has been made which enables any private society promoting science and art to have the Museum or the Lecture Theatre lighted up for their use upon paying the expenses of lighting and attendants, on those nights when the Museum is closed. In affording to societies and individuals the privilege of using the lecture-room, of course it will be understood that the department is not responsible for any opinions on science and art which may be delivered. The series of lectures given by Messrs. Scott, Ruskin, Brandon, Parker, and Street, in illustration of their Architectural Museum,

Professor Owen on the Animal Collection, and Mr. Fergusson on an Architectural Museum, have been addresses for which only the distinguished individuals delivering them are held answerable.

Public Lectures at South Kensington.—Three series of public lectures have been delivered in the new theatre, besides the class lectures delivered to the students. The first was a course intended to explain the objects of the department. The second course explained the uses of the Animal Museum. The third course referred to various subjects of the fine arts. Both these latter courses were addressed especially to working men, for whom 350 seats were reserved. The Lecture Theatre has been always crowded, frequently inconveniently so.

Public Services in connexion with the Department.—The scientific inquiries for public objects carried on by the institutions connected with the department have been already described. Foremost among the public services which have been conducted directly through the department should be mentioned the instruction of the Royal Engineers stationed at South Kensington. The Secretary for War has sanctioned an arrangement by which the Sappers during their stay in the department are to be instructed in those kinds of drawing useful to them in their several occupations. A certain number of them are taught photography.

Mr. MacLeod, the assistant-secretary, by desire of Earl Granville, has proceeded to Dublin to inquire into and report upon the dissensions of the Royal Hibernian Academy. An elaborate report on the subject has been prepared and transmitted to the Treasury.

Captain Fowke, R.E., inspector of science and art, has been directed to examine into the plans for building the National Gallery at Dublin; and has reported and submitted a plan by which the proposed cost may be materially reduced.

Summary.—Summing up the general results of the action of the department during 1857, which have been detailed in the preceding report, it has been shown that the desire of the public to use the facilities offered by the State for the study of science and art is greatly on the increase.

The various metropolitan museums and exhibitions in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, have been visited by 553,853 persons, being an increase of of as many as 186,915 persons on 1856. The visitors to the Botanical and Zoological Gardens in Dublin have been 168,098, showing an increase of 10,222 persons on 1856. The Circulating Art Museum has been sent to Stourbridge, Worcester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Paisley, and Dundee, and 36,024 persons have consulted it. The various schools of science and courses of public scientific lectures have been attended by 10,372 students. The total number of students connected with the schools of art, or under inspection, has been 43,212, being an increase of 25 per cent. on the numbers returned in June, 1856; whilst the cost of the State assistance, from being an average of 3*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* per student in 1851, before the reform of the Schools of Design, has been reduced to an average of 13*s.* 1½*d.* per student, the instruction at the same time having been greatly improved and the means for study largely increased.

The success of the removal of the Science and Art Department from Marlborough House to South Kensington has been so signal as to require some special notice of it.

The number of students in the Art Training School at Marlborough

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House during the session ending February, 1856, was 292. The number in the month of last March at South Kensington was 407.

The visitors to the Museum in less than ten months have amounted to 439,997 persons, being nearly five times the average numbers annually that attended Marlborough House. The experiment of opening the Museum in the evening has shown that that is the time most convenient to the working classes to attend public museums. Comparing time with time, the numbers have been five times as great in the evening as in the morning. The provision of somewhat increased space has enabled the department to be useful to all the local schools of art, in the circulation and lending of the articles in the Museum, and the books and prints in the library. These are no longer metropolitan institutions, but are essentially national in their influence. The South Kensington Museum is the storehouse of the United Kingdom, and every school of art is privileged to borrow from it any article that is safely portable.

The provision of increased space has enabled the collections of art for the first time to be properly exhibited to the public. It has also enabled other collections to be made and properly displayed, and it has been proved that if space be provided by the State, the public are willing to fill it. This is shown by Mr. Sheepshanks' munificent gift of British pictures now properly displayed, by the animal collection, the patent collection, the architectural collection, the educational collection, and the collection of sculpture; in all of which the objects have been almost wholly provided by the public.

The report was dated this 12th day of May, 1858, and signed by the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. C. B. Adderley, M.P.

No. LXXXVII.—DIOCESES OF CANTERBURY, LONDON, WINCHESTER, AND ROCHESTER.

Report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the several dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester, and Rochester.

[*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*]

THE Royal Commission was issued on the 8th of April, 1857, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Chichester, Mr. Walpole, Dr. Stephen Lushington, Dr. Travers Twiss, Rev. John Sinclair, Archdeacon Wigram, and Archdeacon Hugh Chabres Jones.

The Commissioners reported on the 31st of March, 1858, as follows :—

The diocese of Canterbury at the last census contained 914,170 acres, a population of 439,300 persons, and 367 benefices, involving a less amount of episcopal duty than belongs to the other dioceses under our consideration. But so many special duties devolve upon the archbishop from his office of metropolitan, that we should deem it unadvisable to propose any material addition to his diocesan labours.

With regard to the diocese of London, the number of acres at the present time is 246,157, the population is 2,422,000, and the benefices are 360. On the next avoidance of the see of Winchester, these numbers

will be materially altered. The acres will be 270,108 instead of 246,137; and without allowing for the probable increase, the population will be 2,851,564, instead of 2,422,000; and the benefices, 419, instead of 360. In either case, the acreage of the diocese of London is small in comparison with that of many other dioceses—a circumstance of much importance, for it necessarily follows that the clergy can, with great facility and slight expenditure of time and money, obtain personal interviews with their bishop, and little of the time of the bishop is consumed in travelling. On the other hand, the Bishop of London has peculiar and heavy demands on his time and attention. The vast population under his jurisdiction renders his confirmations and other episcopal acts frequent and onerous. His attendance at the House of Lords, at different Boards, at charitable institutions, and at public meetings, is more constantly required, and his intercourse with the clergy and laity of this great metropolis necessarily occupies a large portion of his time. The extent of this intercourse, even as respects the clergy, cannot fairly be measured by the number of benefices; the number of clergy attached to those benefices as curates and lecturers must also be taken into account. We should add, that the Bishop of London exercises a customary superintendence over clergymen of the Church of England performing clerical duties abroad, and that his attention and time are frequently occupied by matters of this description.

The diocese of Winchester differs from those before considered in some important particulars. It consists of the county of Hants, with the Channel Islands, and the county of Surrey, with the exception of the parishes of Addington, Barnes, Croydon, Mortlake, Newington, Putney, and Wimbledon. The acreage is at present 1,598,568; the population is 1,201,800; the benefices are 554. The care of the Channel Islands, by reason of their geographical position, occasionally involves a demand upon the time of the bishop out of proportion to their population. The great bulk, however, of the population of the diocese lies on the south bank of the Thames, in the immediate vicinity of London; and the residence in London, belonging to the see of Winchester, affords the Bishop great facility for intercourse with that important portion of his diocese.

With regard to the diocese of Rochester, which consists of the county of Herts, nearly the whole of the county of Essex, and a portion of the county of Kent, the area, consisting of 1,535,450 acres, is large; the population is considerably smaller than that of either London or Winchester, being 604,200; but the benefices are more numerous, and amount to 587. The severance of the Cathedral town, by the river Thames, from the episcopal residence and from the larger portion of the diocese, causes some inconvenience, which has, however, been much diminished by improved facilities of communication.

Several propositions for the constitution of a fifth diocese have been suggested to us. One is, that Westminster should be again raised into a bishopric. It is the opinion of the majority of your Majesty's Commissioners that such a measure would be open to many and serious objections. For, besides the difficulties of providing the endowment and of settling a convenient boundary, it appears to them most important that the dignity and position of the see of London should in no way be impaired. They apprehend that if that diocese were to be divided in the manner suggested, the high influence which has for ages belonged to that see must necessarily be

diminished; and, moreover, inconveniences might arise from the existence of two episcopal authorities in the heart of the metropolis. They therefore think it right to express their opinion that the great population of London and Westminster, and of the adjoining places north of the Thames, should still continue to be under the superintendence of one and the same bishop, and that the see of London in that respect should be preserved entire.

A representation has been also made to us, on the part of many noblemen and gentlemen resident in the county of Herts, earnestly recommending to our attention the propriety of founding a bishop's see at St. Alban's, and offering on their part liberally to contribute, in addition to their past donations, further sums for restoring the abbey to a state and condition fit for a cathedral church. This is a proposition which has received our careful consideration. We are aware that, in the opinion of many, St. Alban's is a favoured spot for the residence of a bishop; that the traditional associations connected with it seem to point out the beautiful abbey, which commemorates the first martyrdom in the British Church, as the fitting cathedral for a new see; and that the clergy, and others resident in the neighbourhood, might thereby obtain a more ready intercourse with their bishop than can be had at present. But, considering the admitted difficulty of providing the endowment for additional sees, and the objection to constituting a new diocese within the area of our inquiry without having regard to the wants or requirements of the same kind in other parts of the kingdom, the majority of your Majesty's Commissioners would not consider themselves justified in recommending the proposal in question.

A third suggestion has likewise been submitted to us, viz., that the diocese of Rochester should be confined to a district south of the Thames, and which should include not only certain parishes in Kent which formerly belonged to it, but all the parishes in Surrey which are now in the diocese of London, or which, if the law remains unaltered, would be added to that diocese on the next avoidance of the see of Winchester. The population of the diocese of Rochester would then exceed 600,000. But whatever advantages may attend this plan, in order to accomplish it the creation of a new see to the north of the Thames would clearly be required. The re-adjustment of other dioceses contiguous to the counties of Essex and Herts would also become necessary; and that again would probably involve ulterior changes still more remote, which are beyond the scope of your Majesty's commission.

Bearing in mind these facts and circumstances, we now proceed to consider what arrangements would best enable the four prelates, whose dioceses we have described, to discharge their episcopal duties in an efficient manner; and, in determining this question, we have had the advantage of conferring with the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester.

We understand from the Bishop of London that, so far as he can judge from his present experience, it would be in the power of one bishop to discharge adequately the duties appertaining to the see of London, if the changes in that diocese which we are about to propose should be adopted.

The Bishop of Winchester has expressed his readiness to take charge of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, and of certain other parishes, whereby the Bishop of London will be relieved from all duties within the county of Surrey. His lordship is likewise of opinion, that, by reason of the contiguity to London of the parishes in Surrey intended, as the law now stands,

on the next avoidance, to be severed from the diocese of Winchester and annexed to the diocese of London, the episcopal duties with reference to those parishes can, without inconvenience, continue to be performed by the bishop of the see of Winchester. This we deem a matter of great importance, since the addition of those parishes to the diocese of London would, we believe, impose on the bishop of that see far too serious a burden.

The Bishop of Rochester has remarked on some of the inconveniences incident to his diocese, by reason of its large territorial extent, the number of benefices and clergy within it, and the difficulty and expense of personal communication between the bishop and his clergy. There is much truth in these observations; but still it must be remembered that the population of this diocese is not half so large as that of the diocese of London or of Winchester; and it appears to us that the inconveniences adverted to would be greatly mitigated by the selection, on the first opportunity, of a residence which would afford the bishop and clergy more easy means of intercourse.

For the reasons above adverted to, we are reluctant to recommend that additional diocesan duties should be imposed upon the Archbishop of Canterbury; but as the archiepiscopal palace stands in the parish of Lambeth, the addition of that parish to the diocese of Canterbury would not seriously increase the duties of the metropolitan, and would enable the Bishop of Winchester more easily to undertake the charge of the parishes in Surrey proposed to be withdrawn from the diocese of London.

Having therefore carefully considered what improvements may be made in the existing arrangements within the area of the metropolitan dioceses, and especially in what manner the Bishop of London may be relieved from some of the labours which are constantly accumulating on that important see, we recommend,—

I. That the parish of Lambeth, as well as the district of Lambeth Palace, in the county of Surrey, should be included in the diocese of Canterbury.

II. That the parishes south of the Thames, intended to be transferred to the diocese of London on the next avoidance of the see of Winchester, should continue to form part of the latter diocese.

III. That the parishes of St. Mary Newington, Barnes, Putney, Mortlake, and Wimbledon, formerly within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but now within the diocese of London, should be united to the diocese of Winchester.

IV. That the parishes in the county of Essex which still form part of the diocese of London should, upon the first vacancy of the see of Rochester, be united to that diocese. And,

V. That all the parishes in Kent at present within the diocese of London should, upon the vacancy of the see of Rochester, be separated from London, and reunited to the diocese of Rochester.

By this new arrangement the diocese of Canterbury, in the present portion of Kent, with Lambeth and Croydon annexed, would have 918,185 statute acres, having a population of 578,625, and 389 benefices; the diocese of London, in Middlesex, would spread over 180,168 statute acres, with a population of 2,115,000, and 313 benefices; the diocese of Winchester, in Hants and Surrey, except Lambeth and Croydon, with Channel Islands, would have 1,603,272 statute acres, with a population of 1,140,350, and 532 benefices; and the diocese of Rochester, in Essex, Herts, and portion of Kent not in the diocese of Canterbury, would have 1,592,720 statute acres, with a population of 783,186, and 656 benefices.

No. LXXXVIII.—NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

Return of Sums expended on account of the British Museum, National Gallery, Scientific Works and Experiments, Geographical Society, Science and Art Department, &c., in the last Eleven Years; and of Sums expended on the Kensington Gore Estate since 1851. (Mr. Spooner.) 26th April, 1858. (313.)

THE sum expended for national collections and for the benefit of science was in 1847-48, 134,866*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; in 1848-49, 122,742*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; in 1849-50, 96,713*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; in 1850-51, 103,841*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; in 1851-52, 122,991*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; in 1852-53, 111,114*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; in 1853-54, there was expended 114,627*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; in 1854-55, 163,588*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; in 1855-56, 228,866*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; in 1856-57, 202,476*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; and in 1857-58, 214,574*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* In the purchase and laying out of the grounds and buildings on the Kensington Gore estate from 1851 to 1857 the sum expended was 316,896*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

No. LXXXIX.—SUSPENDED CANONRIES.

Return from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England of the total Sums allowed as Grants and Reductions from the 1st Day of January, 1840, to the 1st Day of July, 1858, to the several Chapters of England and Wales to pay Substitutes for performing the additional Duties imposed upon them by the Suspension of Canonries, specifying the Date of the last Grant or Reduction in each case. (Mr. William Ewart.) 8th July, 1858. (502.)

THE total sums allowed as grants or reductions amounted to 14,281*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; viz., Canterbury, 1,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Exeter, 2,400*l.*; Gloucester, 1,600*l.*; Norwich, 1,440*l.*; Peterborough, 875*l.*; Rochester, 1,650*l.*; Winchester, 1,150*l.*; and Worcester, 4,000*l.*

No. XC.—CHURCH ESTATES.

Seventh General Report from the Church Estates Commissioners.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

BETWEEN August, 1851, and March, 1857, the transactions approved by the Commissioners were 1,082 in number, and the value in fee of the estates so agreed to be dealt with exceeded 4,200,000*l.*

During the year ending March, 1855, the Commissioners approved the terms agreed upon in 259 cases; 241 being cases of sales of reversions, and 18 cases of purchase of leasehold interests, and the value in fee of the estates so agreed to be dealt with exceeds 800,000*l.* The aggregate number of cases enumerated in their yearly reports as approved was therefore 1,341; and the value of the property dealt with exceeds 5,000,000*l.* In 6 cases the Commissioners declined to approve the terms proposed.

No. XCL—QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

An Account of all Receipts and Disbursements by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty during the Year ending on the 31st Day of December, 1857. (51.)

THE receipts for the year amounted to 227,180*l.* 6*s.*, and the disbursements, 218,350*l.* 14*s.*; of which was paid to the clergy 76,264*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; paid for purchases, 25,518*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; loan on mortgage to build four glebe houses, 39,489*l.*; paid for erection of residence of houses, 35,513*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; return to donors of benefactions and free gift, 32,833*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

No. XCIL—BRITISH MUSEUM.

An Account of the Income and Expenditure of the British Museum for the Financial Year ended 31st of March, 1858; of the estimated Charges and Expenses for the Year ending 31st of March, 1859, and Sum necessary to discharge; number of Persons admitted; and Progress of Arrangement. (Lord John Russell.) 21st April, 1858. (219.)

THE receipts and expenses of the British Museum for the year ending the 31st March, 1858, were as follows;—Receipts: Balance on the 1st April, 1857, 16,735*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; grants for the years 1857-58, 66,400*l.*; sums received for dividends, &c., 1,356*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; amount granted for publication of cuneiform inscriptions, 1,500*l.*; total, 85,992*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Expenditure:—Salaries, 32,441*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; house expenses, 3,031*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; purchases and acquisitions, 16,919*l.* 9*s.*; bookbinding, cabinets, &c., 11,860*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; printing catalogues, 2,919*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; miscellaneous, 93*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*; expenditure for publishing cuneiform inscriptions, 505*l.* 16*s.*; total, 67,772*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* Balance on the 31st of March, 1858, 18,219*l.* 5*s.*

On account of the Bridgewater fund, there was a balance on the 31st of March, 1858, of 229*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* cash, and 12,992*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* stock, 3 per cent. consols. On account of the Farnborough fund, there was a balance on the 31st of March, 1858, of 545*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* cash, and 2,872*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* stock. On account of the Swiney fund, there was a balance in hand of 168*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* cash, and 5,019*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* stock. On account of the Birch fund, there was a balance on the 31st of March, 1858 of 563*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* stock.

The estimate of the sum required to defray the salaries and expenses of the British Museum for the years 1858-59 amounted to 79,275*l.* against 66,400*l.* granted for the years 1857-58.

During 1857 there were admitted to visit the British Museum, exclusive of readers, 621,034 persons, viz.:—17,632 in January, 16,368 in February, 18,009 in March, 45,060 in April, 177,355 in May, 93,148 in June, 65,866 in July, 48,474 in August, 32,181 in September, 27,653 in October, 20,872

200 C.—ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS AND EDUCATION.

in November, and 58,416 in December. In 1856, the number of visits was 361,714; in 1855, 334,089; in 1854, 459,262; in 1853, 661,113; and in 1852, 507,973. For the purpose of study and research, from January to April inclusive, the number of visits of readers was 19,242. The new reading-room was opened for readers on the 18th of May, and from that date to the end of the year, the number of visits of readers was 75,128; total, 94,370 in 1857. There were also 2,613 visits by artists and students to the galleries of sculpture for the purpose of study, 3,315 visits to the print room, and 2,316 visits to the coin and medal room. From the opening of the new reading-room, the 18th of May to the 31st of December, the number of books returned to the shelves of the general and other libraries was 170,849, or 908 per diem. Adding the number of volumes returned to the shelves of the reading-room, about 281,000, the whole amounts to 451,849, or 2,403 per diem. The number of readers during that period has been 74,833, on an average of 398 per diem. The reading-room having been kept open 188 days during this period, each reader has consulted, on an average since the new reading-room has been opened, six volumes per day.

The number of volumes added to the library amounts to 20,244, including music, maps, and newspapers, of which 730 were presented, 13,567 purchased, and 6,007 acquired by copyright.

New General Catalogue.—The number of titles written for this catalogue amounts to 35,285. The number of titles transcribed fourfold for this catalogue is 45,377, including 4,486 index slips. 79,624 titles have been laid down in one copy of this catalogue, and 153,711 in a second. The amalgamation of the catalogues, as far as the letter F inclusive, has been completed, and two copies bound each in 516 volumes. One of these copies has been placed in the reading-room.

Supplementary Catalogue.—The number of titles written for this catalogue amounts to 29,567, besides 421 Chinese; in all, 29,988.

No. XCIII.—ENDOWED SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

Return of the Cost of printing and distributing the Report and Evidence on the Endowed Schools of Ireland, and the Authority by which the same was printed and Copy of Explanation of the Secretary of the Endowed School Commission, and of Treasury Minutes dated 10th May, 1858 on the Subject. (Mr. Black and Mr. Hamilton). 25th March, and 11th May, 1858. (288).

THE cost of printing of each of the four volumes of the Evidence taken by the Commissioners of Inquiry into Endowed Schools in Ireland, was 5,201*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* There were printed and delivered 2,500 copies, and the paper used amounted to 34 tons. The report and evidence extended over 1,884 pages folio.

No. CX—TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire respecting the Expediency of Establishing Tribunals of Commerce, or of otherwise Improving the Administration of Justice in causes relating to Commercial Disputes. (413).

THE Committee was appointed on the 4th May, 1858, and it consisted of Messrs. Ayrton, Buchanan, Collier, Cross, Joseph Ewart, Ridley, Paull, Scholefield, Gard, Lyall, Hankey, Henry Gore Langton, John Benjamin Smith, Blake, and Basil Woodd.

The Committee reported, on the 12th July, 1858, that they have proceeded to take evidence on the subject referred to them, and have had the advantage of hearing the system of Tribunal of Commerce, as established in foreign countries, most fully laid before them by witnesses competent, from their knowledge and experience, to speak on the subject. They were not, however, prepared, upon the evidence as yet taken, to express any opinion on the expediency of establishing similar institutions in this country; but they have not had time to enter fully into this branch of the reference to them; and as they also believed that many important questions relating to the administration of justice in commercial disputes remained to be investigated, they recommended that the Committee be re-appointed next session to pursue the inquiry.

The following were the witnesses examined:—Mr. David Brown, M. Corr-Vander Maeren, of Brussels; Edward Blount, of Paris; Henry Dix Hutton; C. C. Crasemann, of Hamburgh; and Francis Lyne.

The following items are gathered from the evidence:—

Tribunals of Commerce in Foreign Countries.—At Bordeaux, if both parties prefer to go to a civil court, they can do so; but if either party prefer the Tribunal of Commerce, he can require the case to be decided there. There is no limitation of amount in regard to such tribunals in France. They take cognizance of everything which is of a commercial character, or which is done for the purpose of profit. When the disputes are not of a commercial nature, or the tribunal is otherwise incompetent, the defendant, or the party who has an interest in appealing, can appeal. But such cases seldom happen, not one in 1,000. Even where a very large sum is in dispute, provided the case be of a commercial character, the parties generally commence their proceedings before the Tribunal of Commerce. The competence of the Tribunals of Commerce extends over all commercial suits, that is, over all disputes arising between traders, or arising between one party being a trader and the other not, he being the defendant. The limit of the jurisdiction in Belgium, from which there is no appeal, is 80%, except it be a question of competency. Even if the dispute be not among merchants, wherever it has profit for its end, it may be brought before the Commercial court.

Judges.—The tribunal at Bordeaux is composed of a president, six judges, and four assistant-judges. The judges are selected from among

the whole commercial community, by a select list of voters taken from the first, and the heads of the commercial firms of Bordeaux, 120 in number. The number is made out by the prefect, and therefore it is in the hands of the crown. The Code de Commerce indicates the qualifications of those voters. Paragraph 618 gives the definition of the qualification:—"The judges and assistant-judges of the Tribunaux of Commerce shall be elected in an assembly composed of leading merchants, and principally of the chiefs of commercial houses of the longest standing, and the most to be commended for their honesty, spirit of order, and general good management." In Bordeaux there was a good attendance of judges. The judges are elected for two years, but may be re-elected. New men are elected as assistant-judges, and are afterwards promoted to be judges. The functions of the judges are purely honorary; still, in Bordeaux, the position was coveted. The office of judge of the Tribunal of Commerce is looked upon as one of great honour, and men actively engaged in business are anxious to become judges, though unpaid.

At Brussels, there are one president, eight judges, and eight assistant-judges. The judges are elected by ballot, by a certain number of merchants taken out of the totality of merchants of the district of Brussels. The list is formed by the provincial administration or government. The number of electors is twenty-five in districts under 15,000 souls; and it is increased one per thousand above that number. In the election of the members of the tribunal, the sitting judges preside. They convene together all the electors, and the election is made by ballot. The president calls the names of the electors, and each elector goes with the paper folded up, and hands it to the president, who puts it into an urn, and that is all. The government never interferes in the election of judges. The election of the president is always done apart from the others. The paper that names the president never contains any other names. There is sufficient security as to the respectability of the individuals elected, inasmuch as the individual is first named by the electors, he is afterwards referred to the minister of justice; and after the minister of justice gives his opinion, he sends it to the king, and until the nomination is signed by the king the judge is not nominated. The judges arrange as to their sittings, so that every judge has about three months' sitting each year, and twice a-week. The sittings are for three or four hours. The president must first have been a judge for two years, and be not less than forty years of age. In the Court of Commerce of Hamburgh, the president and vice-president are lawyers. Mr. Hutton was of opinion, that it is desirable to have an admixture of the commercial and the legal element. The Court should be composed of one legal judge and two commercial judges. In Hamburgh, every merchant visiting the Exchange is entitled to vote. The Assembly of Merchants is called "The Honourable Merchant," and it comprises all merchants and manufacturers dealing by wholesale.

Chamber of Commerce.—The Chamber of Commerce is a committee of

seven merchants, elected from the whole body at an assembly of merchants at the Exchange, who are called deputies. They are in fact a deputation of commerce, and as such they are the legal organ of the Exchange with the government. The Chamber of Commerce has members sitting, with a vote, on such public boards as have anything to do with commerce, such as the Board of Navigation, of Customs and Excise, Post Office, Emigrant Office, and other administrations. They also recommend the appointment of foreign consuls. The Chamber of Commerce meets weekly at their rooms at the Exchange, and oftener if required. The members retire annually, by seniority of election. The senior member but one presides; the senior member sits on the president's right, and gives advice.

Bankruptcy Cases.—The Tribunal of Commerce generally names one of its members, as *juge commissaire*, to preside over everything that takes place relative to bankruptcy. By the Code the whole jurisdiction in bankruptcy is vested in the Tribunals of Commerce. According to the French law, there are two kinds of bankruptcy; there is the commercial bankruptcy, and some persons, otherwise subject to the civil courts, may become bankrupt; and there is the *déconfiture*, which goes before the civil tribunals. All those engaged in trade, and licensed as traders, who fail to pay their debts, become bankrupt, and are subject to the Tribunals of Commerce. All those who are not licensed as traders, if they become insolvent, are subject to the civil jurisdiction. There was no complaint as to the expense. In Belgium, a clerk, or assignee, is also appointed, who acts under the superintendence of the assistant-judge. The clerk, or assignee, has a certain emolument out of the assets. The average sum expended for the working out and liquidation of each case of bankruptcy did not exceed 12*l*. The process of winding up is quickly gone through.

Salaries and Fees.—The salary of the first legal judge in Hamburg is 440*l*.; of the second judge, 375*l*.; and of the clerk, 250*l*. The clerk is the registrar; he takes down the proceedings. He is a lawyer. Then there are an assistant-clerk, a bankruptcy clerk, two copying clerks, two registrars, and a ship registrar. The whole salaries of the Court are about 1,735*l*. including judges and officers. In France, the office of commercial judge is purely honorary. The cost of a judgment in France is no more than twelve or fifteen francs; and including the execution, from twenty to twenty-five francs. In France, the largest sum given for pleading was 120*l*., besides the expense of the *avoué* or barrister's fees. In Hamburg the fees are settled by a tariff. The expenses are very low. The fees of the Court are, for final judgment, one-fourth per cent. upon the amount adjudicated. For every final sentence, where the subject is less than 40*l*., 2*s*. 6*d*.; for every final sentence, or decision, of more than 40*l*., exclusive of the stamp, and the writing out of the document, one-fourth per cent. upon the amount adjudicated. The whole yearly revenue from fees was only 540*l*. The advocate's fees are as follows:—For the first summons, under 40*l*., 1*s*.; above 40*l*., 2*s*. Judgment by default, under 20*l*., 3*s*. 3*d*.;

under 40*l.*, 6*s.* 3*d.*; above 40*l.*, 9*s.* 6*d.* Judgment in a suit in which contradictory proceedings take place, under 40*l.*, 9*s.* 6*d.*; above 40*l.*, 19*s.* For a commission, under 20*l.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*; under 40*l.*, 6*s.* 3*d.*; above 40*l.*, 9*s.* 6*d.* A commission of witnesses, under 20*l.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*; under 40*l.*, 4*s.* 9*d.*; above 40*l.*, 6*s.* 3*d.* for each witness. Publication of judgment, 1*s.* and 2*s.*; laying an attachment, 4*s.* 9*d.* and 9*s.* These fees, however, are irrespective of the barrister's fee. The barrister is paid by the party whom he represents, according to the time and trouble and the importance of the case. There is no fixed tariff for that. In the Hamburg Court of Commerce, the fees are as follows:—For a judgment by default, when the matter in dispute involves a less amount than 500 marcs banco, 40*l.*, 8*s.* For a judgment by default, when the *objectum litis* is above 500 marcs banco, 11*s.* For a contradictory, definitive, or interlocutory judgment, under 500 marcs banco, 11*s.* For a definitive, or interlocutory judgment, above 500 marcs banco, 24*s.*

Agréés.—The preliminaries of a suit before the French tribunals are performed by *agréés*, who are in a legal class attached to the tribunals, and somewhat similar to solicitors in this country. Sometimes, when the sum is very important, the parties have recourse to a barrister, and the barrister may plead; but, according to law, the person who appears before the tribunal must have a power of attorney from the complainant or defendant. The *avoués* are only engaged in civil causes; they are not employed in Tribunals of Commerce, whenever the *agréé* is specially appointed in connection with the Tribunals of Commerce, and does not practice in the civil courts. The *agréés* are paid by fees. They receive 15*d.* for each case which they conduct. The fees are fixed by tariff. The *agréé* is a properly licensed man, and he must be well qualified for his duties.

Arbitration.—At Bordeaux, the parties are sometimes referred by the tribunal to one of the judges, who, as arbitrator, generally effects a compromise between them. In Belgium, there is compulsory arbitration respecting adjustments between partners. The tribunal refers them to arbitration. Voluntary arbitration, independently of the tribunal, is rarely resorted to. In France, however, it is very general. The practice generally is to make either the president of the Tribunal of Commerce or the president of the Cour Impériale, or sometimes another individual, nominate the third arbitrator, if the parties cannot agree. In Hamburg, all contracts for grain have on their backs a printed stipulation, containing a clause of arbitration in case of difference respecting quality or otherwise. Another method of settling disputes in Hamburg is by commission of the president and vice-president of the court held at the mere application of the parties having commercial differences among them; they, perhaps, wish only to ascertain what is right and fair; they may apply to the legal judge for a commission directly, without any summons, just the same as a private sitting without any formalities. The judge will explain to the parties what the law is, and what chance they have in the court, so that in many cases the matter is settled without going

to court. Commissions for the same purpose are also ordered by the court after the first hearing, and in most cases they contribute to the settlement of the dispute. Of the whole number of disputes, more than one-half are thus settled; they are arranged, they are dropped, and the cases die a natural death. In 1857, there were in Hamburg 2,740 decisions, 132 appeals, and there were held 1,331 commissions, in which 1,074 cases were amicably settled.

Juries.—In the Tribunals of Commerce in France no juries are called. The judges are the jury of the fact. Many cases are tried in France without the assistance of a jury. Nor are there juries in Hamburg. The working of the Hamburg Court as to matters of law and fact was described as follows by Mr. Crasemann:—"The legal judge, on hearing the case, will, from the beginning to the end, fix his attention upon all legal points, upon all minor statements, upon, in fact, every sort of form, and everything that has to do with the law; he will apply the written law to it. He, being a permanent judge, has all the precedents of similar cases at his fingers' ends; he will have been trained to logical thinking by the study of the law, and will arrive at his conclusions in quite a different way from that of the mercantile judge. The mercantile judge, on hearing a case, will at once hit upon the real point at issue; he will not care anything about the legal forms, but he will leave that to the legal judge to explain afterwards to him, when they come to discuss the case between them. Knowing the usages of trade, knowing what the mercantile community understand as the rules of the contract, he will form a judgment upon the facts, and, from his own consciousness of what is right in mercantile dealings, will come to his conclusions. Now, by these two different ways, the result will generally be the same. Most of our decisions are given unanimously by the legal and mercantile judges; they most cheerfully co-operate. The legal judge finds his honour at stake, that he does not overlook the legal points in the case. If the cause afterwards comes by appeal before the supreme and more strictly legal courts—particularly such as the Supreme Court of Appeal in Lubec for the four free towns of Germany—if, in such appeal, it is found that the decision is reversed on legal grounds, that would affect the honour of the legal judge; his pride of office influences him. On the other hand, the merchant has the ambition that his fellow merchants on the Exchange of Hamburg, hearing of his decision in such and such a case, may approve of it; public opinion, in fact, is his corrector. Now the legal judge, being in constant contact with our Exchange—by which I mean the mercantile community—generally imbibes a mercantile spirit. In the interpretation of the existing laws, he will do what he can to meet the exigencies of the times; he will use his influence, if possible, to bring about a reform that may be wanted in a particular law; he will assist the mercantile interest in having certain rules established. By a repetition of these same decisions in certain cases, these rules become a precedent; everybody will know of it; and that is very important, as it prevents litigation and prevents disputes." In Belgium, if the

judges do not understand questions as to the usages of trade, they obtain information from persons in trade.

The following facts are gathered from the Appendix. In France, 202,756 new commercial cases were introduced in 1856, besides 11,306 old cases still pending from the preceding year. Of these, 183,481, or near nine-tenths, were brought before the 218 Tribunals of Commerce, and 30,581 before the 173 civil courts. Of the 214,062 cases before the tribunals, 203,521 cases were settled during the year, or 951 per 1,000. Of this number, 52,750, or 259 per 1,000, were defended cases; 98,123 cases, or 482 per 1,000, were judged by default; 3,481, or 17 per 1,000, were sent to arbitration; and 49,220, or 242 per 1,000, were withdrawn or abandoned. Of the 150,873 judgments given, 21,148, or 14 per cent., were subject to appeal; and 129,725, or 86 per cent., were final. The proportion of judgments, subject to appeal, is much less in commercial than in civil matters. In civil matters, the proportion was 56 per cent. Of the 21,148 judgments subject to appeal, 2,891 were appealed from; that is about 138 per 1,000. In 1856, there were opened 2,073 bankruptcies, or 558 per 1,000, on the declaration of the bankrupts; 1,377, or 370 per 1,000, on the demand of the creditors; and 267, or 72 per 1,000, at the request of the public minister. During the year only 4,086 bankruptcies, or 40 per cent. of the total number pending, were settled. Of these, 1,456, or 356 per 1,000, were settled by concordat; 1,674, or 410 per 1,000, by liquidation under the contract of the court; 814, or 199 per 1,000, by declaration of insufficiency of means; 144, or 35 per 1,000, by annulment of declaratory suits. The assets of the 3,130 bankruptcies, settled in 1856 by concordat or arrangement, amounted to 40,437,950 fr., of which 13,238,515 fr. was in real property, and 27,199,435 fr. in moveable property. The debts amounted to 131,204,518 fr., of which 13,704,184 fr. were due to mortgaged creditors, 4,830,370 fr. to privileged creditors, and 112,669,964 fr. to creditors by note of hand. After the payment of the mortgaged and privileged creditors, there remained to be divided between the creditors by note of hand, 21,903,396 fr., which produced a dividend of 19 fr. 44 c. per cent. The average dividend had been higher in 1854 and in 1855; it then exceeded 26 and 27 per cent.; but from 1851 to 1853 it was lower even than in 1856. The number of partnerships formed in 1856 was 4,159—viz., 3,063 partnerships in collective names, 619 in commandite, 340 by shares to bearer, 123 by nomination shares, and 17 anonymous. There were 728 sentences of arbitration. The extent of France being 53,028,002 hectares; the population, 36,039,364; and the amount of taxes on real property 161,951,903 fr.; there were 2,850 justices of peace, 453 chambers composing the tribunals, 1,656 presidents and judges, 1,178 supplementary judges, 4,334 barristers, 1,805 *avoués stagiaires*, 2,963 *avoués*, 7,626 sheriffs, and 9,631 notaries.

No. CXL—COURT OF CHANCERY.

Return of the state of the Suitors' Funds standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and the charges upon the same.

[Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.] (89.)

THE Suitors' Fund account for the year ending the 1st October, 1857, was as follows:—On the 1st October, 1856, there was a cash balance of 23,913*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; and during the year ending the 2nd October, 1857, the cash receipts amounted to 116,943*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of 140,856*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The total payments amounted to 58,589*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, and the surplus interest carried over to the Suitors' Fee Fund account was 59,041*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, making a total of 117,631*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, which, deducted from 140,856*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* balance and receipts, left a balance on the 1st October, 1857, of 23,225*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* The stock on hand, on the 1st October, 1856, was 4,218,381*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, of which there were sold, by authority of 5 Vict., c. 5, sect. 60, 313,391*l.* 17*s.*, leaving on hand 3,904,989*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* The Suitors' Fee Fund account for the year ending 25th November, 1857, was as follows:—On the 24th November, 1856, the balance on hand was 62,256*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* The receipts during the year amounted to 166,345*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, making a total of 228,602*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The payments amounted to 160,092*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance of cash, on the 24th November, 1857, of 68,510*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The sum of 5,741*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* cash, and 201,028*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* stock, was placed out, to provide for the officers of the High Court of Chancery from the 24th November, 1856, to the 24th November, 1857.

No. CXII.—COURTS OF PROBATE, AND OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Return from the Court of Probate of the Number of the Causes now Pending; Average Daily Number of Grants of Probate and Administration in London; Average Number of Certificates in answer to applications from District Registries; Average Number of Letters written Daily to District Registrars; Number of Hours at which Registrars attend at Office; and Number of Bills of Costs heretofore Taxed by the Registrars; and from the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, of the Number of Causes now Pending, and Number of Bills of Costs hitherto taxed by the Registrars. (The Lord Cranworth.) 31st May, 1858. (131 L.)

IN the Court of Probate, on the 2nd June, 1858, the number of causes pending was 139; the average daily number of grants of probate and administration in London, from the 8th March, 51; the average daily number of certificates, 66; the average daily number of letters written by the Registrars, not including circulars or correspondence from persons other than District Registrars, 10; from the corresponding department,

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upon several of which the Registrars are consulted, 20. The number of hours at which the Registrars attend at office, upwards of 7; and the number of bills of costs heretofore taxed, 3. In the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the number of causes pending was 130; and the number of bills of costs taxed by the Registrar, 5.

No. CXIII.—COURT OF SESSIONS (SCOTLAND).

Return of the Number of Causes Instituted and Decided in the Court of Session in Scotland, from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858, showing the number of causes ready for judgment, but not disposed of at the last of those dates.

[Presented according to Act of Parliament.] (43.)

In the Outer House, the number of causes for the first time enrolled before each Lord Ordinary was 1,388; the number of decrees in absence, 463; the number of final judgments pronounced in litigated causes was 592; the number of causes ready for debate, but not heard, was 154; and the number of causes at avizandum, 15.

In the Inner House, in the First Division, the number of reclaiming notes presented against judgments of Lords Ordinary was 191. The number of incidental and summary applications was 694. The number of final judgments pronounced in litigated causes, without the intervention of a jury, 226; and the number of causes tried by jury, 13. The number of causes ready for judgment on hearing counsel, or otherwise, 120 ordinary causes. In the Second Division, the number of reclaiming notes was 122; the number of incidental and summary applications, 595; the number of final judgments, 139; the number of causes tried by jury, 6; and the number of causes ready for judgment, 131.

No. CXIV.—CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Statement of the Amount of Constabulary Force employed in each County, County of a City, and County of a Town, in Ireland, on the 1st day of January, 1858.

[Pursuant to Act 6, Will. 4, c. 3, sect. 7.] (463.)

On the 1st January, 1858, the general force was 11,847, with 311 horses; and the reserve force 220, with 57 horses. The total expenditure, for the constabulary force of Ireland, was 573,792*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; other expenses, not applicable to any county, amounted to 94,907*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of 668,700*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Of this amount, 651,406*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* was borne by the public, and 17,293*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* was borne by counties, cities, and towns. There were in Ireland 12 magistrates, having a salary of 500*l.* per annum each; 1 having 461*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per annum, and 184*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* for lodging allowance; 5, 400*l.* salary, with 100*l.* lodging allowance; 42, 400*l.* salary, and 12, 300*l.* salary, without lodging allowance.

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No. CXVIII.—ORDNANCE SURVEY.

*Report of the Ordnance Survey Commission.**[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.]*

THE commission was issued on the 24th of December, 1857, and addressed to Baron Wrottesley, President of the Royal Society; the Earl of Rosse; Lord Brougham and Vaux; Sir George James Turner; Duncan McNeill, Lord Justice President of the Court of Session in Scotland; George Biddell Airey, Astronomer Royal; Edward Cardwell; Major-General Duncan Alexander Cameron; Dr. Richard Griffith; Isambard Kingdom Brunel; and Charles Blacker Vignoles. The object of the inquiry was defined to be—1. The principal purposes which the National Survey should subserve; 2. The progress which has been made in the survey, and the scales upon which the maps and plans have hitherto been drawn and published; 3. The change or changes in those scales, or in any of the details of the survey, which, according to the judgment of the Commissioners, should be made; and in the estimated cost of completing the survey of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, on the scales and in the manner recommended to be adopted.

The Commissioners reported on the 20th of May, 1858, as follows:—

1. As to the present state of the survey.

All England, with the exception of the six northern counties, has been surveyed for and mapped on the scale of one inch to the mile only, and it is believed that a few of the sheets on this scale, particularly in the southern counties, are inaccurate and require revision; but there is no evidence in the Ordnance Survey Office which enables us to state the extent of these inaccuracies, or the probable cost of revision.

Of the six northern counties, the whole of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, the greater part of Westmoreland, and the southern part of Northumberland, have been already surveyed for the larger scales (by which term we shall designate the 6-inch and 25-inch scales.) The two first-named counties have been plotted on the 6-inch scale, the three latter on that of 25 inches; and the triangulation and levelling have been commenced in Cumberland.

The whole of Yorkshire and Lancashire have likewise been engraved and published on the 6-inch scale, while Durham, or at least nine-tenths of it, is published on the 25-inch scale. In the south of Scotland all the cultivated districts, with the exception of a small portion of Lanarkshire and of Roxburghshire, have been already surveyed for the larger scales, and plotted on the scale of either 6 inches or 25 inches.

The counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Fife, Kinross, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, and the Island of Lewis, have been plotted for and engraved and published on the 6-inch scale; the county of Linlithgow has been published on both the 6-inch and 25-inch scales.

On the other hand, the counties of Ayr, Dumfries, Renfrew, Peebles, Berwick, Lanark, Forfar, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, have all been plotted for the 25-inch scale, and some of the counties last named are in course of publication on the 25-inch and 6-inch scales.

In Ireland, the whole country has been surveyed for the larger scales, and plotted, engraved, and published on the 6-inch scale.

Several towns throughout the United Kingdom have been surveyed, plotted, and published on various scales, varying from about 60 inches to 126·72 inches (equal to 1·500th) to the mile, and some of these, and indeed of other surveys performed by the Ordnance Corps, have been paid for by the parties requiring them.

2. The discussion of the changes which it may be expedient to recommend involves a reply to the first, third, and fourth of the four questions addressed to us.

For every purpose, civil or military, that can be subserved by a map, as distinct from a plan, the completion and publication of the 1-inch map of the United Kingdom within the shortest possible time is the first and most important desideratum. It is very generally admitted that this 1-inch scale is the largest that can be conveniently employed for geographical purposes, and on all those occasions when it is necessary to have a large extent of country under review at once. This, therefore, is the scale which is so much desiderated by civil engineers, geologists, other cultivators of science, and all others whose pursuits render it necessary to take a comprehensive grasp of their field of operations, or the district within which their avocations are circumscribed.

Accordingly, the Contour Committee of 1854 particularly and earnestly pressed on the attention of the Lords of the Treasury "the extreme importance of expediting in the greatest possible degree the completion of the general 1-inch map, in the preparation of which the most improved system of representing the features of the country should be employed. Every class of society is interested in this question, and scarcely any public work can be undertaken the progress of which may not be influenced in a greater or less degree by the result of your lordship's determination thereon." After so earnest an appeal to the Government from this Committee, it cannot be necessary to enlarge upon the subject. It is only fair, however, to mention that the course here recommended may involve the country in the cost of a double survey if it should hereafter be determined to survey for the larger scales such portions of the United Kingdom, to be mapped on the 1-inch scale, as have not yet been surveyed at all, and are not hereinafter recommended to be surveyed for the larger scales; but a survey on the 2-inch scale, without minute details, is said to suffice for the 1-inch map. We recommend that this risk be incurred, without waiting for a decision as to the adoption of the larger scales. The Contour Committee, to whose report we have already referred, consider "that the completion of the 1-inch map within the shortest practicable period is well worth the moderate additional expense that it would entail." The expense of a 1-inch map of the United Kingdom, as appears from the estimate of Colonel James, would be 279,972*l*.

There is a wide distinction between this 1-inch map, which can alone properly be called by that name, and the sheets on the larger, that is to say, the 6-inch and 25-inch scales, which are not maps, but cadastres or plans—a distinction which appears to have been occasionally altogether overlooked by those who have taken part in the discussions on the proper scale for the survey. No delay in the publication of the 1-inch map would be occasioned by surveying for the larger scales those parts of the United Kingdom which have not yet been surveyed at all; but some of those

parts, such as the Highlands of Scotland and portions of the six northern counties of England, consist of moor and mountain, and their survey for a cadastre or plan is of less comparative importance. At the same time there are considerations connected with the six northern counties which must not be lost sight of in arriving at a conclusion on the proper course to be hereafter pursued. In October, 1840, these six counties were included together in a Treasury minute, which directed their survey for the 6-inch scale, which was afterwards extended to the 2½-inch; and, as has already been mentioned, they are, with the exception of Cumberland, far advanced towards completion. We have ascertained from Colonel James that in that county the cultivated parts are so interlaced with the moorland parts that, to separate the two for the purpose of the survey, would occasion much inconvenience, and be attended with little saving of expense.

The advocates of a cadastre or plan generally prefer for such a plan scales varying from 20 inches to 26⅔ inches as distinguished from that of 6 inches, at least for all the cultivated parts of the United Kingdom. On this question, which formed the chief subject of discussion during the debates of 1856 and 1857 in the House of Commons, we are quite unanimous. We have no doubt that if it be conceded that there are national objects which render it expedient that a considerable sum of public money should be expended for the purpose of obtaining a cadastre of the kingdom, founded on a very accurate survey by scientific officers—such a plan, in short, as should be worthy of the nation, and fitted to contend with the best of the continental survey—that, if that be so, the survey should be for the larger scales, and plotted on a scale at least as large as 20 inches to the mile; and we think that among those scales, the scale actually adopted before the recent change in June, 1857, viz., that of 1-2500th, has advantages, to which we shall hereafter allude.

We therefore cannot recommend that the parts of the United Kingdom, as well uncultivated as cultivated, which still remain unsurveyed, should be completed on the 6-inch scale. This would involve an expenditure of 778,419*l.*, a sum far exceeding that required for the mere production of a map; while such a course of proceeding would not produce such a cadastre as, having regard to considerations dictated by a judicious economy, we should be disposed to adopt.

We cannot believe that any one who is well informed of the facts which bear upon this question can hesitate in arriving at a similar conclusion. In our view, therefore, of the questions referred to our consideration, the only subject which seems to us involved in any real difficulty is, to determine whether any such necessity as that above adverted to has yet arrived, or is likely to arrive? The consideration, likewise, as to the extent to which our decision ought to be influenced by the existing anomalous state of the survey, is somewhat embarrassing. We proceed, therefore, to give our reasons for the opinion above expressed.

These reasons are grounded on the following considerations:—

1st. That when the survey has been actually made in sufficient detail to be plotted either on 6-inch, or any larger scale up to 26⅔ inches, the additional expense of plotting on such a scale as that of 2½ inches instead of 6 inches bears an exceedingly small proportion to the whole cost of extending the 1-inch map to the cadastral dimensions; and that, small as that addition is, the expense, including that of drawing and publication, is

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likely to be soon repaid by a very moderate sale of the large plans to the public.

And 2ndly. That there are certain public objects which are better subserved by the 25-inch than the 6-inch plans, and some that can be adequately subserved by the largest scales only. Thus, as to the first point, that of cost, the costs of completing the survey of the United Kingdom on the 6-inch and the 25-inch scales respectively are in the proportion of 2,096,304 to 2,686,764, or the additional cost according to that estimate would be 28 per cent. But then we must remember that this comparison affords no fair criterion, inasmuch as the former of the two sums above-named does not include Yorkshire and Lancashire, six Scotch counties, and Ireland, which have been already plotted on the 6-inch scale. Colonel James estimates that additional cost at one-seventh only. The small additional cost of the 25-inch scale is due to the new improvement which the present able superintendent, Colonel James, has introduced into the survey. These improvements will doubtless receive still further development as the art of photography and kindred arts advance. The second point, as to the relative merits of the larger scales, may be considered as depending on the solution of the important question at which we have now arrived, viz., what are the principal purposes which a national survey ought to subserve? On the true solution of this question our decision must depend.

It is clear that such a survey should subserve all the purposes from which national or public benefits, properly so called, will certainly accrue; but should the resulting benefits, or a large portion of them, be dependent on contingencies, and the pecuniary advances demanded from the nation considerable in amount, it might be prudent to wait till the events have happened on which such contingencies depend, unless, indeed, the work should be already so far advanced as to render its abandonment before completion inexpedient.

The purposes which a national survey should subserve may be divided into two classes. The first includes the wants of the State, either for military purposes, for levying taxes or rates on real property, or in carrying into effect any legislative measures relating to land, over which the State may exercise a direct superintendence, as, *e.g.*, measures for the registration of the title to lands, measures giving facilities to the transfer of landed property, and so forth. Measures of public policy so extensive may be recognized as national objects in a qualified sense.

The second class includes the wants of the public as individuals, where such wants are not confined to any particular section of the community, and where they cannot be satisfied by private enterprise. The principal among these is the necessity for a general geographical map of the country, which is not likely to be constructed by individuals in such a way as either to give the general form of the country with accuracy, or plans of different portions which admit of exact juxtaposition. This want takes precedence of all others, and has been already provided for by the recommendation above given. The next desideratum under this second head is the supply of numerical data, or definitions of the positions of well-marked points, by which private surveys may be facilitated, and surveys of limited districts may be connected as parts of one great plan, such as the primary and secondary triangulation of the survey, and the level and bench marks alluded to in the Report of the Contour Committee of 1854. The third desideratum under this head is, such surveys of special districts as are likely to produce in their contingent appli-

cation important public benefits, whether as aiding in other surveys, in the tracing the course of railways or canals, in giving materials for plans in reference to water supply to towns, drainage, and so forth, or in promoting the sciences of geology, geodesy, and others.

Now, when the Tithe Commutation Acts passed, a demand arose for first-class plans of a scale as large as from 20 to 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the mile. That demand has been imperfectly supplied by plans for the most part constructed in a hasty and impromptu manner, of which about one-sixth only can properly be described as answering the description of first-class plans, and many of the remainder are very imperfect and inaccurate. These plans, though obtained at an estimated cost of two millions of money, are no substitute for such a cadastre founded on a scientific survey as we have above described, because they are not published, because they relate only to the titheable districts of the kingdom, which are not always co-extensive with the parishes; and, moreover, having been made on no uniform principle, they could never be juxtaposed so as to form together a national cadastre.

Such a State necessity as above described having once arisen, it is manifestly not unlikely to arise again, and we find, in point of fact, that in Ireland two Acts of Parliament, the Poor Law and the Encumbered Estates Acts, have passed within a very recent period, which rendered an accurate plan of the real property of the kingdom, if not absolutely necessary, at least in the highest degree useful; and we have the letter of one of our own body, the Commissioner of Valuation under the first-mentioned Act, and that of one of the Commissioners under the second, bearing testimony to the great utility of the 6-inch plans, and showing also that a scale larger than six inches would in some cases have better subserved the purposes of those Acts.

In England, again, certain measures have been in contemplation for several years, having for their object the registration of the titles to real property; and we have the evidence of Commissioners who were appointed to consider this matter, and reported in 1850 and 1857 respectively, and of other able lawyers, from which it may be inferred, that plans on a scale as large or larger than 6 inches are, if not absolutely essential, at least likely to prove extremely useful in carrying into effect any such scheme. It appears likewise that the one-inch map is useless for all such purposes in connection with real estate as we have adverted to; and for many of these purposes, such as registration for example, the scale of 6 inches would be inconveniently small, for it would be impossible on any scale much smaller than 25 inches to obtain the acreage by measurement from the plan itself, or to insert the reference numbers on all the separate fields or tenements. Measures, again, are in contemplation for facilitating the transfer of real property, and we have the evidence of an eminent conveyancer that maps on a scale as large as 25 inches are of the highest value and importance in conveyances of landed property. The circumstance, again, that many parishes have incurred considerable expense in procuring plans on a large scale for the purposes of assessment and rating, is the best evidence of their utility for such objects. Again, the witnesses we have examined have no doubt, and there can be no hesitation in believing, that in the progress of time other public improvements will be brought forward and carried into operation which will create a new demand for accurate plans on a large scale.

It has been objected, that such plans will require constant revision; and one of our witnesses has stated that they will become obsolete in ten years.

We think that this is an exaggerated statement of the difficulty, but it must be remembered that the Corps of Engineers must always be maintained; and the Superintendent of the Survey states, from the experience he has gained, that the revision may be effected at a small cost. Upon the whole, therefore, it appears that though the adoption of some of the measures, the execution of which will be greatly assisted by plans on a scale as large as 25 inches, is still uncertain, and may possibly remain so for some time longer, yet that both in England and in Ireland important public measures have already been carried into effect which have created a demand for such plans—a demand which any plan or map on a smaller scale will of course not supply. Again, on referring to our former statement, we find that surveys sufficiently detailed to be plotted for a scale of 25 inches are actually in progress, but not completed, in two northern counties in England, and in small portions of two counties in Scotland; and that, with that exception, all the cultivated districts of the South of Scotland have been thus surveyed. On the other hand, surveys upon that scale have been commenced in seven other Scotch counties, but not completed.

In Ireland, as before mentioned, the six-inch plans are completed, and seven counties in which accurate details were not taken in the first instance, have been revised and made complete for valuation and assessment purposes. Armagh alone remains for revision, and its revision should be of course completed. In Ireland also it has been necessary to enlarge the plans of about 700 towns from the six-inch scale, on account of its insufficiency for valuation purposes. Again, in the case of transfers of land under the Encumbered Estates Act, the six-inch plans of upwards of 2,000,000 of acres had to be enlarged for the purposes of sales under that Act.

Having therefore arrived at the conclusions,—

1st. That the immediate completion of the one-inch map is beyond all question the most important object in a national point of view; and

2nd. That the expense required for the survey for the 25-inch scale exceeds by so small a proportion the expense required for the six-inch, as to leave no doubt that when either is adopted the preference should be given to the survey on the 25-inch scale, which furnishes also the materials for the publication of the six-inch and one-inch;—

We were led to consider which of the following plans it would be our duty, in conformity with these conclusions, to recommend for immediate adoption, viz. :—

1. The completion of the survey of the United Kingdom on the 25-inch scale, which would require an expenditure of	£ 2,686,764
2. The completion of Great Britain on the 25-inch scale, and of Ireland, with revision, on the six-inch scale	2,430,764
3. The completion of the United Kingdom on the 25-inch scale, except those parts which have been already completed on the six-inch	2,285,129
4. The completion of the whole United Kingdom on the one-inch only	279,972
And 5. The completion of the survey, by surveying that part of the United Kingdom which has not been yet surveyed, for the following scales, viz., cultivated parts for the 25-inch, moorland parts for the one-inch	553,066

We are of opinion that the question principally lay between the last two plans; and, upon the whole, considering the advanced state of the survey on the larger scale in the cultivated parts of the country still remaining to be surveyed, and the disadvantage of dismissing a large body of trained men already employed in its completion, we have decided on recommending the last plan, *i. e.*, the completion as speedily as possible of the survey of the United Kingdom; that the cultivated parts unsurveyed should be surveyed for the 25-inch scale, and the moorland for the one-inch; and that the one-inch map of the United Kingdom, and also the plans or cadastres of the cultivated parts, should be published. This recommendation will involve no delay in the publication of the one-inch map.

The completion of the one-inch map, and the perfecting and publication of such surveys as we have recommended, will embrace a period of seven years, which may be extended even to eight years by the difficulty of procuring competent hill sketchers and engravers; and it will furnish employment during the same period to the establishment and staff at Southampton; a consideration of real importance, for nothing could be more injudicious than any hasty resolution which would involve the abandonment of an institution which has been brought to a state of great perfection at a considerable cost to the country, and which it would take many years and a large outlay to restore again to its present condition. This would be an act of doubtful policy, under any circumstances; but the danger and inexpediency of adopting such a course are still further rendered manifest by a perusal of the history of the Ordnance Survey, which exhibits the frequent changes and costly vacillations of opinion which have marked the progress of this great national work. We believe that, when the proper period arrives for adopting a final resolution, sufficient data will exist for enabling the Legislature to come to a sound decision on a question which should be discussed with that calmness and absence from undue bias which its proper determination certainly demands.

In addition to the surveys above recommended, it is possible that the exigencies of the State may occasionally call for a small outlay of money and time for special surveys for particular objects; as for example, it appears that the one-inch map is too small for hydrographical purposes; it might, therefore, be desirable that a small strip of land adjoining the coast should at all events be surveyed and drawn on the six-inch scale, by which, in the opinion of the hydrographer, a large saving would be effected.

It will be convenient that we should now shortly recapitulate our recommendations. We recommend:—

1st. That the 1-inch map of the United Kingdom be forthwith completed, engraved, and published.

2ndly. That the survey of the northern counties of England and of the counties of Scotland proceed contemporaneously, and be completed and published, the cultivated districts on the 1-2500th scale, and the whole on the 6-inch and 1-inch scales, except the Highlands of Scotland, which are to be surveyed for the 1-inch scale only.

3rdly. That the revision of the 6-inch plans of Ireland be completed.

4thly. The final determination of the question as to the expediency of extending the survey on the 1-2500th scale to the whole United Kingdom, or the whole of the United Kingdom except Ireland, to be left to the decision of the Legislature, when the contemplated measures, with which it is more immediately connected, may have been adopted.

No. CXIX.—ORDNANCE SURVEY (SCOTLAND).

Return of the Names of Parishes in Scotland which have been either wholly or in part surveyed and plotted, under the Ordnance Survey, since the 30th June, 1857; and of the total number of Acres in Scotland which have been plotted on the 6-inch scale, and of the number plotted on the 25-inch scale, since 30th June, 1857. (Sir Denham Norreys, 27th April, 1858.) (293).

THIRTEEN parishes in the counties of Roxburghshire, Dumbartonshire, Lanarkshire, and Forfarshire, have been plotted at the scale of 1-2500 for the cultivated districts, and 6 inches to a mile for the uncultivated districts; and two parishes in Roxburghshire and Lanarkshire have been plotted at the scale of 6 inches. The total number of acres in Scotland which have been plotted on the 6-inch scale was 166,910 acres, and on the 1-2500th scale, 375,995 acres.

No. CXX.—METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Return showing the Balance of Monies paid over by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, to the Metropolitan Board of Works; the sums assessed upon, and received from, the several Parishes within the district of the Metropolitan Board of Works, since the formation of the Board in 1855, and the sums expended in each of the Parishes during the same period. (Mr. Butler, 15th June, 1858.) (306.)

THE balance of monies paid over by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, to the Metropolitan Board of Works, was 47,839*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the Main Intercepting Drainage Exchequer Bills in credit, 139,500*l.*; making, in all, 187,339*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The sums assessed upon the several parishes, since the formation of the Board, amounted to 98,457*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, and the sums received during the same period, to 10,310*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The sum expended from the 1st January, 1856, to 31st July, 1857, amounted to 200,618*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, of which 112,593*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* in works of sewerage.

No. CXXI.—REGISTERED ELECTORS.

A Return of the Number of registered Electors of England and Wales entitled to Vote at Elections for Knights of the Shire, in respect of Property situated within the Limits of any City or Borough. (Mr. Knightley, 1st March, 1858.) (108).

IN England and Wales there were 95,471 county electors registered for property situated within the limits of each borough; the total constituency of the counties or divisions of the counties being 504,065.

No. CXXII.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

THE names of 1,366,633 persons were enrolled on the national registers during the year: commemorating the entrance of 657,453 living children into the English community, the removal of 390,506 men, women, and children from its ranks by death, and the matrimonial union of 318,674 persons, by whom 159,337 new families were founded.

The natural increase of population, by the excess of births over deaths, was 266,947. By a defect of the English Registration Act, no one is bound under a penalty to give the registrar notice of any birth; and in consequence a certain number of births is not registered. Hence the natural increase of the English population is understated, by taking the difference between the registered births and the deaths, which are nearly all registered. On account of the interference of emigration and immigration, of which no records are kept, it is difficult to estimate accurately the number of unregistered births. For the same reasons the actual increase of the population since the last census cannot be accurately determined. Yet for practical purposes a sufficiently near approximation can be obtained; and the results on two of the most probable hypotheses do not differ considerably. Thus if it be assumed that the population has increased at the same rate since 1851 as it did in the previous ten years, the population of England and Wales must have been 19,107,366 in the middle of the year 1856; while by the method here employed, which takes the excess of births over deaths as its basis, the population at the above date must have been 19,045,187. The latter number, on account of the excess of emigration during the period, is probably the nearest to the truth; and it is to the former number as 1·0000 to 1·0033. Thus the annual rate of mortality per cent. given is 2·050; and by the other method it becomes 2·044, which differs from the first only to the extent of ·006. The natural increase of the people was 731 daily. The annual rate of increase was 1·375 per cent. by the adopted method. The marriages exceeded by 7,224, the births by 22,410, the marriages and births of the preceding year; and the deaths were less by 35,197 than the deaths of that year. Hence the natural increase of the population was unusually great. The population of the United Kingdom has not only increased at home, but has sent out a swarm of emigrants. The number of English and Welsh emigrants was 64,527, or, if we add a due proportion of the numbers whose birthplace is not returned, 72,215; while the Scotch emigrants were 13,467, the Irish emigrants 80,269. 10,603 foreigners sailed also from our ports. In the aggregate, 176,554 emigrants were returned by the Emigration Commissioners, of whom about 165,951 were natives of these islands, now the *officina gentium* of the north, which no longer sends forth armed barbarians over the settled states of Europe, or over the seas on piratical excursions, but distributes peaceful settlers over the uncultivated lands of Australia and of America. In the year 1856, the rate of marriage in the population was 1·674 to 100 persons living, of births, 3·452; of deaths, 2·050; or 1 person married to

every 60 persons living; 1 child was born to every 29 living, and 1 person died to every 49 living. Upon an average of nineteen years the annual rate per cent. of marriage was 1·634; of birth, 3·285; of death, 2·236; or 1 person married to every 61, 1 birth to every 30, and 1 death to every 45 persons living.

MARRIAGES.

133,619 marriages were celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church, and 25,718 otherwise. The proportion of persons who married according to the rite of the Church was 84 in 100.

Of the marriages according to the rites of the Established Church, 9 were stated to be by special licence, 21,336 by licence, 104,280 by banns, 4,045 by superintendent registrars' certificate; in the registry of 3,949 marriages these distinctions were not recorded by the clergy. Calculating upon the above number, it appears that of 100 of these marriages, 16·5 were by licence, 80·4 by banns, and 3·1 by certificate. The proportions were the same in the previous year.

It will be observed that the marriages by licence, exhibiting some fluctuation, increased progressively up to the year 1854; in the year 1855 they fell off; but in the year 1856 they again increased, and exceeded the number of such marriages in the year 1854 by 288. Thus in the year 1856 a greater number of persons married by licence than had ever married before in that way. The marriages by banns also increased, but they did not equal in number the marriages by banns in 1854.

It was laid down in the two previous reports as the result of the returns, that a high price of wheat depresses marriage among the classes who marry by banns to a greater extent than it depresses marriage among the classes who marry by licence. Thus in the six years when the price of wheat was highest, the annual marriages per cent. on the population were ·801, of which ·134 were marriages of the higher and middle classes, who when they belong to the Established Church marry by licence, and ·667 were artisans and labourers. When the price of wheat was lowest these proportions became ·831, and ·127, and ·704. This principle is further confirmed by the experience of another year. The average price of wheat in 1856 was 69s. 2d. a quarter; the marriages by banns were in the proportion of 4·888 to 1 marriage by licence. In the previous year, when the price of wheat was 74s. 8d., the proportions were 4·883 to 1. In the five years when the price of wheat ranged from 38s. 6d. to 50s. 1d., and was 42s. 9d. on an average, the marriages by banns were to the marriages by licence as 5·530 to 1, and ranged from 5·429 to 5·666 to 1. The number of marriages in the registered places of Roman Catholics was 7,527, or a fourth part less than the number, 9,710, in the registered places of other Christian denominations not of the Established Church. 8,097 marriages were contracted in the offices of superintendent registrars, without the performance of any religious rite. The number of Protestants and others who married was to the number of Roman Catholics who married in registered places as 20 to 1. Of 100 couples who married, 84 chose to be married according to the rites of the Church of England, 5 according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, 6 according to the customs of other Christian denominations, and 5 were married by the civil contract. The Quakers married in unusual numbers; their marriages in the last three years were 52, 57, and 72. Their marriages in the last year were only exceeded in the years 1845 and

1847. The marriages of Jews appear to be multiplying in England and Wales rapidly; the number in the registers of 1841 was 113, the number in 1849 was 229, and the numbers in the three years, of which 1856 was the last, were 287, 224, and 312.

Marriages of Minors.—9,120 young men and 29,218 young women married under twenty-one years of age. Of 100 men who married 5·72, of 100 women who married 18·34, were under age. Early marriages have been growing every year since 1848 more common. The proportion of young women under age was 13 in 100 married for the seven years 1841-47; and it increased every year afterwards up to 18 in 1854, which was again surpassed by the number 18·34 in 1856. The proportion of young men under age increased in the same years, but not to the same extent. This involves an important change. It affects essentially the manners, the economy, and the increase of the population: it deserves to be carefully studied.

It is necessary to bear in mind, that the mere fact that the proportion of marriages under age is higher in one population than in another absolutely proves that the disposition to early marriage differs only when the proportional numbers of unmarried women under and above twenty-one years of age is the same; for the real relative tendency to early marriage is measured in two populations, by dividing the annual marriages of minors in those populations by the numbers living unmarried at the corresponding ages.

In London only 2·43 of 100 men, and 11·31 of 100 women, married under age; but this low proportion is partly due to the fact, that into London immigration introduces an excess of adults of the marriage ages, thus leaving the proportional number of minors living in London comparatively small. The five counties which supplied the lowest proportion of males who married under 21 years of age were Middlesex 2·38, Surrey 2·63, Herefordshire 2·80, Westmorland 2·82, and North Riding of Yorkshire 3·34. The five counties which supplied the highest proportion of males were Northampton 8·78, Staffordshire 9·41, Hunts 10·07, Cambridge 10·27, Beds 10·90. The counties which supplied the lowest proportion of females who married under 21 years of age were Herefordshire 10·92, Middlesex 12·03, the counties of North Wales 12·26, Shropshire 12·63, Somersetshire 13·16; while in Huntingdonshire 23·49, Cambridgeshire 24·55, the West Riding of Yorkshire 24·84, Durham 26·96, and Staffordshire 29·26, the proportion of young women marrying under the age of 21 was highest.

Re-marriages.—22,214 widowers and 14,915 widows re-married; 14,462 widowers married spinsters, and 7,163 widows married bachelors. Of 100 men who were married, 13·94 were widowers; of 100 women, 9·36 were widows. In the eight following counties more than 15 in 100 men marrying were widowers: Oxfordshire 15·04, Bedfordshire 16·01, Norfolk 15·66, Wiltshire 16·64, Somersetshire 15·99, Rutlandshire 15·69, Nottinghamshire 15·45, Cheshire 15·47. In London 10·83, Hampshire 11·04, Herefordshire 10·50, Staffordshire 10·86, Warwickshire 10·66, Lancashire 10·33, and Durham 10·01. The proportion of widows exceeded 10 in 100 women married. These numbers are regulated partly by the mortality, and partly by the disposition to re-marriage in the several counties.

Signatures of Persons Married.—113,437 men and 95,204 women wrote their names; 45,900 men and 64,133 women made their marks, in signing the marriage register. 71 in 100 men wrote their names, and 29 made marks.

In 100 women, 60 wrote their names, and 40 made marks. If it is grievous to see how defective the elementary education of the people was about fifteen years ago, it is, on the other hand, gratifying to find in the table proofs of progress. The number of women who wrote their names increased from 51 to 60 in 100 during the years 1841 to 1856; the number of men who wrote their names increased from 67 to 71 during the same period. We have thus evidence of the progress of elementary learning from about the year 1826 to the year 1841, and may hope that the progress since that date has not been at a slower rate. The intermarriages of persons who write their names with persons who sign by marks throws curious light on our social combinations. The last report contained some observations on the subject. In the year 1856, we find that in 81,542 marriages both parties wrote their names; that in 45,557 marriages one wrote and one signed with a mark; and that in 32,238 marriages both parties signed with marks. The greatest possible number of marriages in which both parties could write their names was 95,204, for that was the total number of the marrying women who could write, while the actual number of such marriages, 81,542, was less by 13,662 than the possible number. Again, the utmost number of marriages in which both parties could not write was limited by the number of men, 45,900, who could not write, while the actual number of such marriages was 32,238, or less by 13,662 than the possible number. If we now turn to the marriage of a man or woman who could write with a man or woman who could not write, it is found that 45,557 such marriages took place. Of the 318,674 persons marrying, 208,641 could write, 110,033 could not write; and it is evident, therefore, that, if instead of 45,557 the whole of the 110,033 persons who could not write had married 110,033 persons who could write their names, these, with 49,304 marriages between persons who could write, would make an aggregate number of 159,337 families in which either the husband or the wife, or both, could write. This arrangement would be advantageous in some respects, as under it either the father or the mother in every family would be able to read and write; but it is overruled by the disposition of educated people living in each others' society to intermarry. Given the number of men and women, educated and uneducated, as they may conventionally be called, the number of mixed marriages can be calculated by a simple mathematical formula, upon the hypothesis that the two classes of men and women marry indifferently. The results of the calculation are given in the annexed table. The number of mixed marriages is less by 27,527 than it would have been had no selection existed.

	Numbers if no selection had existed.	Numbers as given in the Registers.	Difference.
Husband and wife write	67,779	81,542	plus 13,763
Husband or wife writes (mixed marriages)	73,084	45,557	minus 27,527
Husband and wife do not write	18,474	32,238	plus 13,764

Upon comparing this table with the similar table of the last report, it will be observed that the figures in the fourth column of the two tables headed "Difference" are nearly the same; and that while the number of marriages in which the husband and wife do not write have increased by only 99, the

number of marriages in which both husband and wife write has increased by 4,808.

Registered Buildings for the Solemnization of Marriages.—The number of these buildings on the register at the end of the year 1856, was 3,811; 1,322 of the number belonged to the Independents, 854 to the Baptists, 672 to the various sects of Wesleyan Methodists, 157 to the Unitarians, 473 to the Roman Catholics. The buildings of the following modern sects are not so numerous:—The Latter-day Saints have 1 building registered for their marriages, the Catholic and Apostolic Church has 15, the New Church has 19 buildings.

BIRTHS.

Births (exclusive of the still-born).—657,453 children were born alive in the year, and the annual birth rate was 3·452 per cent., the average birth rate of the 19 years having been 3·285; it is the highest birth rate in the English records. As has been already observed, all the births are not registered; and it must be borne in mind that the increase in 19 years, from 3·029 to 3·452, is in some degree due to the progress of the registration of births, which is partly voluntary and partly dependent on the zeal of the registrars in acquiring information. The estimated number of women of the age of 15-45 was 4,484,003, about 670,602 bore children in the year; consequently 3,813,401 women of this age, that is 85 in 100 of them, or nearly six out of seven, bore no children. The resources for maintaining the supply of the population of England and Wales are thus abundant. Durham 4·596, and Staffordshire 4·303, are the counties in which the birth rate is highest. In eight English counties the birth rate was below 3 per cent.; Hertfordshire 2·995, Berkshire, 2·974, Herefordshire 2·931, Dorsetshire 2·911, Somersetshire 2·884, Rutlandshire 2·843, Devonshire 2·827, Westmorland 2·797. In North Wales the birth rate was 2·911; in South Wales 3·548; in Monmouthshire 3·800. The birth rate is generally low in the agricultural, high in the mineral and manufacturing counties.

Sex.—335,541 boys and 321,912 girls were registered, so to 100·0 girls 104·2 boys were born alive. The proportions differ in the several counties. Thus in Surrey out of London, the boys were rather less than the girls in number; while in Wiltshire 109·3 boys were born to 100·0 girls. It is the first year that Wilts has stood at the head of this list. The proportions fluctuate from year to year.

Seasons.—The births were most numerous, 173,263, in the second quarter, and least numerous in the third quarter of the year. If the average number of quarterly births be represented by 1,000, the proportional numbers in the four quarters will be represented by 1,035, 1,060, 952, and 953. In the previous year these proportionals were very different: 1,060, 1,044, 966, and 930.

Children born out of Wedlock.—42,651 children, namely, 21,655 boys and 20,996 girls, were born out of wedlock in the year. The proportion is 6·5 born out of wedlock, to 93·5 born in wedlock in every 100 children born, or nearly as 1 to 14. The proportional number of illegitimate children is higher than it was in the two previous years. This is observed in London, in Lancashire, in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, in Northamptonshire, in Bedfordshire, in Norfolk, in Dorsetshire, in Gloucestershire, in Warwickshire, in Leicestershire, in Nottinghamshire, in Derbyshire, and in Monmouthshire. The increase is chiefly in the manufacturing counties,

where the proportion is not generally high. In five counties more than 9 in 100 children are born out of wedlock: Cumberland 10·5, and Westmorland 10·5, are at the head of the list; Norfolk 10·3 is nearly equally bad; Shropshire 9·4, and Herefordshire 9·3, are little better. In the following counties less than 6 in 100 children are born out of wedlock: Kent 5·9, Huntingdon 5·6, Devon 5·6, Cornwall 5·1, Stafford 5·8, Warwick 5·7, Durham, 5·4, Monmouth 5·3. In London the proportion of children so registered is 4·2. In the parts of Surrey and Middlesex out of London the proportions are 4·7 and 4·9. In the large towns, it is probable that the children born out of wedlock are not registered to the same extent as other children.

The proportional number of children who are born without the means of sustenance and of education, which the marriage of the parents supplies, is shown with considerable accuracy; and the degree of this evil in different counties is measured. Where the proportion of illegitimate children is low, it must not, however, be assumed at once that this implies in all cases superior morality in the population; for the manners of different counties greatly vary, and immorality displays itself in many ways besides those which have for their result the birth of children out of wedlock.

DEATHS.

390,506 deaths were registered in the year, or less by 35,197 than the deaths in the previous year; and the rate of mortality was 2·050 per cent., or little more than 20 deaths in 1,000. This is the lowest rate observed. The average annual rate of mortality in the nineteen years was 2·236 (nearly 22 in 1,000); and the rate ranged from 2·050 (one in 49) to 2·512 (one in 40).

Sex.—The mortality was at the rate of 2·125 per cent. among males, 1·978 per cent. among females; showing an excess of 0·147 among males. The deaths of males were to the deaths of females as 104 to 100. The female population exceeds the male population; and if an equal given number of males and females be taken, the deaths it will be found were in the proportion of 107 males to 100 females. On an average of the nineteen years the mortality of males was to the mortality of females as 108 to 100.

It will be observed that the mortality is raised in some years much above the average rate, and that the depression in the rate is not to the same extent. In unhealthy populations the range in the mortality rate is much higher than the range among healthy people.

The mean mortality of females is lower than the mean mortality of males, yet the range is more extensive.

Localities.—The mortality in 1856 was below the average in every county of England, except in Durham. In some counties the mortality was unusually low: thus the mortality was 15 in 1,000 in Westmorland; less than 16 in 1,000 in Dorsetshire and the great county of Lincolnshire; less than 17 in 1,000 in Oxfordshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Rutlandshire, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. The mortality of London was less than 22 in 1,000. The mortality was highest in Durham (24·54), and in Lancashire (25·54); where, with all their energy, many of the governing bodies have left the towns deplorably destitute of satisfactory sanitary arrangements.

Ages.—The mortality varies at every age. It is lowest at some period between the age of ten and fifteen years. In the year 1856 the rate at that

age was 450 per cent. in both sexes, or 4.5 deaths in the year to 1,000 living; the average mortality of boys during nineteen years being 5.27, of girls 5.48. The vital force, or the power of resisting dissolution, increases rapidly from the date of birth up to this age of puberty; so that every year a child's chances of living grow greater. After the age of puberty, when the body in every other respect is acquiring strength, the power of resisting disease declines slowly up to some age about 55 years, and then more rapidly. Thus in the first five years of life 68 in 1,000 boys, 59 in 1,000 girls die annually; in the second five years (age 5-10) of life, 7 in 1,000 boys, and 7 in 1,000 girls die annually. In the ages commencing at 15, the deaths to 1,000 males living in each of the successive periods of ten years, up to the age 55, were nearly 7, 9, 12, 17; at 55 and upwards 30, 61, 129, 263, 322. The female mortality follows the same law; but it was lower at all ages except 5-10, 15-35, 95 and upwards, than the mortality of males. At all ages, and in the two sexes, the mortality was below the average in the year 1856.

The Seasons.—The winter quarter of 1856 was mild, and 103,014 deaths were registered, whereas the deaths in the severe winter quarter of 1855 had amounted to 134,542. The relative rates of mortality in the seasons of 1856, taking 1,000 as the standard, were 1,061 and 1,031 in the winter and spring quarters, 928 and 980 in the summer and autumn quarters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Registrar-General of Scotland supplied the means of completing the statistics of Great Britain, which contained a population estimated at 22,087,706, viz., England and Wales 19,045,187, Scotland 3,042,519.

It is questionable whether all the marriages are registered in Scotland; but the registration of births and deaths is enforced by a compulsory clause in the Registration Act. The proportion of registered marriages is much lower in Scotland than in England and Wales; the proportion of registered births is also proportionably lower in Scotland than it is in England and Wales. The mortality in Scotland is also lower by .129 ($=2.050-1.921$) than the mortality of England. This is accounted for under existing sanitary arrangements, by the proportion of town population being higher in England and Wales than it is in Scotland.

The marriages, births, and deaths of the people of Ireland are still unregistered, so that the movement of the population in the United Kingdom cannot be given. This defect has been sometimes referred to the fact that the majority of the people of Ireland profess the Roman Catholic religion; but it is evident that the chiefs of the Catholic faith are not now hostile to statistical operations of any kind. The births, deaths, and marriages are registered in all the Catholic states of the continent of Europe; and a valuable series of statistical documents has lately been printed at the press of the Apostolic Chamber at Rome, under the auspices of the Papal Minister of Commerce. The Papal Government took a census in 1853, and has announced its intention to publish henceforward annual returns of births, deaths, and marriages. Is Ireland in this respect to remain in arrear of all the civilized states of Europe?

Mortality of Great Britain, including the Army abroad.—The deaths in the army abroad have not hitherto been taken into account in estimating the mortality, and it thus happened that the national mortality was liable to be

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under-rated in my reports in the time of war. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief afforded the means of supplying the deficiency, and of giving the corrected mortality of England and Wales for the years 1854-5-6. The mortality of 1854 is slightly affected; the mortality of 1855 is raised from 2.266 to 2.312, by the excessive number of deaths in the Crimea. This mortality exclusively affected the males. The mortality of the army in 1856 produces no effect on the general average. In 1856 the number of deaths in the British army was 163 officers, and 3,760 non-commissioned officers and men. The army serving at home and abroad in 1851 was 142,870. The average strength of the army abroad in 1856 was 3,165 officers, and 97,999 non-commissioned officers and men.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The French official returns for 1855 have recently appeared. The marriages in France slightly increased in the year (of the Russian war) 1855; the births decreased; and unfortunately the deaths were above the average, so that the population of France decreased in the two years 1854-5—years of great pressure, and of great mortality from privation, cold, cholera, and war.

The returns of France for the year 1856, though incomplete, happily presented a more cheering aspect; and M. Legoyt confidently predicts as the result of the whole returns an excess of births over deaths. The estimated population of France in 1855 was 36,118,408, the number of marriages 283,846, the number of births 899,559, and the number of deaths 936,833.

The marriage rate is lower in France than it is in Great Britain; the difference in the birth rates is enormously in favour of Great Britain, where in 1855 it was 3.342, while it was 2.491 in France; so that to every 90 persons living, 3 children were born in Great Britain, and 2 children were born in France. The death rate, including the armies abroad, was 2.287 in Great Britain and 2.594 in France. In both countries the mortality in 1854, the year of cholera, was greater than the mortality in the year 1855, when the sanitary arrangements of the armies were most defective.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF ENGLISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

The Registration Act directs the captains of British vessels to register the births and deaths on board, and to send certificates to the Registrar-General. No penalty is appended, and it will be evident, from the subjoined table, that the Act has been imperfectly complied with. The births which appear in the marine register amounted to 649 at the end of the year 1856, the deaths to 3,469. In that year the registered births at sea amounted to 72, and the registered deaths to 302.

The registers of 165 marriages before her Majesty's consuls abroad were received during the year 1856.

CERTIFIED PLACES OF MEETING FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

In pursuance of the Acts of Parliament which provide for the certifying and registering of places of religious worship, 7,713 chapels and places of meeting have been certified and remained on the register at the end of the year 1856. The religious denominations to which these places of worship belong are as follows:—Presbyterians, viz., Church of Scotland, 1; United Presbyterians, 6; Presbyterian Church in England, and Unitarians, 26; total, 33. Independents, 556; Baptists, 405; United Brethren or Mora-

vians, 6; Roman Catholics, 359; Society of Friends, 357; Unitarians, 30; Wesleyan Methodists—Original Connexion, 3,719; New Connexion, 137; Primitive Methodists, 708; Bible Christians, 254; Wesleyan Methodist Association, 31; Independent Methodists, 15; Wesleyan Reformers, 128; other Wesleyan Methodists, 5: total, 4,997. Calvinistic Methodists—Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, 573; Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, 5: total, 578. New Church, 5; Catholic and Apostolic Church, 8; Latter-day Saints, 164; all others, 215. Total, 7,713.

LETTER TO THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, BY WILLIAM FARR, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.—YEAR 1856.

SIR,—This year, it has been shown in your report, is remarkable in the annals of England for its low rate of mortality. You have in previous years had more than once to dwell on the ravages of epidemics, and to register the losses of unusual numbers of the population. The process is happily reversed in the year 1856. I have the honour to submit to you the result of the inquiries into the deaths of the year, and to state their causes, and to show which of them have prevailed with mitigated severity. The year differs from the year 1854 in the diminished number of deaths by cholera and other zymotic diseases. It differs from the year 1855 in the diminished number of deaths by influenza, catarrh, and inflammations of the lungs. The people were neither destroyed by the severities of the winter nor by the pestilences of summer. The improvement will, we may hope, be the har-binger of still healthier years, under better sanitary arrangements.

The meteorology of Greenwich does not exactly represent the meteorology of the whole inhabited surface of England and Wales, but it enables us to compare the meteorology of successive years; for it may be safely assumed that, when the mean temperature is above the average at Greenwich, it is also above the average in the other parts of England and Wales. The air moved faster at Greenwich in the year than it did in the three previous years. It passed over the Observatory at the rate of 102 miles a day, the average pace of the wind being 99 miles a day. It is worthy of remark, that though the wind is proverbially "swift," its average pace of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour is little more than the ordinary pace of a good walker. The average annual pace is 4.125 miles; the highest pace (1850) is 4.530 miles, the lowest annual pace (1853) 3.548 miles an hour. The pace in 1856 was at the rate of 4.244, nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour. The movement of the wind is of great importance, for it carries off the organic particles that float over human habitations. It varies considerably in different parts, as it is necessarily affected by the form, the elevation, and the aspect of the ground. The rain-fall was 21.9 inches, which is slightly below the average of the eight years. The rain-fall was 34.4 inches in 1852, and 18.7 inches in the year 1854, when cholera was epidemic. The dew point was 43.4 degrees; the difference between that point and the mean temperature was 5.7 degrees, and the mean temperature was 49.1, which is near the average. In the previous year the mean temperature was 46.9 degrees. The winter of the year 1856 was very mild; the temperature of the spring quarter was above the average; the mean temperature of summer and autumn presented little deviation from the average. The meteorological elements of the year were not calculated to disturb the ordinary rates of mortality.

The average price of wheat attained its maximum (74s. 8d.) in 1855; the price in 1856 began to decline, but it remained high, 69s. 2d. Potatoes

were comparatively cheap. At the wholesale waterside London market they sold at the rate of 86s. a ton, or of 26lbs. for a shilling. In 1853 only 17lbs. of potatoes could be purchased wholesale for a shilling. The comparative abundance of potatoes in 1856 to some extent counteracted the effects of the high price of wheat, and, as potatoes are antiscorbutic, exercised in other ways a salutary influence. The price of beef rose progressively from 4½d. a pound in 1852 to 5½d. in 1855; of mutton, from 4½d. to 5½d. a pound in the same years. Wages apparently rose in the same years, so that the condition of many of the labouring classes was little less substantially good than it is in years when the prices of wheat and meat are moderate.

I.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the 390,506 deaths in the year the causes were not specified at all in 4,666 instances, and only specified vaguely in 3,474 cases, which are tabulated simply as sudden deaths, no further definite information having been elicited by the inquiries, chiefly of coroners' juries.

(1.) *Zymotic Diseases*:—*Zymotici*.—78,047 persons died of zymotic diseases; which proved fatal to 4·148, or rather more than 4 in 1,000 of the population. 20 per cent. of the deaths were by zymotic diseases.

The mortality in the last three years by zymotic diseases decreased progressively from 6·180 to 4·567, and to 4·148 in 1,000 of the population. The decrease is due in great part to the diminished rates of mortality from cholera and its attendant diarrhoea; thus out of every million of the population 2,185 died of cholera and diarrhoea in 1854, and only 774 in 1856; the decrease referable to these two heads is 1,411, leaving 621 to be accounted for by the decrease in the mortality of small-pox, measles, scarlatina, hooping-cough, thrush, dysentery, influenza, scurvy or purpura, ague, remittent and infantile fever, typhus, and syphilis. Croup and rheumatic fever were unusually fatal. Metria (childbirth fever), which is closely allied to erysipelas, was also more fatal than it had been in some previous years.

(2.) *Constitutional Diseases*:—*Cachectici*.—82,856 persons died of this class of diseases; which contributed 4·402 to the annual rate of mortality out of 1,000 living. 21 per cent. of the deaths were due to constitutional diseases. This class consists of two great groups. Of the group of diseases of variable seat 19,024 persons died, comprising 8,213 who died of dropsy, and 5,859 of cancer in its various forms. The tubercular diseases were fatal to 63,832 persons, comprising 2,831 who died of scrofula, 4,752 of tabes mesenterica, 7,299 of hydrocephalus, and 48,950 of consumption. The mortality by consumption was at the rate of 2·6 in 1,000 on the population; 12·7 per cent. of the deaths were by consumption; while, in 1854, 11·9 of the deaths were from this disease. The deaths by consumption to 1,000 living were in an inverse proportion; or 2·601 in 1856, and 2·791 in 1854. This is in accordance with the principle which was laid down in the Appendix to the First Report: when the deaths by consumption constitute a large proportion of the total deaths, the mortality from all causes, and often from consumption itself, is low, and conversely. Through ignorance of this principle, it has been assumed that consumption is more fatal in England than it is in the other countries of Europe. Constitutional diseases vary less than zymotic diseases in different times and places; hence in unhealthy years and places the deaths by zymotic diseases increase more than the deaths by constitutional diseases, which appear to be comparatively less, although

they are absolutely more numerous. Thus, in the two years 1849 and 1856, the deaths by zymotic diseases were 137,770 and 78,047, the deaths by constitutional diseases were 84,685 and 82,856, and during the eight years constitutional diseases were every year nearly equally fatal.

(3.) *Local Diseases:—Monorganici.*—149,911 persons died of inflammations, the allied pathological phenomena, or their results, and functional diseases of particular organs. 50,535 persons died of diseases of the brain and nervous system, including deaths by cephalitis, 3,414; apoplexy, 8,278; paralysis, 8,497; epilepsy, 2,096; convulsions, 23,946. Of the rare and remarkable disease chorea, 59 persons, of tetanus 120 persons died. The chorea fluctuated so much, rising from 34 to 77, that in this character it approaches the zymotic diseases, and it will be recollected that a peculiar dancing mania (allied to chorea) is a recorded epidemic of the middle ages. 13,672 deaths were referred to diseases of the organs of circulation, including 338 by aneurism and 278 by angina pectoris, and the mortality which they occasioned was at the rate of less than 1 (it was $\cdot 726$) in 1,000 living. Of 100 deaths 3·5 were by these diseases. 52,908 persons died by diseases of the respiratory organs, including 21,528 by bronchitis and 22,653 by pneumonia. These diseases, and all others of the class, were less fatal than they were in the previous year. Congestion of the lungs and pulmonary apoplexy were fatal to 594 males and 491 females; and of sunstroke 30 males and 6 females died. The number of deaths from sunstroke in the year 1855 was 9 males and 5 females. The mortality by this class of diseases was at the rate of 2·8 in 1,000. Of 100 deaths they constituted 14.

The diseases of the digestive organs were fatal to 22,620 persons; including 3,660 children who died in teething, 3,234 persons who died of enteritis, 1,310 of peritonitis, 790 of ascites; many persons died of various kinds of obstruction of the intestinal canal, namely, 848 of hernia, 1,190 of ileus, 280 of intussusception, and 242 of stricture. Of the 848 deaths by hernia, 71 were stated to be by inguinal, 14 by scrotal, 113 by femoral, and 52 by umbilical hernia, besides 11 deaths (10 of children) by congenital hernia; in 598 cases, the kind of hernia was not distinguished. Of the 1,190 deaths classed under ileus, 845 were returned as obstruction of the bowels. Of 254 persons who died of worms, 176 were children under 5 years of age. 10 persons died of hydatids of the liver. Disease of the pancreas was returned as the cause of 12 deaths; of the spleen as the cause of 51 deaths. The liver is much more liable to disease; and including hepatitis, jaundice, and its other maladies, 6,498 fatal diseases of this organ were registered. The mortality by all the diseases of the digestive organs was at the rate of 1·2 in 1,000 of the population; and of 100 deaths, 6 were caused by the diseases of this class.

The other local diseases are the causes of comparatively few deaths. 4,327 persons died of diseases of the urinary organs; namely, 269 by nephritis, 954 by nephria (or Bright's disease), 433 by diabetes, 233 by stone, 270 by cystitis; 177 deaths by stricture of the urethra, properly belong to gonorrhœa, of which it is sometimes the sequel; 1,908 deaths are the result of bladder, kidney, and prostate disease of a kind not specified. Diabetes is a well-defined disease, and it has fluctuated very little in eight years; the average annual number of deaths by it was 422, the lowest number was 402 (in 1852), the highest number was 448 (in 1855), the year of extreme cold.

2,917 deaths were the results of diseases of the organs of generation; the

mortality by them was at the rate of $\cdot 16$ in 1,000, and they caused 8 in 1,000 deaths. 1,067 mothers died of *metria* or puerperal fever, which is in the zymotic class; and 1,821 died of other diseases incidental to the state of childbearing; of the latter diseases flooding was the most fatal; 315 mothers bled to death. The fatality from this disease increases rapidly with the advance of age. Thus, 34 women died of flooding of the age 15-25, 121 of the age 25-35, and 150 of the age 35-45; and at the same ages, 3, 40, and 38 women died (probably from hæmorrhage), the result of the insertion of the placenta over the aperture of the uterus (*placenta prævia*). Puerperal mania follows another law. Puerperal convulsions are most fatal to young mothers. The dangers to be guarded against in childbirth thus vary with the age of the woman.

The danger of rupture of the uterus increases rapidly; the danger of flooding increases less rapidly; the danger of death by puerperal convulsions is greatest in early life; and the liability to puerperal mania decreases as age advances.

The mortality in childbirth continues to decrease in England and Wales; the birth of every 10,000 living children was the death of 60 mothers in 1847, and of 44 in 1856; thus 16 mothers are now saved on every 10,000 children born. This happy result is partly due to the progress of science, and may well encourage its cultivators to redouble their exertions. 2,260 persons died of diseases of the organs of locomotion, exclusive of the deaths under scrofula, which often affects the bones. The rate of mortality was less than 1 in 1,000; it was little more than 1 in 10,000. Nearly 6 in 1,000 deaths belong to the class. 672 persons died of diseases of the integumentary system; not 1 in 10,000, but only 36 in 1,000,000 of the population. Less than 2 deaths in 1,000 were from these diseases. Yet they included 253 deaths from carbuncle, which has within recent years prevailed epidemically, and may now be justly referred to the zymotic class. The learned Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh (T. Laycock, M.D.) gives cases which appear to show that, under certain circumstances, carbuncle is contagious. Carbuncle and boil are not separated in the returns; and in this extended sense the disease is rarely fatal; yet the number of deaths from 81 in 1849 rose to 300 in 1854, and subsequently fell to 253. Singularly enough, the deaths from phlegmon decreased.

(4.) *Diseases of Growth, Nutrition, and Decay, or Developmental Diseases.*—1,000 children died of malformations of various kinds, and they were nearly all taken from their parents in the first five years of a life which they could never enjoy. Many children are born prematurely; others are born without evident defects of form, but are feeble, and are so defective in vital energy that they die shortly after birth; adults also, before they attain old age, fall into a state of debility without discoverable disease. All these cases, classed as premature birth and debility, amount to 17,997, or nearly 5 per cent. of the total deaths. The mortality from these causes was at the rate of little less than 1 death to 1,000 persons living. Atrophy, or wasting away, was returned, in the absence of any specific malady, as the cause of 13,712 deaths, or of 3·6 per cent. of the total deaths. Seven out of 10,000 of the population died of atrophy. Old age was the assigned cause of 23,931 deaths. The proportion would be higher, were it not that the number of old people living in England in proportion to the population is below the average standard, chiefly in consequence of the excess of births over deaths; yet it is a remarkable fact, that after corrections have been made for this disturbance, so small a number of the people should attain old age.

(5.) *Violent Deaths*.—14,912 deaths were the evident effects of external causes, and belong to the violent order of unnatural deaths. 237 deaths were referred directly to intemperance; 451 to delirium tremens. The mortality under both heads has decreased during the last three years; so has the number of deaths (69) described as the result of the privation of food. 704 children died, it is stated, from the want of breast milk, 32 from neglect. The effects of alcohol, and the effects of the privation of proper food at different ages, are often indirect, and are not easily recognizable, as they are liable to be confounded with the effects of other causes. Cold, which was the cause of 195 deaths in the severe winter of 1855, was fatal to 86 persons in the year 1856. The number of deaths by burns and scalds fell from 3,177 to 2,919; the decrease was 258, while the decrease in the deaths by cold was only 109. This bears out the observation in my previous letter, that the excess of deaths by burns in 1855 was the consequence of the increase of fires, and of the nearer approach of people to the burning fuel. 432 persons were poisoned in the year, or 52 persons in excess of the numbers poisoned in the previous year. The beneficial effect of the Act of Parliament appears to have been temporary. 1,314 persons died by hanging and suffocation; the deaths under this head are nearly stationary. 2,681 deaths from drowning imply an increase of the mortality by this cause; the deaths at sea are not included in the registers, so that the number of deaths by drowning among our population is understated. 5,433 deaths from fractures and contusions imply a great number of injuries to great numbers of people, and they could only occur in a country where mechanical forces of every kind were in extensive action. The number of deaths from these causes, and from other violence not specified, was 5,010 in the year 1849, 6,275 in the year 1853, and 5,835 in the year 1856. Thus the deaths by mechanical violence for some years increased rapidly, and they are now gradually declining. The deaths by wounds were 603. The rate of mortality by this class of violent causes was nearly 8 in 10,000 living, and nearly 4 in 100 deaths were deaths by violence.

II. DISEASES OF THE SEXES.

Few diseases are equally fatal to males and females. The difference in the organs of the body is considerable; the tissues are of different quality; all the functions are modified in boys and girls, in men and women; and by their occupations they are exposed in different degrees to the causes of disease. In reading the tables, it will be borne in mind, that there are 1,000 males to 1,035 females in the population.

Diseases of Males.—Zymotic diseases are generally more fatal to males than to females: thus 1,248 males and 1,029 females died of small-pox; 137 males and 90 females of purpura and scurvy, men being more frequently than women deprived of vegetables. 599 males and 477 females died of rheumatic fever; 4 males and 1 female of hydrophobia, men being more exposed to bites; 61 males and 33 females died of mumps; 7 males and 1 female of glanders. Among the deaths by constitutional diseases are 825 deaths of males and 634 of females by abscess; 60 of males and 13 of females by fistula; 221 of males and 39 of females by gout, as men generally eat and drink more inordinately than women. Scrofula and tabes mesenterica are most fatal to males; and so is hydrocephalus, of which 4,161 males and 3,138 females died; the brain of the boy being more liable

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to disorder than the brain of the girl. Of the local diseases, males die in greater numbers than females (78,152 males and 71,759 females).

The brain diseases, cephalitis and convulsions, are both most fatal to males; so is delirium tremens, of which 390 males and 61 females died, the excess being referable to the same cause as the deaths of 171 males and 66 females, ascribed directly to intemperance. Of softening of the brain, 475 men and 289 women died. 79 males died of tetanus, and 41 females; but it is probable that tetanus was generally induced by wounds and injuries, and that women, the injuries being equal, are more tetanical than men. Heart diseases kills more women than men; but of angina pectoris, 156 men and 122 women died; and aneurism was fatal to 84 women and to 254 men, who often make violent exertions which rupture the large arteries, when these are once rendered fragile by deposits. Inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs are more fatal to males (28,400) than to females (24,508). Teething was returned as the cause of the deaths of 1,979 males and of 1,681 females; it follows the same law as convulsions. So does laryngismus, of which 147 males and 78 females died. The excess of the deaths of males by diseases of liver is probably the result of intemperance. Inguinal hernia is most fatal to males; femoral and umbilical hernia to females.

Diseases of the urinary organs are the causes of the deaths of 3,161 males and of 1,166 females. The excess of these diseases among males is in the first place due to the difference of organization; the urethra is wider and shorter, the bladder larger in the woman than in the man, hence calculi are passed, which in the form of stone killed 212 men and only 21 women. The inflammatory and other affections of the kidneys are often indirectly caused by calculi, and sometimes by stricture, itself the result of gonorrhoeal infection. Prostatic disease, of which 313 men died, is peculiar to males. The urinary secretion also probably differs in the two sexes; for diabetes was fatal to 274 men and to 159 women. Only 40 deaths of males are ascribed to diseases of the organs of generation, exclusive of syphilis and its results.

Caries and necrosis, amongst the diseases of the bones, are, like scrofula, most fatal to males. Malformations from arrested development are generally most frequent in males; such is the case as regards cyanosis (males 209, females 132); anus imperforatus (m. 62, f. 22); and cleft palate (m. 32, f. 22); of spina bifida, however, 153 females and only 146 males died. Of premature births and debility, the deaths of males are 1,929 in excess of the 8,034 deaths of females. The intrauterine life of the males is the most hazardous. Sudden death from diseases undetermined is more frequent in men than in women. Males are, in every way except one, the most exposed to die violent deaths, whether it be by war, by suicide, by accident, by negligence, or by public execution.

Diseases of Females.—Of the zymotic diseases, hooping-cough is the most fatal to females; 4,007 males and 5,218 females died of the disease. Influenza is also most fatal to females; chiefly, perhaps, because the number of females living at advanced age is in excess of the number of males. Metria is a disease exclusively incidental to child-bearing women. Of the constitutional diseases—dropsy, from disease of the kidneys probably, or from diseased heart—is most fatal to women; 4,715 women and 3,498 men died of dropsy. Of cancer, attacking chiefly the breast and the uterus, 4,069 women and 1,790 men died. Consumption is much more fatal to women than to men; of this destructive disease, 23,016 males and 25,934 females died. The

disparity in the rates of mortality is most striking at the ages from 15 to 55, as will be immediately apparent on comparing the figures.

DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION.

Ages	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—
Men	725	5,437	5,335	4,143	2,338	1,660
Women	1,192	6,915	6,598	4,657	2,527	1,222
Excess of female deaths in one year	467	1,478	1,263	514	189	defect 438

Consumption, which is so fatal to young persons, attacks young women in a greater proportion than it attacks young men. How many of the thousands of excessive deaths are to be ascribed severally to the fatal stays, to the in-door life of women, to peculiarities of organization, and to other causes, it is not easy to calculate. But it is evident physiologically that air is the pabulum of life, and that the effects of a tight cord round the neck and of tight-lacing round the waist, only differ in degree, in the time of their manifestation, and in some of their symptoms; for the strangulations are both fatal. To wear tight-laced stays is in many cases to wither, to waste away, to die; and is, perhaps, the natural chastisement of the folly which inflicts this Chinese deformity, natural only to wasps and other insects, on the grace and beauty of the human figure. The causes of the fatality of this disease require further investigation. Among the brain diseases, chorea was fatal to 45 females and 14 males. Insanity is often complicated with other diseases, which are returned as the causes of death; but a majority of the deaths ascribed to insanity occur among females. 32 women are returned as dying of hysteria; 9 of fright. Heart disease is more fatal to women than to men; so are gastritis, peritonitis, ulceration, and stricture of the intestines and gallstone. Of ascites 276 men and 484 women died. Of ovarian dropsy, a disease peculiar to women, 211 died; and 57 women died of paramenia. While 40 men died, 788 women died of diseases vaguely returned, and classed consequently as diseases of the organs of generation. Of the malformations, spina bifida alone appears to be most fatal to females. While other violent deaths were chiefly fatal to men, burns and scalds are nearly equally fatal to the two sexes.

III. DISEASES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

The structure of the infant frame is immediately tested after his birth; and sometimes from injuries in birth, sometimes from physical defects, and sometimes from his imperfect chemical affinities, the process of life ceases. The infant dies. His elements are given to the grave. All his faculties are imperfectly developed, and he can give no articulate information. The characters of diseases themselves are often imperfectly marked; and his means of defence against injury lie chiefly in his mother's love, which is generally adequate to its office. The fate of the infant which the mother abandons, not in the street, but in the house—when she works in the field or the factory, or when she indulges in any vice, or neglects cleanliness—is early death. All the poisonous emanations from the drains and cesspools destroy children, created to live in pure air. Hence, with few direct infanticides, the deaths of 94,407 infants under one year of age are registered in

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England and Wales in the year; 18,808 infants died of zymotic diseases, of which diarrhoea is the most fatal. 7,893 infants died of diarrhoea. To thrush the deaths of 1,034 infants are ascribed. Hooping-cough was fatal to 3,708 infants. The other zymotic diseases were more or less fatal. Syphilis, either congenital or from immediate infection, was the registered cause of 579 deaths. Scrofula, tabes, and hydrocephalus, are fatal to many infants; cephalitis was fatal to more than 500 infants; convulsions to 19,718. Bronchitis and pneumonia are not easily distinguished in infants; in the aggregate the deaths from these causes amounted to 12,738. Like convulsions, they are much more fatal in males than in females. The malformations generally terminate fatally in the first year of life. The want of breast-milk was returned as the cause of 695 deaths. A few infants die of burns and scalds; but suffocation in bed, from overlaying or from the shutting out of the air from the child, is the most frequent violent death of infants.

IV. CORONERS' RETURNS OF VIOLENT DEATHS.

Life is still a mystery, and it ceases sometimes inexplicably; yet many causes of death are evident. It was known from the beginning that man can kill man; and the cause of homicide is not only discoverable, but, to some extent, controllable. The culpable man can be punished, with a view to prevent the repetition of the fatal act by himself or by others. In England a special officer has been elected by the people, from the earliest times, to visit the body of every person slain or wounded, and to inquire into the circumstances of each case. The mere fact that the death was sudden, or that the body was found in water, if the coroner was called upon, rendered inquiry imperative; and it is accordingly enjoined in the statute (4 Edward I.) regulating the coroner's office.

The progress of science has created new forces, often fatal, and has produced new substances, of which our forefathers had no knowledge. Machinery is organized on a large scale, so that the lives of numbers of men are liable to be destroyed, not by malicious intent, but by the negligence of other men who have their lives in charge. Thus, great numbers die by railway accidents; many perish in mining operations; children are suffocated in bed, or are burnt by "their clothes taking fire." Poisoning is not mentioned in the act of Edward; but poisoning is now, unhappily, a common cause of death. Poisons are the most insidious instruments which assassins can employ, and they were evidently little known in England before the Reformation; yet the first English legislators directed inquests to be held on the body dying suddenly, because death might possibly even then be the result of secret violence. Persons slain generally die suddenly; hence, it was made the rule to hold inquests in cases of sudden death. Such was the wise provision of the law.

A man is killed; the coroner receives notice, and summons a certain number of men to inquire, under his direction, into the causes of the death, and to pronounce, after hearing the evidence, a preliminary verdict of acquittal or of guilt. The utility of the inquest is evident. It recognized, in barbarous times, the value of human life. No man could be slain without inquiry. It was a simple means of discovering the guilty, and it brought home blame to the negligent; at the same time the innocent were protected against false imprisonment, for "guilty" was not the verdict of a despot, but of a jury of twelve or more ordinary men who fairly represented

public opinion. The verdict threw a shield around the innocent, who, without the inquiry, might have been falsely suspected: it left no excuse for private vengeance: and, undoubtedly, the coroner and the jury deterred many evil natures from the commission of crimes which they would have perpetrated had not the dread of the inquest interposed. Lives were thus saved, and every man enjoyed a sense of security which the commission of murders with impunity would have destroyed in the great mass of the population. For, without the inquest, assassination would be the death of many men—the dread of all.

The coroner's inquest is entirely a popular institution. The county coroner is elected by the freeholders; and it is one of the great advantages of the inquest that it engages the great body of the people in the administration of justice; public opinion is thus never in favour of a man whom a jury has pronounced guilty. Assassins and bravoës have been shielded from discovery by people in foreign lands who have never served on juries. Through inquests the great body of the English people have been taught also, to some extent, the action of general causes, such as nuisances, in destroying life.

Coroners are elected for counties, and, in some cases, for sub-divisions of those counties; boroughs and some districts have special coroners. England and Wales have, apparently, 324 coroners, some of whom appoint deputies; they held, according to Mr. Redgrave's returns, inquests on 21,801 bodies in the year 1856. The total charges amounted to 67,000*l.*, averaging 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for each death into which inquiry was made. The charges included the coroner's fees (1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on each inquest), and mileage (9*d.* a mile, reckoning only one way, from his usual place of abode to the body); medical fees for evidence, autopsies, and analyses; witnesses' expenses, constables' allowances, and payments to jurymen, and for rooms.

The findings of the juries are classed under the following heads by Mr. Redgrave:—

Injuries from causes unknown	424		
Homicide	482	Including—Murder	206
		Manslaughter	271
		Justifiable Homicide	6
Suicide	1,314		
Accidental deaths	9,716		
Ascertained violent deaths	11,936		
Natural deaths	7,102		
Found dead	3,183		
Total dead bodies on which in- quests were held	22,221	{ These numbers are 420 in excess of the true number, owing to a duplicate entry.	

It would thus appear that nearly 10,285 of the bodies died of disease, or in ways not positively ascertained to be violent; and that 11,936 died violent deaths, which involved charges of murder, manslaughter, or justifiable homicide in 482 cases. Ultimately, 265 persons were, according to the Criminal Returns, committed to trial for homicide (murder 82, manslaughter 183); and 109 were convicted (31 of murder and 78 of manslaughter). Of the 31 convicted murderers, including Palmer, 16 were hanged. This was the ultimate result of 21,801 inquests; 109 men and women were convicted of homicide, and variously punished. It is asked, upon the face of this re-

turn, "Whether, under our police system, such a number of inquests, leading to no results, is necessary?" "No evidence," it is said, "of crime to satisfy a coroner's jury was found in 21,325 cases; and of the 476 verdicts of murder and manslaughter only a few were sustained by sifted evidence before the judges, for only 109 convictions ensued."

It must, however, be recollected that 1,314 suicides are included in the return; and the importance of inquiring into these cases will not be disputed. If a man has executed himself for crime, or in a state of delirium has destroyed himself, it should be known; and murder may sometimes be disguised under appearances of suicide. 3,183 bodies were found dead; and the utility of inquiry into all these deaths will scarcely be questioned.

War, homicide, and deaths by wild beasts are probably the principal causes of violent death in uncivilized countries; but the development of mechanical forces in a country is not always accompanied by corresponding safeguards. Horses, untrained by Mr. Rarey, are at first ridden recklessly; carriages are upset by unskilful drivers; children are exposed to death; young ladies are dressed in elegant muslins, but muslins still inflammable, which sometimes, alas! burn away their beauty and reduce them to ashes; light-houses and life-boats are often unprovided, and are often of no avail. Men are destroyed by explosions in mines for the want of adequate ventilation, by defective machinery, and by carelessness. In factories, death arises from unfenced machinery. Railway accidents are sometimes accidental, sometimes the consequence of bad arrangements, and sometimes the results of carelessness. Drunkenness is frequently a cause of accidental death. The examination of the whole series of violent deaths shows conclusively that the coroner should sit in every case, for the denunciation of the guilty, for the comfort of the innocent, and for the information of the public, who should be taught the nature and the extent of all the dangers by which they are surrounded; for some of those dangers they will learn to avoid, and many of them can be diminished or entirely removed.

Whenever a death occurs suddenly, it is wisely enacted that an inquest shall be held; and in interpreting the word "sudden," the fact that the deceased has or has not been recently visited by a legally qualified medical practitioner should be taken into account. Under this interpretation, a considerable number of inquests is held on persons who die of common diseases, the effects of which, if scrutinized by medical witnesses, leaves little doubt of their nature. The supposition of violence is thus negatived, and this decisive result is ample compensation to society for the expense.

Virtually, it is true, that of 21,000 inquiries, only a few lead to the committal and conviction of criminals; but the utility of the inquest is not to be proved by the number of crimes committed, but by the number of crimes prevented; and it is gratifying to find that homicide is comparatively rare in England and Wales. Few countries present so low a proportion of murders. Yet, the instant that the provisions of the law are disregarded, and inquests are not freely held, such homicidal eruptions break out as the poisonings in Essex, the atrocities in Norfolk, which Sir James Graham feared "had resulted from an interference with the duties of the office of coroner," and the systematic poisonings of Palmer, in Staffordshire, who

was executed in the year 1856.* The increase of subtle poisons lying for sale in the shops, the increase of life insurance, and the immense number of violent deaths in England, demand the observance of all the existing safeguards of life.

The legislature, in the year 1837, extended the inquiry under the Registration Act, so as to make it embrace the cause of every death in England and Wales. The informant, in registering a death, has to answer the question, What was the cause of death? and in all cases of inquest on any dead body it was enacted (6 and 7 Gul. 4, c. 86, s. 25), that "*the jury shall inquire of the particulars herein required to be registered concerning the death,* and the coroner shall inform the registrar of the finding of the jury, and the registrar shall make the entry accordingly."

In a letter which was published in the Appendix to your third annual Report (1841), I discussed the coroners' returns of violent and sudden deaths. The defects in the "information" were pointed out; and in the year 1845, after further experience, you addressed a letter to coroners, accompanied by observations on the registration of the causes of violent deaths. Your letter to the coroners concluded in these words:—"I confidently anticipate that for the future, in all cases in which inquests shall be held, the finding of the jury, as recorded in the register book of deaths, will contain all the particulars which it is desirable to ascertain."

It is gratifying to find that the "cause of death," as returned by the coroners, exhibits improvement. That the information is still very imperfectly given in many cases is, however, evident. Thus it will be seen, that in the case of railway accidents, the nature of the accident is not defined in a large number of instances; the deaths in mines are well described. Of the deaths by burns, 2,181 are referred to the clothes taking fire in the 5 years 1852-6, and 75 to conflagrations, but in 7,739 cases the circumstances are not distinguished; the poisons are not stated in many cases of death by poisoning; the deaths by drowning are often obscure, but they are evidently imperfectly returned where the cause can be ascertained; we learn that 588 persons were drowned while bathing, 215 by falling from ships and boats, 265 by shipwreck, 4 while sliding and skating, and in the greater part of 11,758 cases of drowning, the information is left imperfect. Suffocation was the cause of 1,624 deaths, which were left unclassified. The coroners' returns state that in 1856 the verdict of suicide was returned in 1,314 cases; only 1,182 were distinguished in the registers, owing, it is believed, to obscurities in the verdicts. In 195 cases of suicide, 182 of murder, 257 of manslaughter, 2,402 of accident in the 5 years 1852-6, the means by which death was caused are not expressed; thus, it is impossible to learn the total deaths from poisoning or from drowning, or from any particular agent, through these serious oversights in the coroners' returns. In the calculations, it has been necessary to distribute 5,328 cases of violent deaths, so as to get approximations to the numbers of deaths by railways, mines, mechanical injuries, chemical injuries, and asphyxia. Yet this classification was expressly made to include the greatest number possible of the facts as they were returned in 1840; and we are scarcely yet prepared for a more minute classification.

* It was stated before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1851, that the constabulary of Staffordshire were instructed not to furnish "notices" of deaths to the coroners, except when crime was suspected. And the coroners were informed, that if they held inquests in such cases their fees would be disallowed. Under these regulations Palmer committed several murders.

The returns are for the five years 1852–56. They include 68,554 violent deaths. On an average, 13,710 such deaths were registered annually; of males, 10,057; of females, 3,653. Thus to one female, three males die by violence. On an average, 480 deaths are returned as occurring annually by railways; the numbers rose from 391 in 1852 to 548 in 1856. The number of the deaths by violence from these as well as other particular causes is probably understated, as it has been already remarked that the manner in which some accidents occur is not distinguished. Yet these numbers greatly exceed the deaths returned to the Board of Trade. In 1856, the Board received accounts of 232 deaths from railway accidents, whereas 548 deaths were registered as having occurred in connection with rails, railway carriages, and railway works.

In mines 1,136 persons were killed annually; 985 in coal mines, 151 in copper, tin, lead, and other mines. We hear chiefly of deaths by explosions in coal mines, but accurate registration shows that the deaths by the explosion of fire damp are 198 to 939 from other causes. The fall of coal, stone, &c., kills 509 men and women in mines annually, including the crushed; 157 fall into the pits or shafts. Few women are killed by either railways or mines. The deaths by all other mechanical injuries are 4,157 annually, comprising the deaths of 3,328 males and 829 females. Falls from heights, scaffolds, windows, stairs, ships, and falls in walking, kill 1,077 persons annually; of whom 253 are females, falling chiefly from heights, windows, or down stairs. The fall of heavy bodies kills 332 persons annually. 1,107 persons are killed annually by horses and horse conveyances; more than double the number killed by railways. The numbers exposed constantly to accidents of this kind are probably greater than the numbers exposed to accidents on railways. The accidents by horses and horse conveyances make less noise in the world than railway accidents; and it is only when the aggregate results are collected by registration that the truth is revealed. The returns are, however, defective; for 546 annual deaths are referred simply to fractures, leaving the cause of the fractures unspecified. 584 persons die annually by wounds; 161 by gunshot wounds; 233 by cut-throat, and 190 by other wounds. A large number of these deaths are suicides. 3,045 persons died annually of chemical injuries, that is, almost exclusively by burns and scalds. 1,184 females are burnt to death, 815 males. And how is it that so many females die this painful death? The coroners have not yet enabled us to answer the question explicitly. But of the 451 cases where the information is given, 436 were from the clothes taking fire, and only 15 from fires. In the five years 1,349 females are stated to have died from the clothes taking fire; 890 were girls under 10 years of age, 173 were of the age 10–25, and the rest were women of higher ages. Of the 832 males who died from their clothes taking fire, 526 were boys under 5 years of age, 226 were boys of the ages 5–10, and only 80 were of the age of 10 years and upwards. At these early ages the boys as well as the girls wear combustible clothes. Of the 3,195 males and the 4,544 females who died of burns, though in what way the returns do not state, a large number undoubtedly died in the same way. The discovery of these appalling facts will, it may be hoped, lead to new precautions against this danger; and probably the clothes will, in the end, be rendered by some chemical process incombustible. Of scalds by drinking scalding water, 142 males and 88 females, nearly all children under 5 years of age, are stated to have died. The larynx is closed in these unhappy cases, and the child is

suffocated. Such deaths will be diminished by greater care. Teapots and other vessels containing scalding water will be placed beyond the reach of children. It will be observed that the young boys are more incautions than the young girls; 125 boys and 79 girls of the ages 1 and under 4 died by drinking scalding water.

The deaths by lightning are so interesting in a scientific point of view that it was thought right to give them in detail. The deaths of males and females at different ages, and in the several divisions and counties, are shown.

401 persons died annually of poisoning; and in nearly 113 cases the poison is not specified. Opium is the principal specified poison; by that drug 125 persons are said to have died, namely, 89 by laudanum, 34 by opium, and 2 by morphia. 34 persons were killed annually by prussic acid, including 15 by the essential oil of bitter almonds. Arsenic stands next, and to it 27 annual deaths are referred. The salts of lead kill 23 persons annually, the salts of mercury kill 10, oxalic acid kills 13, sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) kills 15 persons annually. The deaths from these poisons are understated, as the 113 deaths from unspecified poisons are chiefly caused by them, and in some cases the poisoning is not discovered, and the death is ascribed erroneously to disease. The deaths by poisons are murders, manslaughters, suicides, or accidents. They would be greatly diminished if solid opium, laudanum, prussic acid, essential oil of bitter almonds, arsenic, sugar of lead, corrosive sublimate, oil of vitriol, oxalic acid, were only retailed upon the production of a medical prescription. Quack medicines, overdoses, and improper medicines, are stated to have caused 183 deaths in five years. 3,826 annual deaths are the result of interrupted respiration (asphyxia), including 2,566 deaths by drowning. These returns are incomplete. Persons drowned at sea, whose bodies are not washed on the English shores, are not registered; hence large numbers of the maritime population perishing in the sea remain unregistered. Of the dying by drowning 2,044 were males, 522 were females; they were generally adults. Bathing, shipwreck, falls overboard, are the principal assigned circumstances to which drowning is referred, but the circumstances are unassigned in nearly 2,352 cases. Suffocation is stated to have caused 708 deaths annually; it was referred to choking by food in 57 cases, bedclothes in 183 cases, overlaying in 106 cases, mephitic gas in 16 cases, limekilns in 13 cases, charcoal in 3 cases. But the cause of suffocation was not stated in nearly half the cases. 494 persons die by hanging every year, 384 males, and 110 females; and 50 are strangled annually. Some of the persons executed have not been distinguished in the registers from other persons hanged; instead of 35, the number actually executed in the five years was 45.

Suicides.—1,083 suicides were returned annually, so as to be distinguishable in the register, which is probably less by a tenth than the numbers actually distinguished. Hanging is the most common form of suicide; cut-throat and drowning stand next in the order of frequency; eight-tenths of the suicides are committed in one of these three ways.

V.—SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inconceivable importance of these inquiries will be evident from the number of the violent deaths, which exceed the deaths in all our wars, and may undoubtedly be prevented to a large extent.

The contentions of the county coroners and the magistrates have already

been referred to. The county coroners pay the expenses of inquests, and are afterwards reimbursed out of the county rates. By a decision of the courts of law, the magistrates consider themselves justified in deciding in every case after the inquest has been held whether it was "necessary." If they consider it unnecessary, they stop the coroners' fees. The utility of the coroner's office is greatly impaired by this state of things. The cause of death is sometimes not ascertained. He ceases to be responsible for holding inquests, which are disallowed on no settled principles. Cases occur in which the coroners refuse to hold inquests on the bodies of persons dying by violence, dying suddenly, or found dead; and in other cases they hold inquests for which they are mulcted to the full extent of their fees and allowances. The coroner is thus degraded in the eyes of the country. His is a high judicial office, and yet it is assumed that, for the sake of putting a fee in his pocket, he will hold an unauthorized useless inquest on a dead body. The censorship is an invidious office, and is as injurious to the magistrates as it is to the coroner. They are appointed by the crown; he is elected by the freeholders. The jurisdictions of the offices are sometimes conflicting. The coroner holds inquests in prisons, and in county lunatic asylums, which are under the control of the magistrates. The magistrates are not elected by the ratepayers; and their limitation of the expenditure on an institution which has the protection of the life of the people for its object is viewed with suspicion. No unseemly disputes appear to have arisen in boroughs where the coroners are paid by the representatives of the ratepayers.

All the expenses of the county coroners are now paid out of the county rates. They were formerly paid out of the poor rates, it is believed, with the exception of the coroner's fees. And more inquests are now required than were necessary formerly, when violent deaths were of rare occurrence. The aim of the magistrates is apparently to keep down the county rates. But it has been seen that all the expenses of inquests amounted to 67,000*l*. This is a small portion of the county rate. The 324 coroners of the whole of England and Wales received 29,068*l*. in fees in the year 1856; or rather less, on an average, than 90*l*. each. After deducting 91 coroners who held less than ten inquests each in the year, the incomes of the rest was about 123*l*. on an average. The highest income amounted to 1,692*l*. The mileage was fixed in the last century, and is evidently too low in many districts. The coroners pay the salaries of their deputy coroners and clerks out of the above incomes.

Of all judicial officers the coroner appears to be paid on the lowest scale. Yet his office is subordinate to none in importance. Its requirements are high. He should inspire public confidence by his intellectual as well as by his moral qualities. Without a knowledge of medical jurisprudence in its extensive sense, it is impossible to conduct satisfactorily an inquiry into the causes of deaths, often surrounded by unusual obscurity. His duties are by no means attractive. He is liable to be called upon to hold inquests at all times. The inquiries are often protracted. It is his duty to view the dead bodies in all their revolting changes. His mind is conversant chiefly with deadly accidents, with the sudden deaths from which people pray to be delivered, with suicides, with infanticides, with manslaughters, with dismal murders, which no poet's art can turn into tragedies.

It is the men undertaking all these painful duties whose pay is constantly liable to be disputed by the magistrates. And no other judicial officer is

paid in the same precarious way. What would be thought of a proposal to make the pay of the county court judges depend on the number of their decisions, and to allow them to adjudicate only in such a number of cases as the county magistrates consider reasonable? The judges are not fined, as the coroner is, when their decisions are reversed. The chief coroner of England, the Lord Chief Justice, is not paid by fees; and, instead of a precarious income, he enjoys a certain salary, with a vested right in a pension. The coroner is paid by fees, which can be withheld by the justices; his income fluctuates; and when he is old and disabled, he has no pension to retire on.

The subject is so important that it should be inquired into. And the comparative merits of the pay by fees and by salary should be carefully weighed. The unseemly contention between two high classes of the officers of justice should be brought to a close. When the coroners' pay is placed upon a proper footing, several improvements might be introduced into the conduct of the inquest. Certain classes of cases should be laid down in which inquests should invariably be held; and others should be held on the coroner's responsibility. It should be proclaimed that the inquest involves no suspicion; as indeed its most important function is to dissipate unfounded suspicions. Without an examination of the organs of the body, and often without an analysis of their contents, the cause of death cannot be determined, either negatively or affirmatively. And this examination would be most satisfactorily conducted by one medical officer in each district, who would become by experience expert in manipulation, and sagacious in judgment. He might undergo, before his appointment, a special examination in medical jurisprudence, and be very properly the health officer of the district.

While all existing rights are scrupulously respected, and the selection is left in the hands of the freeholders, it would perhaps be found possible to diminish the exorbitant expenses of contested elections, and at the same time to secure adequate acquirements in the coroners. Physicians, surgeons, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, now undergo examinations. Why should not the future candidate for the office of coroner be required to produce a diploma, certifying the possession of a competent knowledge of medical jurisprudence?

These improvements would necessarily raise this important office to its proper dignity, and greatly increase its public utility. The causes of death would be ascertained. New safeguards of human life would be provided.

I have, &c.—WILLIAM FARR.

NO. CXXXIII.—MARRIAGES (IRELAND).

Eighth Report of the Registrar-General of Marriages in Ireland.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

IN 1857 there were in Ireland 9,940 marriages, 5,343 of which were according to the rites of the Established Church, and 4,597 not according to such rites. There was a larger number of marriages in 1857 than in any other year since 1845, except in 1853, when the largest number of marriages took place, viz., 10,197. The estimated number of inhabitants in Ireland

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on 1st January 1853, was 6,296,328; and at the same date in 1857, 6,047,492. In 1857 there were 515 men, or 5·18 per cent., and 1,716 women, or 17·26 per cent., who contracted marriage under 21 years of age. 1,182 widowers, or 11·89 per cent., and 623 widows, or 6·26 per cent., re-married; and 2,716 men, or 27·29 per cent., and 4,317 women, or 43·43 per cent., signed the register-books with marks. In the marriages of persons "not of age," there was a slight increase compared with 1856 in the proportion of males, but there was a decrease of nearly 1 per cent. in the females. In those "re-married," both widowers and widows, the proportion was somewhat under that of the previous year; and in those who "signed with marks," the proportionate number of males has slightly increased, whilst the number of females has decreased in the same period. The marriages were distributed as follows in the provinces:—In the province of Ulster, 7,105; Leinster, 1,689; Munster, 774; and Connaught, 372. The number of churches and other places in which marriages might be solemnized in Ireland, was as follows:—Churches and chapels of the Established Church, 1,406; registered Presbyterian meeting-houses, 536; registered buildings 140, including Wesleyan Methodists 74, Reformed Presbyterians 22, Baptists 9, Independents 14, Moravians or United Brethren 5, not stated 16.

No. CXXIV.—POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

Comparative Statement of Pauperism 1857 and 1858. (Mr. Grey.) (98 A.)

		Number of Paupers relieved.						Increase.	Decrease.
		Indoor.		Outdoor.		Total.			
		1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.		
5th week of Jan.		138,863	139,773	781,745	837,000	920,608	976,773	56,165	—
4th "	Feb.	134,763	139,677	786,725	837,787	921,488	977,464	55,976	—
4th "	Mar.	128,830	132,145	768,544	820,056	897,374	952,201	54,827	—
4th "	Apr.	123,434	124,488	740,617	770,109	864,051	894,597	30,546	—
5th "	May	116,263	115,173	726,178	740,358	842,441	855,531	13,090	—
4th "	June	111,292	109,783	718,089	723,689	829,381	833,472	4,091	—
5th "	July	109,334	107,120	703,158	708,733	812,392	815,853	3,461	—
4th "	Aug.	108,521	106,425	696,988	700,630	805,509	807,055	1,546	—
4th "	Sept.	110,126	107,042	706,069	704,320	816,195	811,362	...	4,833
5th "	Oct.	118,580	112,830	710,179	699,064	828,759	811,894	...	16,865
4th "	Nov.	127,432	118,706	753,055	718,585	880,487	837,291	...	43,196
4th "	Dec.	134,242	123,540	802,573	734,363	936,815	857,903	...	78,912

No. CXXV.—CHARITY COMMISSION.

Fifth Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

THERE has been little diminution in the past year of the number of special applications to the Board, bringing the condition and circumstances of specific charities before the Commissioners for various purposes connected with their administration; 948 such applications have been received and

filed for practical objects in the course of the year, their number during the previous year having been 1,007.

Subjoined is a tabular statement, showing the objects and relative numbers of orders which have been made by the Commission during the past year, in the result of a proportion of the above applications, and of others previously received. They indicate the principal functions of the Board, though it would be most difficult, and also unprofitable, to attempt any complete classification of the proceedings, of which a large proportion is conducted and concluded by means of correspondence alone.

The total number of such orders is found to have been 1,034, which may be classified according to their several objects as follows, viz:—

Objects of Orders.	Number.
Authorizing applications to the Court of Chancery	56
" County Courts	98
" Courts of Common Law	1
Certifying cases to the Attorney-General, with a view to the institution by him of <i>ex officio</i> proceedings	14
Prescribing notices for ensuring the necessary publicity of applications proposed to be made to the Court of Chancery for the appointment or removal of trustees, or the establishment of schemes	44
The same of proposed applications to the County Courts, for the like objects	93
Confirming the orders of County Courts, made for like purposes	95
Conveying advice to trustees for their protection and indemnity on questions involving their pecuniary or personal responsibility	81
Authorizing sales of Charity estates	81
" exchanges (not capable of being effected under the more convenient and beneficial powers of the Inclosure Commissioners)	7
Authorizing building, mining, and other leases	63
" improvements and the raising or appropriation of the necessary funds	22
" the compromise of disputed claims	13
" transfers of stock or money to the official trustees of Charitable funds	337
For miscellaneous purposes	29
	<hr/> 1,034

Among the observations made in previous reports upon the tendency and effect of the several provisions of the law by virtue of which these orders are made, attention was called particularly to the advantages attending the transfer of stock belonging to charities to "the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." The Commissioners reported a very marked increase in the number of such transfers, and in the amount of stock transferred, during the past year, as an indication of the extent to which those advantages are realized and appreciated. While the stock of various denominations transferred to the Official Trustees from the establishment of this Commission in November 1853, to the end of the year 1855 (during the greater part of which period the order of some court was required to authorize such transfers), amounted to 27,519*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* only; that amount was increased during the year 1856 (when under the amended law such transfers could be authorized by the Board without application to the courts) to the sum of 145,602*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* This last amount has been more than doubled during the year 1857, in the course of which additional sums of stock, amounting in the whole to 159,739*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, have been transferred to the Official Trustees.

From the total of these sums a deduction is to be made of 4,023*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, re-transferred under the order of the Board to the acting trustees of particular charities, leaving a balance of 301,314*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* standing in the name of the Official Trustees on the 31st December 1857.

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These stocks are held upon 534 separate accounts of the charities, to which they belong in very various proportions. The dividends due to each charity are calculated in the office of the Commissioners, and are remitted to the acting trustees with particular convenience to them, and without cost or deduction, save of the value of the necessary receipt or draft stamps.

The local investigation of charities has been actively proceeded with by the inspectors under the direction of the Commissioners in those places where such an investigation has appeared to be most requisite.

New schemes have been prepared (to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament) for the application and management of the following charities, namely:—

1. Certain municipal charities in the city of Bristol.
2. Certain charities in the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Leonard, in the same city.
3. Cowley's charity, in the parish of Swineshead, in the county of Lincoln.
4. The hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, in the borough of Newcastle.
5. Sir Eliab Harvey's charity, in the town of Folkestone.

These schemes have been provisionally approved and certified by the Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, while the benefits of the charities to be affected by these schemes are preserved to the same localities, the form of those benefits is proposed to be modified according to the exigencies arising in new conditions of society at a period now remote from the dates of the foundations. Such proposals involve deviations from the specific plans devised by the founders of charities for the application of their bounty; but the Commissioners cannot doubt that their main designs may be rightly and largely promoted in that course; and the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Act, which enable the Commissioners to approve any schemes, being confined to objects exceeding the known jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, appear to have necessarily contemplated such changes. Inasmuch, however, as several of the schemes founded on the same principle, and formerly approved by the Commissioners, have not become the subjects of legislation, they made the preceding observations on the schemes now proposed, and expressed their anxiety to find in the further decisions of Parliament a sufficient guidance to the useful performance of this class of their duties.

The number of returns from trustees of charities received at their office during the past year, is found to have been 10,665, showing a decrease as compared with the preceding year, when the number of returns so received was 11,669.

No. CXXVI.—RATING OF PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the operation of the Law as it at present stands, by which Land occupied by Public Establishments is rendered exempt from Local Rates and Taxes. (444.)

THE Committee was appointed on the 8th June, 1858, and it consisted of the following members:—Sir James Elphinstone, Sir Cornewall Lewis, Sir Francis Baring, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, Mr.

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Sotheron Estcourt, Mr. Ker Seymour, Mr. Howard, The O'Donoghoe, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Eliot Yorke, Mr. John Locke, Mr. Horsfall, and Sir Frederick Smith.

The Committee examined the following witnesses :—Mr. William Golden Lumley, Assistant Secretary to the Poor Law Board; Mr. William Devereux, Clerk of the Portsmouth Union; Mr. George Sheppard, Chairman of the Portsmouth Paving Commission; Mr. Henry David Davie; Mr. George Cornelius Stigant; Mr. George Buchanan, Clerk of the Board of Guardians, at Chatham; Mr. Samuel Law, Clerk to the Greenwich Union; Mr. Thomas Woolcombe, Town Clerk of Devonport; Mr. John William Ryder, Vice Chairman of the Commissioners of Devonport; Mr. Thomas Harvey; Mr. James Allanson Picton, of Liverpool; the Rev. Thomas Walpole; Mr. Thomas Henry Field, and Mr. James Hoskins; Mr. Richard Foster Carter, Mr. John Day, Mr. John Younge, and Mr. Edward Robert.

The Committee reported as follows:—

Your Committee commenced their inquiry “into the operation of the law as it at present stands, by which land occupied by public establishments is rendered exempt from local rates and taxes,” by examining Mr. Lumley, the Assistant Secretary to the Poor Law Board, on the state of the law respecting exemptions from rates. They next proceeded to examine witnesses locally connected with the towns of Portsmouth and Chatham; with the Greenwich Union, which includes the towns of Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich; with the towns of Devonport and Plymouth; and the adjoining parish of Antony; with the parishes of Alverstoke and Rowner, on the coast of Hampshire; with the parish of Sandhurst, in the county of Berks; with the parish of St. George's, Southwark; and with the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, Westminster. They likewise took the evidence of a member of the Town Council of Liverpool, with respect to the classes of property exempt from rates, on different grounds, in that borough. Your Committee refer to this evidence as exhibiting the nature of the exemptions from local rates, their practical operation in the parishes where they prevail to the largest extent, the complaints to which they give rise among the ratepayers representing the unexempted property, and the remedies proposed for the removal of the additional burden which the exemptions create.

Your Committee now proceed to state the principal results of the evidence which they have received, together with the conclusions to which they have arrived upon the subject referred to their inquiry. In order to render property rateable to the poor, under the Act of 49 Elizabeth, it is necessary that there should be an occupier, and that his occupation should be of such a nature as the law considers beneficial. The same principle applies to most of the other local rates. By “beneficial occupation,” for the purposes of the law of rating, is meant an occupation from which the occupier derives either a pecuniary profit, or some personal advantage or convenience. The exemptions from the liability to local rates which arise under the existing law may be divided into two classes: 1. Exemptions created by statute, in cases where there is a beneficial occupation; 2. Exemptions on account of the non-existence of a beneficial occupation.

The most important exemptions belonging to the first class are those established by the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 30, which exempts all churches, chapels,

and other places of religious worship from poor-rates and church-rates; and by the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 36, which exempts lands and buildings occupied by scientific or literary societies from county, borough, parochial, and other local rates. There are likewise statutory exemptions for turnpike tolls and tollhouses, and for certain lighthouses.

The second class of exemptions, which are much more extensive in their operation than the former class, arise from the application of the legal rule, requiring, as a condition of rateability, that there should be an occupier having a beneficial occupation. As a beneficial occupation is understood to be an occupation from which some peculiar, separate, and private profit or advantage accrues or may accrue to the occupier, it follows that where lands or buildings are occupied for a public purpose, they are exempt from rate. All lands or buildings belonging to the Crown, and occupied for a national purpose, such as forts, fortifications, dockyards, arsenals, barracks, naval and military storehouses and hospitals, guardhouses, workshops, and factories for artisans employed in naval and military works, military colleges, artillery and parade grounds, Government prisons, buildings used for the business of public departments, as the Treasury or the Admiralty, as well as custom-houses, post-offices, &c., are for this reason exempt from local rates. Official residences, likewise, where they are necessary for the discharge of the duties of the public officer, are for the same reason held to be exempt. But where property belonging to the Crown is in the possession of an occupier having a beneficial occupation, the exemption does not apply; hence the tenants of Crown lands are rateable like tenants of lands belonging to private owners; the rangers of the Royal parks are rateable for their residences; and it has even been held that the inmates of Hampton Court Palace are subject to the rate, notwithstanding the precarious nature of their tenure. For a similar reason, buildings and lands occupied by municipal or other public bodies for a public purpose, such as county and borough gaols, judges' lodgings, court-houses, police stations, are within the exemption. Public roads and bridges are likewise exempt, though canals, railways, and other means of communication yielding a return to a company of proprietors, for their own advantage, are rateable.

The County Lunatic Asylum Acts render a county lunatic asylum rateable, according to the value of the land, as it was at the time of the purchase or acquisition. A similar rule applies to burial-grounds under burial boards. With regard to workhouses belonging to a union under the Poor Law Amendment Act, it has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of *The Queen v. Wallingford Union*, that they are not within the exemption applicable to buildings occupied for a public purpose. It may be remarked that in some of the cases of buildings and lands used for a public purpose, such as parish highways or barracks, it is difficult even to determine who is the occupier, independently of the question of beneficial occupation. The rule respecting the exemption of property occupied for a public purpose has been held to extend to charitable institutions maintained by a private endowment, such as hospitals, free schools, and other similar establishments. In these cases, neither the trustees who receive and apply the endowment, nor the objects of the charity who profit by its application, are considered as having such a beneficial occupation as renders them liable to be rated. It is not easy to understand the grounds upon which charitable institutions maintained by a private endowment have been brought within

the benefit of the rule which applies to institutions maintained out of public funds for a public purpose.

A third but limited head of exemption, not included in either of the above classes, is that which arises from the prerogative and the political status of the Sovereign. All lands and buildings in the personal occupation of the Sovereign are exempt from local rates; hence, not only the Royal palaces personally occupied by Her Majesty, but the Royal parks and pleasure grounds, enjoy an immunity from local taxation. As parochial rates are assessed upon a limited district, any exemption which withdraws a portion of property from the rateable fund operates as a sensible detriment to the other ratepayers, because it increases the common burden, whatever may be the amount of the expenditure. In parishes where a single post-office, or hospital, or scientific institute is withdrawn from the entire assessment, the exemption may not be of much practical importance; but where, as in the seats of the great naval and military establishments of the Government, large portions of a parish are abstracted from the common rateable fund, the consequences to the ratepayers are serious. Thus the poor-rate assessment of the parish of Portsmouth is 24,183*l.*, and the annual amount levied as poor-rate and borough rate is 6*s.* in the pound; but the exempted property in the parish, occupied by the Government for national purposes, is estimated at an annual value of 8,000*l.* This sum is equal to one-third of the existing assessment; and, if it were added to that assessment, the poundage rate required to produce an equal sum would be one-quarter less; that is to say, instead of a rate of 6*s.*, a rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound would be levied. The assessment of the parish of Portsea is 151,179*l.*, and the same rates are 4*s.* 8*d.* in the pound. Since 1845, property assessed at 1,077*l.* has been thrown into the dockyard, or otherwise rendered exempt; one-seventh of the parish is stated to be occupied by the Government, and not to be assessed to the poor-rate.

Examples of the same state of things occur in other towns where large Government establishments exist. Thus, in the parish of Chatham, the assessment is 37,063*l.*, upon which the county and poor rates are now 4*s.* 10*d.* in the pound; more than 100 acres, containing barracks, hospitals, a fort, a gun wharf, and a dockyard, are occupied by the Government, and withdrawn from the parochial rates. In the parish of Greenwich the assessment is about 130,000*l.*; and the county and poor rates are 4*s.* 4*d.* in the pound. It contains the large public establishment of Greenwich Hospital, which is exempt from rates. Greenwich Park is likewise exempt, as being in the occupation of the Crown. In the parish of Woolwich the assessment is about 60,000*l.* upon a low valuation, and the rates are now about 4*s.* 8*d.* in the pound. In this parish about two-thirds of the frontage, on the south bank of the river, is occupied by the Government for a dockyard and arsenal, and the land and buildings thus employed contribute nothing to the local taxation. The town of Deptford lies in two parishes, St. Nicholas and St. Paul's, which were formerly one parish, and were separated by a Local Act. In St. Nicholas the assessment is about 13,000*l.*, upon a low valuation; the county and poor rates are now 10*s.* in the pound; besides which there are rates for sewerage, paving, and lighting, to the amount of 2*s.* in the pound; making, altogether, 12*s.* in the pound. The assessment of St. Paul's is about 100,000*l.*; and the county and poor rates amount to about 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. The parish of St. Nicholas comprises between 70 and 80 acres of land, of which about two-fifths are

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occupied by Government establishments, as slips for ship-building, store-houses, dry and wet docks, and official residences. St. Paul's includes the victualling yard and a small portion of the dockyard.

Similar effects are produced by the large Government establishments at Devonport. The assessment of the parish of Stoke Damerel or Devonport is 62,919*l.*, and the average annual rate for the last five years is 7*s.* 1½*d.* in the pound. This amount includes all the rates levied in the parish. In the neighbouring parish of East Stonehouse the assessment is 23,037*l.*, and the rates are 4*s.* 10*d.* in the pound. In the two parishes of Plymouth the assessment is 112,465*l.*, and the rates are about 6*s.* 7*d.* in the pound. In these four parishes the land occupied by the Government, and, therefore, withdrawn from the rate, stands in the following proportions to the rest of the parish:—In Devonport, 244 out of 1,815 acres; in East Stonehouse, 50 out of 176 acres; in Plymouth, 25 out of 1,635 acres. The Government property in Devonport is occupied partly for the dockyard, steam-yards, powder works, and other manufacturing purposes, and partly for barracks, officers' residences, and fortifications. The parish of Stonehouse contains the Marine Barracks, the Victualling Office, and the Naval Hospital.

In the parish of Antony, near Devonport, the War Department have recently purchased land, assessed at 621*l.*; the total assessment of the parish being 7,640*l.* The land thus purchased, being devoted to a public purpose, will be subtracted from the rateable property of the parish. The rates in this parish are now about 3*s.* 5*d.* in the pound.

The operation of the same principle is further illustrated by the parish of Alverstoke, and by the neighbouring parish of Rowner, on the coast of Hampshire. The assessment of the parish of Alverstoke, including the town of Gosport, is upwards of 29,000*l.*, upon which the average annual rate for the last five years is 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound for the poor and county, besides a paving rate in Gosport of 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a highway rate in the rural part of the parish of 4*d.* to 6*d.* in the pound. The total area of Alverstoke parish amounts to 4,077 acres; of which space 1,625 acres, being two-fifths of the whole, are occupied by the Admiralty and War Department as a naval hospital, a victualling establishment, a magazine for powder and shot, fortifications, gunboat slips and barracks. In the parish of Rowner, the War Department have recently purchased 395 out of 1,195 acres for the erection of fortifications. The assessment of the entire parish is 1,340*l.*; the land subtracted from the rateable fund by the Government is assessed at 402*l.*, being more than a third part; the present rates are only 1*s.* in the pound.

In the parish of Sandhurst, in Berkshire, which contains 4,014 acres, an area of 425 acres is occupied by the Military College. The assessment of the entire parish is 2,018*l.*; the county and poor rates are about 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound up to the present time; the land and buildings occupied by the College have been included in the assessment, and have contributed to the parish rates; but notice has been given to the parish officers that the exemption will henceforth be claimed; and as the assessment of the land occupied by the College amounts to one-sixth of the whole, the burdens of the other ratepayers will be increased by one-sixth. The same parish likewise contains two other institutions exempt from rating, namely, Wellington College, and a Government lunatic asylum.

Another class of exemptions is exemplified by the parish of St. George's,

Southwark. The assessment of this parish is 120,500*l.*, upon which the rates now amount to 6*s.* 11*d.* in the pound. It contains several institutions which are exempt under the general law, namely, Bethlehem Hospital, the House of Occupation, the Blind Schools, the Deaf and Dumb Schools, the Magdalen, the Yorkshire Schools, and the Post-office. The annual rateable value of the exempted property in this parish is estimated by Mr. John Day, the assistant overseer, at 20,000*l.* This sum is equal to one-sixth of the existing assessment.

The parish of Liverpool furnishes instances of exemptions belonging to various classes. The valuation of the parish is 1,377,170*l.*, and the rates are about 4*s.* in the pound. The property exempt from rate consists of three classes. First, the corporation property, consisting of the markets, weighing machines, public baths and washhouses, the free lending library, the observatory, the town-hall, with the various public offices, the exhibition rooms for the academy of art, the public health offices, the office for weights and measures, the house occupied as the judge's lodgings, St. George's Hall, with its appurtenances, the waterworks for the purpose of supplying the town with water, and various yards, sheds, counting-houses, and workshops, for the purposes of artificers connected with the estate. Secondly, buildings occupied by the Government, namely, the Custom-house, the Excise-office, the Post-office, the barracks, and the recruiting establishment. Thirdly, the property occupied by the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The aggregate rateable value of these three classes of property, now exempt from the rate, was stated to your Committee by Mr. Picton, a member of the Town Council of Liverpool, and an architect and surveyor, to amount to 183,539*l.* in the parish of Liverpool, and 36,280*l.* in the parish of Toxteth Park, both being within the borough of Liverpool. If the whole of this property were brought into the rate at Mr. Picton's assessment, it would diminish the burdens of the present ratepayers of the parish of Liverpool by about one-sixth, or 8*d.* in the pound, except so far as the additional borough rate, which would be increased by a corresponding amount, should fall upon the same ratepayers.

Some of the public buildings and institutions entitled to exemption are detrimental to the ratepayers only by diminishing the rateable fund of the parish. Such, for example, are offices belonging to public departments, town-halls, court-houses, hospitals, museums, and fortifications. Some Government establishments, however, not only operate as detractions from the rateable property, but by their indirect effects add to the burden of pauperism, or further diminish the productiveness of the rates. Thus, in the Portsmouth Union, the charge on account of the wives and children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and of sailors and soldiers, whom the Government establishments bring to this spot, was 2,446*l.*, out of 23,461*l.* expended in the relief of the poor during the last year. One-fourth of the pauperism of Chatham parish is estimated to arise from the widows and children of soldiers, and of Government artisans and labourers, who are drawn to it by the public establishments. In this parish, likewise, a sum of nearly 1,200*l.* a year is excused to occupiers of small tenements, of whom about two-thirds are married soldiers, marines, and sailors, or labourers in Her Majesty's yard. Mr. Law, clerk of the Greenwich Union, on a recent inspection of the union workhouse, ascertained that out of 455 adult female inmates, 199, or 44 per cent., had been connected with the Government establishments: he thinks that this ratio would apply to the out-door poor in the parish of

Woolwich, but would be too high for the other parishes of the Greenwich Union. Mr. Rider, vice-chairman of the Commissioners of Devonport, thinks that, at the lowest estimate, three-tenths of its pauperism is due to the Government establishments in the parish, and to the maintenance of wives and widows of sailors; he states that nearly one-half of the widows and children receiving relief are the widows and children of persons directly connected with the dockyard.

A similar effect is produced in Alverstoke. In this parish the amount paid in out-door relief for the maintenance of the wives and families of sailors and marines, amounts, upon the average of the last four years, to 151*l*. per annum, being one-tenth of the whole of the out-door relief paid in the parish. Other expenses are likewise produced by the persons discharged from Haslar Hospital. The cost of the legal relief of the poor in this parish has increased from 4,125*l*. for the parochial year 1854, to 6,326*l*. for the parochial year 1858. The Rev. Mr. Walpole, incumbent of the parish, states that, during the last five or six years, the rather large sums distributed as alms by him, or under his direction, have, to the extent of three-fourths of their amount, been given to persons who had been brought into the parish by public works, and had become ill, or to their wives and families whom they had deserted. In the neighbouring parish of Rowner the cost of the relief of the poor has hitherto been trifling; but it is anticipated by a local witness that the purchase by the War Department of 395 out of 1,195 acres may derange the balance of labour and population, and reduce a portion of the labouring families to pauperism. It is feared likewise that a similar purchase in the parish of Antony, near Devonport, will increase the charges upon the poor-rate.

It might be supposed that the sea-ports, and other places containing large Government establishments for military and naval purposes, would be compensated by the Government expenditure, and the stimulus which it gives to labour and retail trade, for the diminution of the local taxation, and the increase of the charge for the relief of the poor. There is no doubt that when such establishments have once been created, and the habits of the population have been adapted to their existence, their sudden suppression would be productive of serious local inconvenience, and would be regarded as an evil by the inhabitants. But the evidence received by your Committee proves that the places where those establishments exist would probably have enjoyed greater prosperity if they had never been created, and would have derived more advantage from the development of their commercial resources than they have derived from the local Government expenditure. Fortifications, dockyards, and other naval and military establishments, are inconsistent with the enterprises of private trade, and the Government steadily interferes to prevent the construction of any works in the neighbourhood. Thus, at Portsmouth, improvements of the town and a new line of railway have been stopped by the Government on this account. Mr. Stigant, who has been three times mayor of Portsmouth, says:—"We have made several attempts to obtain mercantile docks in the neighbourhood, and proposed several localities to the Government authorities for their consent, but we have been universally refused, they saying that they can never consent to docks or any matter of that sort being within the borough of Portsmouth; consequently we are excluded from speculation or improvement in mercantile affairs. We are obliged to depend wholly and solely upon the Government establishments for our

position. There is a very strong feeling among a large number of the inhabitants, that the harbour of Portsmouth would be very quickly rendered a mercantile harbour of the first character in the kingdom if we could only have access to it." "When I was mayor (he adds), the town council was applied to by steam companies for accommodation in Portsmouth, and we were obliged to refuse it."

Mr. Woolcombe, who has been town clerk of Devonport for nearly twenty years, states "that since his knowledge of the place, there has never been a single attempt to carry out anything which required facilities as regards water communication, which has not been objected to." "I do not mean to say (he adds) improperly objected to, but which has not been objected to by the Admiralty, on the ground that it was an interference with the Government water, which could not be sanctioned." The same witness further expresses an opinion, that if there had been no Government interference at Devonport, the large docks in connection with the Great Western Railway which have recently been established in Mill Bay, in Plymouth, would have been established in the dockyard of Devonport, and the Keyham Steam Yard. He states, moreover, that the Post-office packets for the Cape of Good Hope were recently removed from Devonport to Mill Bay in consequence of objections made by the Admiralty.

An application, some years ago, was made to the Admiralty for permission to construct commercial docks in Haslar Lake, near Gosport, in the parish of Alverstoke. The Superintendent of the dockyard reported in favour of the plan, but the application was refused; the space is now occupied by the gun-boat slips, and having formerly been liable to pay parish and county rates, is now exempt from that liability. The Rev. Mr. Walpole, the incumbent of Alverstoke, expresses a strong opinion as to the economical evils brought upon his parish by the Government establishments; he believes that not only has its commercial development been prevented, but also the formation of a watering-place upon the coast been rendered impossible by the Government occupation.

It has been represented by the witnesses, that owing to the existence of Government establishments, and the character of the population which they attract, the value of property is in some cases diminished. It is stated that rents in Chatham, particularly rents of houses, are lower than in any town in Kent; and that in Devonport the value of houses has for a series of years been diminishing, while in Plymouth, where there are no Government establishments, it has been increasing. At the beginning of the century the population of Devonport was 23,747, and the number of its houses 2,352; at the same time, the population of Plymouth was 16,040, and the number of its houses 1,782. According to the census of 1851, those numbers stood as follows:—

	Population.	Houses.
Devonport	37,338	4,027
Plymouth	51,281	5,595

So that in the last 50 years Plymouth has more than trebled its population and the number of its houses, whereas Devonport has not doubled either its population or the number of its houses. The comparative progress of these towns is attributed by Mr. Woolcombe to the influence of the Government establishments in the one from which the other has been free.

The remedy for the evils experienced in the places where extensive

exemptions prevail, which has been proposed by the witnesses to your Committee, is that the exemptions, particularly that relating to property occupied for national purposes, should be abolished, and that property of this class should be assessed and rated like other property.

Your Committee think it right to add, that the Court of Queen's Bench has, of late years, while it gave effect to the existing law, expressed an opinion that exemptions which withdraw a part of the property of the parish from the rate, and thereby increase the proportionate burdens of the other ratepayers, are inequitable.

In recognizing the reasonableness of the demand for an alteration of the existing law of rating with respect to exemptions, your Committee would, in the first place, remark that the personal immunity of the Sovereign rests on constitutional grounds, which are not limited to the law of rating, and which have never been brought in question. The property of the Crown, when in the beneficial occupation of a subject, is at present rateable.

Your Committee think it desirable that the exemption for religious buildings, conferred by the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 30, and that for burial-grounds under burial boards, should be maintained. They likewise are of opinion that the exemptions now enjoyed by turnpike tolls and toll-houses, as well as by parish highways, and by county and other public bridges, should continue.

With these reservations they recommend that all land and buildings used and occupied for public, charitable, scholastic, or scientific purposes, whether there be a beneficial occupation or not, according to the received meaning of that term, should be assessed to the local rates, and should pay rates accordingly.

The practical difficulties which stand in the way of this important alteration in the law of rating, are limited to the cases of property where there is not, according to legal construction, a beneficial occupation. In some of these cases there is no fund of any private character from which the rate can be paid, as buildings occupied by the Crown, and by counties and boroughs for a public purpose; and, in some cases, there is no personality upon the land in the possession of an occupier, which could be seized as a distress if default were made in payment of the rate; as fortifications, or docks, or quays belonging to a public department. Again, in many of the cases where there is no beneficial occupation, it would be scarcely possible to fix the assessment of the property according to the principles of the existing law. The parochial assessment act (6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96,) provides that "no rate for the relief of the poor in England and Wales shall be allowed by any justices, or be of any force, which shall not be made upon an estimate of the net annual value of the several hereditaments rated thereunto; that is to say, of the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and tithe commutation rent-charge, if any, and deducting therefrom the probable annual cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain them in a state to command such rent." (s. 1.) With regard to many buildings used for a public purpose, it would be impossible to estimate the probable net annual rent, with a deduction for tenants' rates and taxes, and other outgoings, such as the existing law contemplates. The net annual rent of buildings, such as the Houses of Parliament, the London Custom House, the General Post Office, Greenwich Hospital, or the British Museum, as well as of fortifications, barracks, mili-

tary magazines, docks for the royal navy, court-houses, gaols, and other establishments which could only be used for special public purposes, could not be determined according to the ordinary principles which govern the valuation of rateable property. It is to be noted that the law of rating requires that a building should be assessed according to its value to let in its existing state, and according to its existing destination and capabilities.

Your Committee, however, think it right to point out that the latter difficulty has been, to a limited extent, practically overcome in certain cases, which have been stated to them in evidence. In the parish of Portsmouth a paving rate is levied under a Local Act passed in 1847, which re-enacted former Acts; and by this Act property occupied by the Government for public purposes, including barracks and magazines, is assessed and rated to the paving rate. The assessment of this class of property now amounts to 6,000*l.*, upon which an annual rate of about 1*s.* 6*d.* is levied. This assessment has remained in force for many years, and is stated to be very moderate. Other Local Acts render the Government liable to pay local rates in respect of land purchased for fortifications and other public purposes in the parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea; but the rates do not appear to have been ever collected by the parish authorities under those Acts. Certain buildings occupied for charitable and public purposes, exempt under the general law, are likewise assessed and rated under a Local Act in the parish of St. George's, Southwark. Some of the Government offices in Somerset House have also been assessed and have paid rates, as a bounty, to the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand. The assessment for these offices now amounts to 1,789*l.*, and the rate has been paid up to the present time; but notice has been given to the parish officers that for the future this payment will be discontinued. The assessment of this parish is 12,000*l.*, and the rates are between 5*s.* and 6*s.* in the pound.

Your Committee do not see how the principles by which the assessment of rateable property is at present determined can be applied to property of which there is no beneficial occupation, and which has no assignable value to let, supposing it to be brought into the market. It is true that union workhouses are rateable under the existing law, and that an assessment is fixed for them, in which the several parishes of the union acquiesce, although the building must in general be of such a character that it cannot be said to have any assignable value to let. Your Committee, however, doubt whether similar questions between a parish on the one hand, and the Government on the other, would be determined in an equally satisfactory manner. They therefore recommend that, instead of the assessment being fixed by the parish officers, subject to an appeal to petty and quarter sessions, and ultimately to the Court of Queen's Bench, each party, in the event of disagreement, should appoint an arbitrator, and that the arbitrators should appoint an umpire, who should decide in case the arbitrators should differ, and whose decision should be final.

It would be necessary that the law should fix a liability for payment upon some definite parties, such as the Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for the War Department, the Commissioners of Customs and Inland Revenue, the Postmaster-General, the county justices, the town council of a borough. In the case of public departments, provision would have to be made by a vote of Parliament; in the case of counties and boroughs the parochial rate would be paid from the county and borough rates. (See 4 & 5 Vict. c. 48.)

The liability should be rendered effectual by proper remedies; the remedy afforded by the present law, namely, distress and sale of the defaulter's goods, and imprisonment in default of sufficient distress, is not applicable to the case of persons in public situations, paying money out of a public fund.

It will be observed that unless the alleviation of the parish ratepayers should produce any laxity in the administration of the rates, the abolition of exemptions would lead to no increase of expenditure, and would only effect a change in the distribution of existing burdens. It would diffuse over a wider area a charge now concentrated upon a small district.

The case of the Dock Trust of Liverpool appears to your Committee to depend exclusively upon the peculiar provisions of the Private Act, by which the appropriation of the revenues of that trust is governed, and upon the construction of those provisions by the Court of Queen's Bench. It is wholly independent of the general law, under which the property, now exempt, would be rateable. If any injustice be created by the operation of the existing Private Act, it ought, in the opinion of your Committee, to be rectified by similar legislation. Your Committee will only remark that the general objections to the exemption of property, already adverted to, extend to the case of the Liverpool Docks; while the present law of rating can be applied to it without difficulty, there being a beneficial occupation, and a large revenue from which the rates could be paid.

Your Committee think it right to add that many other exemptions from rates are created by Local Acts, into which they have made no inquiry, and which they have not taken into their consideration in making the preceding recommendations.

From the evidence brought before your Committee, it appears that some of the departments of the Government have recently taken steps for insisting on the exemption of property occupied by the Government, in cases where the parish rates had been previously paid by the department. As this extension of the exemption of Government property is contrary to the views expressed by your Committee, and occasions local irritation, they suggest that the Government should consider the expediency of suspending their proceedings until Parliament may have before them the evidence and report of your Committee, and may have come to some decision on the question.

No. CXXVII.—POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

A Return of the Expenditure on the Relief of the Poor in each Union in Ireland, for the Year ended 29th September, 1857, and of the total Number of Persons relieved in and out of the Workhouse in each Union during the same Period. (250.)

THE sum expended on the relief of the poor during the year ended 29th September, 1857, was as follows:—In-maintenance, 292,684*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; out-relief, 2,411*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*; salaries and rations of officers, 102,745*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* All other expenses, 100,376*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.*; total, 498,218*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* The number of persons relieved during the year in-door, was 186,235; out-door, 4,616. The valuation on the 29th September, 1857, was 11,877,088*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* The poundage of the expenditure on the valuation, 10*d.*

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No. CVIII.—THE CAGLIARI.

Correspondence respecting the Cagliari.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

On the 2nd of July, 1857, Sir J. Hudson informed the Earl of Clarendon that the Genoese mail steamer, the *Cagliari*, "running between Genoa, the Islands of Sardinia and Tunis, and which left Genoa for Turin on the 25th ultimo, was seized by some Mazzinians, who had taken passage on board her for Sardinia, was navigated by them to the Island of Ponza, on the Neapolitan coast, where they liberated 300 political prisoners, and steered subsequently for Sapri, in the province of Salerno, where they landed, were met by the Neapolitan gendarmes, who attacked and beat them, dispersed the main body, made some prisoners, and seized the steamer." Further particulars were given by Acting Consul Barbar on 30th June, 1857, as follows:—"At about four o'clock, P.M., of the 27th instant, a small screw steamer, under the plea of damage, anchored at Ponza, where a large number of political prisoners and soldiers are detained in custody. As soon as the Captain of the port went off to her, he was forcibly retained by those on board, who, it appears, were some of the most able and daring Italian officers and others, who took part in the Revolution of 1848. The boats were lowered, and the people shoved off well armed, and made a simultaneous attack on the front and back of the island. A few shots were exchanged, the commandant of the fortress or prison killed, and the small garrison overpowered. Having been joined by the prisoners, they removed four pieces of ordnance to the steamer, as well as about 200 muskets, ammunition, and a small sum of money. At midnight they returned on board, bringing with them about 300 of the prisoners, and, having armed them, proceeded for the Gulf of Policastro, in Calabria, and landed at a small village named Sapri. The steamer was navigated under the English flag; but their colours were hauled down on reaching Ponza, and the Italian tri-coloured flag substituted for it, with the words *Viva l'Italia* stamped thereon. The steamer, after the landing was effected, was abandoned. As soon as the Government obtained information of the occurrence, five steamers left Naples for Gaeta, to embark soldiers. At Cagliari, considerable excitement existed, in consequence of the non-arrival of the postal steamer." Sir J. Hudson, on the 10th of July, related the plans of the insurgents in seizing the *Cagliari*. M. Mazzini, who had arrived at Genoa in June, had intended to seize as many steamboats as he could in the Port of Genoa, embark his adherents, and make a descent upon Naples and Sicily. He counted upon holding Genoa for twenty-four hours. On the 1st of July, the Chevalier Caraffa, Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs, officially communicated to the Neapolitan representatives abroad an account of the affairs of the *Cagliari*.

On the 21st of July, Mr. William Watt of Newcastle called the attention of the Earl of Clarendon to the position of his brother Henry Alexander Watt, an engineer in the *Cagliari*, who was lodged in a Neapolitan prison;

and on the 24th, Mr. Hammond instructed Acting Consul Barbar to afford Watt all the protection he could, in order to secure to him proper treatment. On the 4th of August, Mr. Charles Park, Sen., called the attention of the Earl of Clarendon to the position of his son, Charles Park, Jun., second engineer on board the *Cagliari*, who was also detained in prison by the Neapolitan authorities, and Mr. Hammond commended him also to Acting Consul Barbar. On the 11th of August, Acting Consul Barbar communicated that he had in vain endeavoured to be allowed to see the prisoners. M. Caraffa had, however, assured him that the prisoners were well treated, and had nothing to desire. On the 25th of August, Consul Barbar was desired to proceed to Salerno, for the purpose of watching the proceedings at the trial of the crew of the *Cagliari*.

On the 23rd of August, 1857; Sir J. Hudson transmitted a copy of a circular, in which Count Cavour explained to the diplomatic agents of Sardinia abroad the course which had been pursued on the question of the *Cagliari*.

In the circular, Count Cavour says:—

You are aware that the steamboat above-mentioned, belonging to the Company Rubattino, which performs the postal service between Genoa, Cagliari, and Tunis, left Genoa on the 25th of June last, at half-past six o'clock, for her usual destination, having on board, in addition to the captain and crew, thirty-three passengers, bound partly for Cagliari, and partly for Tunis, of whom I annex a description. The passengers were furnished with regular papers; the number did not exceed the average of that in ordinary trips. There were only two Neapolitan emigrants among the number, both of them bound for Cagliari; in short, there was nothing to lead the Government of the King to suspect any culpable designs on the part of the passengers. The *Cagliari*, which, considering the good state of her machinery and the fine weather, ought to have arrived at the capital of the Island of Sardinia on the evening of the 27th of June, not having appeared on the following day, nor the day after, the Company Rubattino, who had been informed by telegraph of this delay, communicated the fact to the public authorities. The suspicions of the latter having been aroused by other circumstances, and by reports received by the police of Genoa, and suspecting that some disaster had occurred, immediately dispatched the steam vessel *L'Ichunsa*, of the Royal Navy, in pursuit of the *Cagliari*, with orders to overtake and detain her. Unfortunately, the *Cagliari*, which had several days' start of the *L'Ichunsa*, had got out of reach of the latter.

In the meantime, a Sardinian brigantine, which had arrived on the 30th of June at Genoa, from Cagliari, reported that the *Cagliari* had been signalled on the 27th in the waters of Terranova, sailing southwards. This circumstance, coupled with the reports which had been spread, and with the contemporary events which had taken place at Genoa and Leghorn, left no further doubt as to the seizure of the vessel, and as to the design of attempting a criminal enterprise on the shore of Southern Italy.

I hastened to communicate these circumstances to M. le Commandeur Canofari, Chargé d'Affaires of his Sicilian Majesty at Turin; but the following day (the 1st of July) a telegraphic despatch from the Chargé d'Affaires of the King at Naples informed me that the *Cagliari*, after proceeding to the Island of Ponza, and releasing the convicts who were confined

there, to the number of 300, had effected a landing on the coast of Naples, at Sapri, in the Province of Salerno. This despatch also announced that the *Cagliari* had been captured by ships of the Royal Neapolitan Navy. It was soon afterwards known that this band, commanded by Pisacane, one of the Neapolitan emigrants who had embarked in the *Cagliari*, had been attacked and destroyed at Padula by the civic militia, the gendarmerie, and a battalion of Chasseurs of his Sicilian Majesty's army. The *Cagliari* was placed under sequestration by mandate of the Court charged with the prosecution arising out of these deplorable events, and all the persons found on board were arrested, and thrown into prison at Naples.

The circular then stated that the Neapolitan Government had refused to allow the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires to visit the prisoners, and even to restore to the owners the clothes and effects belonging to the Sardinian subjects captured in the *Cagliari*. The Neapolitan Minister insinuating also, and affirming, that the preparations for the events of the *Cagliari* were known, and that those events might have been prevented by the Sardinian Government, if it had known how to maintain its own dignity and position.

On the 25th of August, Sir J. Hudson informed the Earl of Clarendon that the Neapolitan Government had set at liberty the passengers of the *Cagliari*; and that, in the event of M. Caraffa refusing to withdraw his note with the insinuation against the Sardinian Government, the Sardinian Minister, M. Gropello, would receive orders to leave Naples. The note was, however, withdrawn.

On the 3rd of September, 1857, Acting Consul Barbar informed the Earl of Clarendon that both Charles Park and Henry Watt, engineers on board the *Cagliari*, were engaged in the spring of 1855 on very good recommendations; and on the 8th of September Mr. Hammond instructed the Acting Consul to request permission to see Watt immediately, as he was ill, and to express the hope of her Majesty's Government that both engineers may be set at liberty. In answer to this letter, the Consul stated that the Neapolitan Government had positively refused to allow him to see the two engineers, as they were not ill, as described. On the 8th of October, the Earl of Clarendon instructed the Consul to address an official note to M. Caraffa, demanding to have access to the engineers, and to be allowed to choose their legal adviser.

On the 8th of October, 1857, the Consul informed the Earl of Clarendon that the engineers had been sent to Salerno, handcuffed; that all demands to see them had been positively negatived, and that the engineer Park had attempted twice to commit suicide. Mr. Park, senior, also called attention to the case of his son, who had become seriously affected in his mental disposition. The Consul having informed the Earl of Clarendon that the trial would take place towards the end of November, the Earl instructed him to engage the best lawyer to be had in Naples for the defence of these men.

On the 27th of October, Acting Consul Barbar informed the Earl of Clarendon that, having consulted with an eminent lawyer as to how far the

laws sanctioned the arbitrary manner in which the Neapolitan Government have acted, and having examined the criminal code, he found that the law did not justify the Government in having prevented him seeing Watt and Park. The law of Naples required that a person, when arrested, shall be immediately brought before a magistrate to learn whether he is or he is not lawfully imprisoned; and that Watt and Park had been four months in prison, and it was only on the 19th inst. that the Court in secret assembly decided that they were lawfully detained in prison. On the 27th of October the Consul informed the Earl of Clarendon that Watt and Park might be visited by their relatives, but that they had no relatives in Naples.

The opinion of the Queen's Advocate having been asked as to the right of the Consul to have access to the engineers, Sir J. D. Harding stated that he could not say that her Majesty's Government was, by the Neapolitan law, entitled to insist upon the Consul having access to the prisoners. On the 31st of October, Consul Barbar informed the Earl of Clarendon that eleven of the crew of the *Cagliari* were set at liberty, and embarked for Sardinia, but that the engineers still remained in prison. Signor Amileare Lauria had consented to undertake their defence when the trial came on. On the 11th November the Earl of Clarendon informed Consul Barbar that Mr. Park, senior, was on his way to Salerno, to visit his son, and that Mr. Abbott, attached to the Foreign Office, would also leave for Naples with a letter from the Earl of Clarendon to M. Caraffa, demanding that the British Consul and their relations be allowed to communicate with Watt and Park. Should this demand be refused, her Majesty's Government would come to the conclusion that, in consequence of the present state of the relations between England and Naples, two British subjects have been dealt with in an unjustifiable manner, and that a deliberate act of hostility against England was thereby intended. On the 21st of November, the Earl of Clarendon wrote to Consul Barbar, to endeavour to obtain proof that the engineers had acted under compulsion. On the 17th of November, the Consul notified that the King of Naples had granted permission to the Rev. Mr. Pugh to see the prisoners, and on the 21st he enclosed Mr. Pugh's account of the interview. The Rev. Mr. Pugh stated that the prisoners Watt and Park were evidently in good health, and clean in their person and dress. They and the captain of the *Cagliari* occupied a light and airy room on the first floor upstairs, with a southern aspect, and with separate beds. They said that they had been well treated, and had nothing to complain of beyond their detention. The only hardship was the want of books, and want of letters from their friends. Neither of them made the slightest allusion to any attempt at suicide, though they were begged to tell everything fully and frankly to their clergymen. On the 24th of November, the Consul gave particulars of an interview with M. Caraffa; the result was that the King had consented to allow him and Mr. Park to see the engineers; and on the 28th the Consul reported the result of their visit to the prisoners, and enclosed the note of their statements, as follows:—

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Watt and Park were landed from the steamer *Cagliari* at the end of June last, together with the captain of that ship, her crew and passengers. The captain, engineers, and passengers, were at once conveyed to the Vicaria prison, unbound, but the crew were handcuffed.

As soon as they reached the prison, the engineers, as well as the others, were desired that, if they had any papers, they would give them up. Watt had none; Park gave up his pocket-book, wherein he had a copy of a note which the insurgents had forced upon him when they took possession of the steamer, shortly after leaving Genoa; the original remained on board.

This note was not signed by any person, nor addressed to any one, and was worded nearly as follows, viz. :—"We have resolved to free our country from the yoke of slavery under which we have so long suffered, and we call upon all upright men to aid us. If you do your duty, no harm shall befall you; but if otherwise, your lives are sacrificed."

They, the engineers, and others, on arriving at the prison, were stripped naked by the police or prison authorities, and in that position were jeered at by them.

After allowing to dress again, the two engineers, with the passengers, were conveyed to a prison on the ground floor, consisting of two small rooms, which were very damp, with one small iron-barred window, which looked into the prison-yard. Through this window the sun never entered, and scarcely were they able to distinguish daylight through it. To the misery of damp and bad ventilation was added one greater, viz., that in lieu of water-closet, a wooden tub was placed in the middle of each room; these two tubs were emptied every evening, if the engineers paid some person to do so, but not otherwise; they were never washed, and the stench, especially at night, when the small barred window was closed, was very great, and their health soon began to suffer. These two men were kept in those rooms during the three hottest months in the year, viz., July, August, and September. They were taken out of them when required by the police authorities, to submit them to an interrogatory. On such occasions they were handcuffed before leaving the room, and brought back in the same manner. Park mentions that on one occasion they conducted him through damp underground prisons, before bringing him to be interrogated, and, from the manner of the men who guarded him, he understood that the intention was to intimidate him.

The allowance made to them by the Neapolitan Government is, black bread of a very bad quality, and soup of so nauseous a nature that they turned always from it in disgust, and four grani per day each (less than twopence) in money. Money was occasionally sent to them by myself and some English engineers resident in Naples, by which they were enabled to buy better food. Their beds consisted of boards supported on wooden trestles, with one mattress stuffed with bad tow mixed with bits of straw. They suffered much from vermin.

In the beginning of October, they, with the captain and crew, were removed from the Vicaria prisons to those of Salerno.

The manner this was effected was as follows:—The police handcuffed Park, and passed a leather strap, besides, through both arms; they attempted the same with Watt, but he resisted this indignity as long as he had strength, but, being overpowered, he was handcuffed and strapped in the same manner as Park: they were then tied together, put into a carriage, into which three gendarmes likewise entered; the windows of the carriage were all drawn

up, and, thus suffering from the tightness with which they were bound, they were forced to perform, at a slow pace, a journey of about thirty miles, by night, in a carriage hermetically closed. They begged repeatedly that a window might be let down for the sake of air: their request was not complied with.

When they reached the prison of Salerno, the crew of the *Cagliari* were placed in two rooms, one a large airy room, the other smaller, but well ventilated. The captain and the two engineers were put into a small room immediately under those occupied by the crew, which belonged to the jailer. The room being situated very low, and the space occupied by their three beds leaving them little space to walk in, the captain commenced suffering from bowel complaint. Watt has threatened insanity, and Park, who enjoyed very good health before his imprisonment, now suffers from fits. A petition was sent by them to the Attorney-General, begging that they might be placed in the same rooms with the crew, which was granted one day before our going to Salerno, viz., on the 24th of November.

They have now a certain space to walk in, in the larger room of the two.

Since their arrival at Salerno, the engineers have frequently been conveyed from their prison to the tribunal, to be examined by the Attorney-General; on these occasions they have been paraded through the streets of Salerno, strongly guarded and handcuffed. They have repeatedly begged that they might be spared the pain and humiliation of handcuffs, but their prayer has always been refused.

The handcuffs are made of iron. Park states that for several days after they reached Salerno, the marks were still visible on their wrists and arms from the tightness with which they were bound, when they were taken from Naples to Salerno.

The small sum of four grani per day, allowed to each man by the Neapolitan Government, enables them to pay for the hire of their beds.

The beds are of a better description than those they had at Naples. The company to whom the *Cagliari* belongs, allows about 12s. 2d. daily to assist the crew in their subsistence, but this small sum having to be divided amongst 22 persons, helps them but very little.

The earnest prayer of the engineers is that they may speedily be brought to trial; they have already been confined for five months without being allowed, until within the last ten days, to see any one, excepting on one occasion, when an engineer named Wood saw them in the prison at Naples, for a few moments; and if this just prayer is not immediately complied with, we, the undersigned, fear to dwell upon the consequences which are likely to befall those men.

(Signed) LEWIS J. BARBAR, *Acting British Consul.*

CHARLES PARK, Senior, *Father of Charles Park,*
late Engineer of the "*Cagliari*," now imprisoned at Salerno.
Naples, Nov. 26, 1857.

On the 27th November, 1857, Mr. Abbott reported his interview with M. Caraffa, and Mr. Pugh reported another interview he had with the prisoners. On the 1st December, Consul Barbar referred to several articles of the penal code, supporting his opinion as to the illegality of conduct of the Neapolitan Government towards the engineers. This despatch was again referred to the Queen's Advocate, who stated that the articles quoted did

not establish the prisoners' legal right, under the Neapolitan code, to free communication with the Consul. On the 3rd December, Consul Barbar informed the Earl of Clarendon that the passengers taken on board the *Cagliari*, and who had been set free, were seven in number, including one Prussian, two Spanish, and four Sardinians. That eleven of the crew were set at liberty; and that twenty-two of the crew, viz. twenty Sardinians and two British, were in the prisons at Salerno, awaiting their trial.

On the 5th December, Consul Barbar reported another visit he paid to the prisoners; and Mr. Park, senior, communicated to the Earl of Clarendon the sufferings of the engineers. On the 10th, Sir J. Hudson transmitted abstracts of the depositions of the captain and owners of the *Cagliari*, and the summary of an opinion given on the whole case by two eminent Piedmontese lawyers consulted by the Government. In these depositions, the captain and the owners asserted that the *Cagliari* sailed from Genoa, not apparently, but really for Cagliari and Tunis, and that it was under coercion that the captain acted as he did. The Sardinian lawyers gave their opinion upon the facts of the case. They stated "the Neapolitan Government claims possession of the *Cagliari* and her cargo, on two grounds; first, that the command and direction of that ship, and the acts of hostility committed by her, have deprived her of the rights and character of a Sardinian vessel, and made her a pirate; and, secondly, because she was the instrument of a crime. It is not denied that the rebels were guilty of an act of piracy; but it is a principle that a pirate can never acquire the property of the thing seized, and the party who takes them from the pirate is bound to restore them to their owner." The Sardinian advocates advised, therefore, the Sardinian Government to enter an appearance in the suit before the Prize Court at Naples, with a view to the recovery of the tobacco belonging to Government, and to watch the criminal visit at Salerno, with a view to establish the innocence of the crew, and the incontestable illegality of the seizure.

On the 7th December, 1857, M. Caraffa answered Lord Clarendon's despatch of the 14th November, expressing the kind intention of the King of Naples towards her Majesty's subjects; that all possible regard was shown to the two engineers; and that whilst the Government had left the matter in the hands of the competent courts, the Government of the King was ready to consent to any new facility which may be asked in favour of Messrs. Park and Watt, compatible with the regular course of the trial. On the 12th December, Sir J. Hudson communicated to the Earl of Clarendon the deposition of the crew of the *Cagliari*, from which it appeared that the two English engineers of that vessel acted under compulsion, when it was seized by Colonel Pisacane. Sir J. Hudson also sent a chart, showing the supposed position of the *Cagliari* when captured. These documents were remitted for the opinion of the Queen's Advocate, who recommended that they should be forwarded to Mr. Barbar. The law officers of the Crown gave also their opinion, to the effect that it was rather a case of.

voluntary surrender by the captain and crew than of forcible capture. When the captain regained possession of his vessel, he assembled the crew, and it was determined to steam to Naples, there to report what had occurred. And if this had been done, it is clear that at Naples the captain and crew might have been lawfully arrested and tried by the Neapolitan authorities, until it was ascertained whether they had been voluntary or involuntary agents. On their course to Naples they fell in with two Neapolitan frigates; and the captain, directing his course towards them, lowered a boat, and having gone on board the frigate, seems to have made a voluntary statement and surrender of himself and vessel. The crew were then put in irons, and taken as prisoners to Salerno. If this took place on the high sea, out of Neapolitan waters, they were unable to say that it was clearly a seizure by force and violence of the ship and crew; and unless this be beyond doubt, they could not advise that her Majesty's Government would be justified in contending that the proceedings adopted towards the two engineers were not warranted by international law. On the 19th December, 1857, Mr. Barbar informed the Earl of Clarendon that he examined the papers connected with the case of the engineers. The process was contained in eighteen manuscript volumes. He found Miss White's letter, but the writing was evidently a man's, and it was disguised. On the 24th, the Earl of Clarendon gave instructions to Mr. Barbar respecting the trial, observing, as regards the several circumstances, and especially the nature and destination of the cargo, that they were materials in favour of the ship, master, crew, and passengers on board; that if they were acquitted, Park and Watt could hardly be found guilty; but that it did not follow that even the guilt of the captain or of the Italian part of the crew or passengers would necessarily involve Park and Watt in any criminality. Their not being Italians, their being in the regular employment of the owners, the improbability of their entertaining any political designs against the Government of Naples, their peculiar position in the engine-room, and the difficulty with which they could have previously known what was about to happen, or have resisted, or escaped, were all circumstances entitled to be considered in their favour, to say nothing of the positive testimony of the crew, as recorded in the depositions. The particular locality in which they may be either charged or proved to have committed any crime against Neapolitan jurisdiction and law on board a foreign vessel, may also be important, as, according to the rule of law, "*extra territorium jus dicenti impune non paretur.*"

On the 24th December, Mr. Hammond asked the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, as to whether the British Government was not entitled to contend that the Sardinian captain and his crew had no right to take two British subjects to Naples, and hand them over to the Neapolitan Government; and whether the British Government might not contend that the surrender of the captain on the high seas to the two Neapolitan frigates after they had fired a gun to bring him to, could not be binding on the two

English engineers, and that consequently the Neapolitan Government had no right to try or punish them, and had no rightful jurisdiction over them. Also whether the Neapolitan ships of war had a right to pursue the Sardinian vessel, and to capture her beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Naples; and whether, in such a case, supposing she had been a British vessel, Her Majesty's Government would not have been entitled to demand her release. And another point, whether her Majesty's Government can object to the seizure of the *Cagliari* if the Sardinian Government does not; and whether the Sardinian Government could complain of the seizure, if the master of the *Cagliari* voluntarily gave up the vessel.

On the 26th December, the Earl of Clarendon wrote to Sir J. Hudson, to ask Count Cavour whether the Sardinian Government meant to object to the proceedings taken by the Neapolitan Government in the case of the *Cagliari*.

The Queen's Advocate and Solicitor-General gave their opinion on the points of reference in Mr. Hammond's letter. They stated that the captain, when he recovered the command of his vessel at Sapri, had assembled all the crew, and told them what had occurred, and that he was going to Naples; and as no objection was then made by Watt and Park, they must be considered as consenting parties to such an arrangement. Secondly, that a seaman voluntarily embarking and serving in a foreign vessel is bound by the lawful act of the master, done in the exercise of his reasonable discretion and authority, in that capacity. Also, that the Neapolitan ships of war had, under the particular circumstances of the case, a right to pursue the *Cagliari*, and to capture her beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Naples; and if she had been a British vessel, Her Majesty's Government could not have legally demanded her release, without any judicial enquiry, or legal investigation or proceedings. Lastly, that the *Cagliari* being a Sardinian merchant vessel, her Majesty's Government could not object to her seizure, if the Sardinian Government did not.

On the 5th of January, 1858, Sir J. Hudson informed Lord Clarendon that Count Cavour was desirous of receiving the opinion of a commission he had appointed to investigate the case before he decided what steps to take with the Neapolitan Government. On the 8th of January, Count Cavour sent a note to the same effect to Sir J. Hudson. On the 12th of January, Consul Barbar sent the indictment of the Procurator-General against the insurgents and crew of the *Cagliari*, where there were three accusations against Watt and Park, viz., 1. That Park had upon him a letter of Miss White; 2. That the engineers were without passports; and 3. That if Watt were not united with Park in favouring the insurgents, he (Watt) would have made the *Cagliari* go to Tunis in lieu of bringing her to Ponza.

On the 17th, Sir J. Hudson transmitted to the Earl of Clarendon the opinion of the commission named by the Crown to consider the case of the capture of the Sardinian steamer *Cagliari*, the following being their conclusions:—

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That the declaration of the Neapolitan authorities that the *Cagliari* is good prize, is unjustifiable.

That, if the act of the Neapolitan Government in overhauling the *Cagliari* on the high sea, in visiting her, in interrogating the captain, crew, and passengers, is justifiable, yet that the succeeding act of her detention, and that of her captain, crew, and passengers is not, and that such detention is contrary to the law of nations.

That the capture of the *Cagliari*, at the time and under the circumstances in which it was made, cannot, in face of the evidence derived from the documents published by the Neapolitan Government, and according to the rules of international law, warrant her being declared lawful prize.

That given, though not granted, the complicity or culpability of the captain in the attempt of Pisacane, the owners of the *Cagliari*, who are innocent, cannot be held amenable to the pains and penalties which the Neapolitan authorities seek to inflict upon them for the fault of their agent.

That the Sardinian Government ought to continue its officious intervention for the protection of those subjects of the Crown who are compromised in the affair of the *Cagliari*.

That a case exists for the remonstrance of the Sardinian to the Neapolitan Government, as regards the continued detention of the *Cagliari*, her captain, crew, and passengers.

That when the explanations of the Neapolitan Government are insufficient in the sense in which the King's Government have a right to expect, it is fitting that the Sardinian Cabinet do make known to friendly Powers this state of the question, and the grounds of their remonstrance with the Cabinet of Naples.

That it is necessary to institute before the Supreme Court of Admiralty in Genoa, a formal suit and process in regard of the piratical act committed on board the steamer *Cagliari*, on the 25th of June, 1857, in the waters of Genoa, and continued on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of the same month.

The Sardinian Government, acting upon such opinion, had demanded of the Neapolitan Government the restitution of the *Cagliari*. On the 26th of January, 1858, Mr. Hammond referred to the law officers of the Crown the accusation made by the Procurator-General against Watt and Park, and they answered, that on a careful examination of all the facts, it appeared to them that the charges brought forward by the Neapolitan Government against the English engineers were not supported by any evidence, and were, upon the face of them, destitute of any probability. On January 16th, Count Cavour instructed Count Gropello, Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires at Naples, to demand the restitution of the *Cagliari*. He stated that the *Cagliari* was arrested on the high seas, which is free to all. That the *Cagliari* was not an enemy of the State, and that she was not taken in a flagrant act of piracy. On the 3rd of February, Mr. Barbar informed the Earl of Clarendon that the trial of the engineers had commenced on the 29th ultimo; and on the 6th, that Watt had given evident symptoms of insanity, and that he would have to be removed to a madhouse at Averra, a town ten miles distant from Naples. The Court declared Watt to be insane, and, in consequence of this circumstance, the trial was suspended.

On the 15th of February, Sir J. Hudson informed Lord Clarendon, that in answer to the demand of the Sardinian Government, Signor Caraffa had replied to Count Cavour that he could not admit the validity of the arguments advanced by him, and that as the case was in the hands of the legal authorities of the Neapolitan State, his Excellency must wait their decision; a decision which M. Caraffa intimated will be regular and public. On the same date, Consul Barbar communicated that the Court had decided to allow Watt to be conveyed to the British Infirmary in Naples. He was then removed from prison, where Park still remained, the Consul becoming bail for him.

On the 3rd of March, the Earl of Malmesbury instructed Mr. Lyons to proceed to Naples to inquire into the state of the prisoners, and more especially on the following points:—

First. Whether, in the interval between their arrest and their being placed at the bar of the Court at Salerno, those British subjects have been allowed to enjoy all the privileges which, by the law of Naples, are accorded to persons under such circumstances; whether, during their confinement, they have been treated in a harsh, or otherwise unjustifiable manner; whether attention has been paid to prevent the rigour of their confinement having a prejudicial effect on their bodily or mental health; whether they have been allowed all reasonable and legal opportunities, of communicating with their friends, with the British Acting Consul, and with their legal advisers; and whether they have had all the facilities to which they were entitled for preparing for their defence.

Secondly. Whether the trial, as far as it has gone, has been conducted fairly and impartially, according to law; whether their legal advisers have been allowed all the rights of audience, examination, and cross-examination, which can legally be insisted on by counsel for defendants, and have been permitted to urge, and been heard with attention when doing so, the several points in which their innocence can be maintained; and whether the conduct of the Court and the Public Prosecutor has been such as to give her Majesty's Government a reasonable assurance that the trial is fairly conducted, and that there is not, as is alleged, a pre-determination to convict them at all events.

Lastly. You will inquire into the present state of health of the prisoners. You will furnish them with any assistance that they may stand in need of; and generally, you will comfort and support them in the trying circumstances under which they are placed.

On the same day, Lord Malmesbury acquainted M. Caraffa of the mission of the Hon. B. Bikerton Lyons, son of Admiral Lord Lyons, requesting him, in the interest of truth, to obtain for and allow Mr. Lyons all possible facility for collecting the fullest information on this particular. On the 26th of February, Mr. Barbar reported that the two physicians belonging to the Lunatic Asylum of Aversa, in company with Mr. Surgeon Roskelly, have completed their examination, and reported on the state of mind of Mr. Watt; that they were satisfied that Watt was not in a state of mind to appear at the Court, where he might have caused a disturbance; that he refused to appear.

there; and if force was used, it would prove most prejudicial, and even dangerous, to him. That as they did not understand English, they had no means of learning distinctly whether his answers to questions, put to him by Mr. Roskelly, were not incoherent; but, judging from the expression of his countenance when he was questioned about his imprisonment and trial, they felt there were doubtful symptoms. Mr. Barbar did not doubt that Watt would be excluded from the trial, and probably he might be set at liberty. The judges subsequently decided that Watt was not in a state of mind to appear at the Court; that he would continue to remain at the British Infirmary at Naples; that when he was sufficiently recovered, he would be bound to stand his trial, and the cause would be resumed. On the 6th of March, the Earl of Malmesbury instructed Mr. Lyons to protest strongly against any further delay in the trial of the English prisoners, and if Watt was liberated, that he should equally urge it in the case of the other prisoner.

On the 10th of March, the Marquis d'Azeglio communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury a note of Sir J. Hudson to Count Cavour, informing him that her Majesty's Government, having had under their consideration the proceedings taken by the Neapolitan Government in the case of the *Cagliari* steamer, were disposed to object to those proceedings, on the ground that the Neapolitan vessels of war had no right to pursue the *Cagliari* and to capture her beyond Neapolitan territorial jurisdiction. That, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, a ship of war of one country has no jurisdiction over a merchant vessel of another country on the high sea; she is entitled to demand the production of papers to prove nationality; but if that character is established, the ship of war has no right to interfere, unless the merchantman should be caught in the actual commission at the time of an act of piracy; but no such act was committed at the time by the *Cagliari*—she was pursuing her voyage; and, for anything the Neapolitan ships knew, was returning to Genoa. It was true that the captain and crew were stated to have been on their way to Naples with the view of voluntarily surrendering themselves and their vessel to the Neapolitan authorities; but Her Majesty's Government thought that it would be a mockery and an abuse of terms to say that those men voluntarily surrendered themselves to the two Neapolitan frigates, which had fired to bring the *Cagliari* to, and which were prepared, of course, to sink her, if she did not surrender. Sir J. Hudson asked Count Cavour to state to him whether the Sardinian Government was of opinion that the *Cagliari* was voluntarily surrendered by the master, or whether it would be contended that she was seized by the Neapolitan frigates beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of Naples.

[*In the original draft, Sir J. Hudson said—"I have been instructed to ask your Excellency whether the Sardinian Government meant to object to the proceedings," &c.; but in the note really sent in there occurred the words, "to acquaint your Excellency that her Majesty's Government are disposed to*

object to those proceedings," &c. The mistake was made by Mr. Erskine in transcribing the note from the original, Sir J. Hudson having signed it without reading it over.]

On the 11th March, Count Bernstorff communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury a note of M. Caraffa to M. Canofari, in answer to the demand of the Sardinian Government for the restitution of the *Cagliari*. In this note M. Caraffa entered into a lengthened argument as to the legality of the capture, and deferred any further statement as to the liberation of the Sardinian crew till the conclusion of the trial. On the 13th March, Mr. Lyons reported to the Earl of Malmesbury the result of his mission. The two engineers were progressing favourably. Park was still in prison; but he could speak Italian, and spoke fluently with his fellow-prisoners. Watt was much better, and was allowed to walk about the town. The trial was progressing in a legal manner. On the 18th, however, the Earl of Malmesbury instructed Mr. Lyons to press for the liberation of Park, as his health was seriously affected by his protracted confinement.

On the 22nd March, the Marquis d'Azeglio sent a note to the Earl of Malmesbury, and, after reference to Sir J. Hudson's note of the 5th January, in which he asserted that her Majesty's Government was disposed to object to the proceedings of the Neapolitan Government, stated that the Sardinian Government had resolved to demand the restitution of the *Cagliari*, and the liberation of the persons captured on board of her. He requested, therefore, the concurrence and, if need be, the co-operation of the British Government, to bring this important affair to a successful termination. In answer to this note, the Earl of Malmesbury stated to the Marquis d'Azeglio that her Majesty's Government had no cognizance of the note of her Majesty's Minister at Turin of the 5th January till it was communicated to him by the Marquis on the 10th March, and alluded to the mistake which had occurred in that note. The Marquis d'Azeglio answered that the misunderstanding was of great importance, inasmuch as an assertion so positive coming from her Britannic Majesty's representative must have had great weight on the determination taken at that time by the Sardinian Government.

On the 19th March, Mr. Lyons informed the Earl of Malmesbury that the King of Naples had been pleased to permit Watt to return to England; and on the 24th March, Park was released from prison on bail, and was comfortably established in the British Hospital at Naples. On the 25th March, the Earl of Malmesbury instructed Mr. Lyons to state to M. Caraffa that her Majesty's Government appreciated the conduct of the Neapolitan Government in releasing Watt and removing Park from prison. But her Majesty's Government could not admit that the evidence justified the long imprisonment to which they had been exposed.

Further Correspondence respecting the Cagliari.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

ON the 24th March, 1858, Mr. Lyons transmitted to the Earl of Malmesbury the following details obtained from Park of what followed the landing at Sapri:—

When the *Cagliari* arrived at Sapri, the individuals who formed the band of insurgents that had embarked at Genoa, with the exception of the three chiefs, seeing the insufficient number of men that they had embarked at Ponza to carry out their revolutionary plans, requested the master to take them to Sardinia, or back to Genoa. The master refused to do so, giving as a reason that he had not coals sufficient for the voyage, and must proceed to Naples for a supply. That when all the insurgents had landed, the master called the *bonâ fide* passengers and crew together, to consult as to what should be done, and proposed that they should all proceed to Naples, to inform the Neapolitan Government of the violence to which they had been subjected, and to inform as well their own (Piedmontese) authorities of all that had occurred. This proposal met with universal approbation, and on the night of the 28th June, immediately after the landing of the insurgents, they steered for Naples. At 8.30 A.M. of the 29th they first sighted the Neapolitan frigates, at which time the *Cagliari* was directed on the centre of the Island of Capri. That the moment the frigates were discerned, the master ordered the helm to be put down, and altered his course so as to meet the frigates. That from the time the frigates were seen, until they were met by the *Cagliari*, about one hour and a quarter had passed. That when the master went on board the frigate *Tancredi*, the *Cagliari* was distant about ten miles from Capri.

On the 5th April, 1858, the Marquis d'Azeglio communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury a memorandum by the Sardinian Government, declaring the capture illegal, and making an appeal to all maritime Powers in defence of the privileges and immunities of the high sea, upon the fact that capture on the high seas cannot take place legitimately, except in two cases, of the ships of the enemy in time of war, of piratical vessels in time of peace. But these two conditions in nowise existed in regard to the *Cagliari*; there was no war between Sardinia and the Two Sicilies; the Crown of Naples was not at war with any Power. The *Cagliari* did not belong to an enemy, since no enemy existed; therefore she could not have been legally captured. She could not any more have been taken for a piratical vessel, for the simple inspection of her patent and ship's papers demonstrated to the contrary.

The Count Bernstorff also communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury the defence of the proceedings of the Neapolitan Government. In this memorandum the capture of the *Cagliari* was declared legitimate, because the outward aspect of the acts performed by her did unmistakeably present the case of piracy and mixed war. The *Cagliari* conveyed the conspirators to Ponza; collected there a considerable number of convicts; carried them

to Sapri to fight; cries were raised and seditious operations executed both at Ponza and at Sapri to the injury of the constituted Government, as well as murder, pillage, depredation, and other excesses committed; and she remained in the waters of Ponza and Sapri for a considerable time, until the attempt of the insurgents was completed. A case somewhat similar occurred in 1832 in the affair of the *Carlo Alberto*. That steamer, bearing the Sardinian flag, quitted Leghorn, to convey persons to France, with the intention of producing an insurrection; and though the attempt was not completed, the French Court condemned her, because the vessel, in spite of the compulsory landing, was yet in a state of hostility, since she carried persons who after that moment were put under arrest as conspirators. Again, in the case of the *Stromboli*, which carried Sicilian rebels in 1848. She was captured very near the Ionian Islands or on British territory, yet as it did not take place within cannon-shot of the Ionian Islands, but in the open sea, the capture was held lawful.

On the 6th April, Mr. Lyons transmitted to the Earl of Clarendon a note from M. Caraffa, announcing that Park was made over to his care; and sent also Park's narrative of the imprisonment of himself and Watt. Nearly three months elapsed before they became aware that M. Barbar had taken any notice of their situation. On the 10th April, Mr. Lyons informed the Earl of Malmesbury that the engineer, Park, would be allowed to leave the country and return home. The Earl of Malmesbury on the 15th April wrote to Mr. Lyons, enclosing a note for M. Caraffa, demanding of the Neapolitan Government compensation to the British engineers, Watt and Park, for the imprisonment and sufferings to which they had been so unjustly exposed, on the ground that there was no reason whatever to justify the Neapolitan Government in having subjected Park and Watt to the persecutions, or in having inflicted upon them as malefactors of the worst class a long and inhuman imprisonment. This demand was supported by the following opinions of the law officers of the Crown, viz., Sir J. D. Harding, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., and Sir Hugh M. Cairns.

That we are of opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, her Majesty's Government would be justified in making a demand upon the Neapolitan Government for compensation to be awarded to the British engineers, Park and Watt, in respect of the conduct of that Government towards those persons. It appears to us that Park and Watt acted throughout within the strict line of their duty, and took no part whatsoever in any illegal or criminal design or act. There is not, as far as we are aware, to be found, even at this late period, throughout these voluminous papers, a particle of evidence of misconduct or impropriety against either of them. In order to justify the Neapolitan Government for its continual imprisonment of these men, and for putting them on their trial for their lives, there should have been, at least, *prima facie* evidence of their participation in some of the offences committed by some of those on board the *Cagliari*. The Neapolitan Government has, in effect, admitted that the mere presence on board was not of itself a sufficient ground for the institution of criminal proceedings; inasmuch as it set at liberty seven of the passengers on the

28th August, 1857, and eleven of the crew on the 28th October, 1857. The Neapolitan Government must, therefore, seek its justification for its conduct towards Park and Watt in the acts charged against them in the "Atto di Accusa."

These, apparently, are the following:—

1. That they were without regular passports ("ricapiti"). To this it may be sufficient to observe that it appears not to be unusual for engineers of Sardinian steam vessels leaving Genoa to be without passports; their names were on the ship's muster-roll, and they were in the regular employment of the owners of the *Cagliari*; but, at all events, the Neapolitan Government cannot infer any serious guilt from the mere want of passports.

2. The note found upon Park, alleged to have been written by Miss White at Genoa. This note, upon the face of it, purports to be addressed not to an accomplice, but rather to a person who was to be forced to act under constraint; it is neither signed nor addressed; it was only presented to Park when the vessel was forcibly seized by some of the passengers; and the circumstance that Park preserved and transcribed it into his log-book, as his justification, is a proof not of his guilt, but of his innocence in relation to it.

3. That Watt (as chief engineer) ought to have directed the vessel's course to Tunis and not to Ponza. This charge, proceeding as it does, from total ignorance of the construction and navigation of steam-vessels, is not worthy of serious refutation.

4. Of participation in various specified acts at Ponza and at Sapri. Of these it is sufficient to observe that, even if they were of such a nature as to render Park and Watt amenable to a Neapolitan tribunal in respect of their commission (which we can by no means admit), we are unable to discover that any evidence has ever been forthcoming to prove that Park and Watt committed any of them; indeed, as to the most of them, their innocence must have been obvious, it being admitted in the "Atto di Accusa" that they remained on board throughout, whereas these acts are charged to have been committed on shore. For these reasons we are of opinion that there is no ground whatever which justifies the Neapolitan Government in having subjected Park and Watt to this prosecution, or in having inflicted upon them, as malefactors of the worst class, a long and inhuman imprisonment.

The Neapolitan Government, upon the capture of the *Cagliari* and the arrest of all those who had ever been on board her with their papers, was in possession of the fullest information as to the guilt or innocence of each individual; and we are of opinion that thereupon Park and Watt became entitled, as of right, to immediate liberation.

The law officers of the Crown gave also their opinion as to the legality of the capture of the *Cagliari*. The Attorney-General differing from the Advocate and Solicitor-General, the former gave his separate opinion on the subject:—

Opinion of the Advocate and Solicitor-General, Sir J. D. Harding and Sir H. M. Cairns, M.P.

That we have carefully perused these voluminous papers, and have considered them in consultation with the Attorney-General, but as we are unable

to concur entirely in the conclusion at which we believe he has arrived, we have thought it best to express to your lordship our opinion in the following report. In dealing with this question, we have confined our attention to the capture of the *Cagliari* exclusively, and independently both of the legal proceedings against that vessel, which ended in her condemnation as a prize, and of the treatment of those on board her. We would, in the first place, invite your lordship's attention to the facts preceding this capture. The *Cagliari*, a Sardinian merchant steamer, running between Genoa and Tunis (touching at Cagliari in Sardinia), left Genoa on one of her regular voyages, on the 25th of June, 1857, with, apparently, thirty-three passengers and a crew consisting of thirty-two, and a cargo partly consisting of fire-arms. Whilst on the high seas on the same evening, about twenty-five of her passengers suddenly produced concealed arms, took forcible possession of the ship without any opposition being offered, broke bulk, and plundered arms on board, deprived the master of his authority, and placed him, and some of the other passengers and crew, under restraint, and forced (as is alleged) one of the passengers (Daneri, a merchant captain by profession) to navigate the vessel as master. The *Cagliari* passed what was supposed to be a squadron of British ships of war, when the passengers and crew under restraint were more closely watched, and kept out of sight. On the 27th of June the *Cagliari* arrived at the island at Ponza, which appears to be a fortress and prison of the Neapolitan Government; the Sardinian colours were kept flying, and the pilot and captain of the port were seized on their coming on board; the boats were landed, an armed disembarkation took place, an attack was made on the island, one Neapolitan officer of the garrison killed, another wounded, the garrison overpowered, upwards of 300 prisoners liberated and armed, arms, ammunition, and money were taken from the fortress, a royal Neapolitan cutter or cruiser lying in the harbour of Ponza was boarded, plundered, and sunk, and other crimes and excesses were committed. Some of the crew appear to have landed. Lorenzo Acquarone, whose name is on the ship's muster-roll as a waiter or steward, and Cesare Cori, a passenger, seem to have been wounded on shore, and brought back to the steamer. With this additional armed force, and with the plunder, the *Cagliari* proceeded, on the night of the 27th, to the Gulf of Policastro. Those passengers who had originally seized the ship, together with the prisoners liberated and embarked at Ponza, landed in arms at Sapri early in the morning of the 28th, and committed various acts of outrage and hostility on shore, where they were, soon afterwards, all killed, or taken by the Neapolitan troops and inhabitants. The crew, acting probably, under compulsion, appear to have rowed the boats in which the landing at Ponza and that at Sapri were effected. After the landing at Sapri, the master (Sitzia) appears, after the disembarkation, and, on the night of the 28th, to have resumed his authority; and with the assent of the crew, and eleven remaining passengers (amongst whom was Daneri), to have got under weigh, and taken a course as for Naples, where (as he stated) it was his intention to make a detailed relation of what had occurred to the Neapolitan Government.

During these occurrences, the Neapolitan Government, which had early intelligence of the attack on Ponza, took measures not only to check the aggression, but to pursue and capture all those engaged in it. Some steam frigates were sent from Naples to Gaeta to embark troops, and two cruisers (*Tancredi* and *Ettore Fieramosca*), sailing in company, and in search of the

Cagliari (of which vessel's appearance and course, when last seen, the commanding officer had previously received a description), fell in with her on the morning of the 29th of June, on the high seas, apparently about twelve miles west of Capri. The *Cagliari* was, when first seen, steering towards them; and, on the vessel approaching, the *Tancredi* fired a shot, which brought her to; the master (Sitzia) was ordered on board the *Tancredi* with his papers, and the *Cagliari* was then boarded and taken possession of by an armed boat from the *Tancredi*, and towed by the *Ettore Fieramosca* in company, first to Salerno, and thence to Naples.

When the *Cagliari* was brought to, it appears that she was not taking that which, it is alleged, would have been her most direct and shortest course to Naples, viz., through the straits between Capri and the mainland ("*piccole bocche di Capri*"). Three wounded men were on board, viz., Acquarone and Cori already mentioned, and Amilcare Buonomo, a passenger, wounded at Sapri, as he alleges, by those who landed, on his refusal to land; bulk was broken, and part of the cargo (arms) missing; arms were also found, loaded, on board; twenty-five passengers were missing. It was known to the captors that she had been recently employed in acts of piracy and unauthorized hostility, and the explanations offered by the captain were, at all events, not such as to command implicit and immediate credence. We must also remark, that some important ship's papers—amongst which were the certificate of ownership and the maritime passport—were wanting; and although this would not justify the capture, it would add to the other grounds of suspicion presenting themselves to the captors. Giuseppe Mercurio, who was on the ship's muster-roll (a steward or waiter), appears to have landed and been wounded, and taken in arms on shore at Sapri; if so, he must have been missing at the capture.

Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind the whole of the facts, we are of opinion that the Neapolitan commanding officer was justified in taking possession of the *Cagliari*, and in taking her into Naples (where she was in fact going), in order to secure a full investigation of what really had occurred on board. The only alternative, her immediate liberation on the high seas, might have allowed the real criminals to escape without detection, and even to commit fresh acts of piracy and unauthorized hostility with impunity.

That the vessel had been recently employed in committing acts of this nature was undisputed, and the question of the guilt or innocence of all or any of those persons then on board was, in our opinion, to all appearance involved in so much doubt, that the captors could not be fairly expected to liberate the ship and those on board without further inquiry.

By the acts which had been committed by those on board of the *Cagliari*, her Sardinian national character had been lost or suspended—at all events, whilst the wrong-doers (whoever they might be) retained actual possession and control of her; and the circumstance that the master, and those on board at the time of the capture, might ultimately turn out to be innocent, would not, in our opinion, render the capture illegal by international law.

We forbear from enlarging upon the serious consequences which would, in our opinion, result to every maritime State, and to none more than Great Britain, from its being held that nothing short of complete legal proof of guilt or the actual commission of crime, at the moment of capture, will justify a national ship of war in capturing a vessel under such circumstances as those in which the *Cagliari* was captured by the *Tancredi*. If

such a doctrine is to prevail, pirates need only obtain possession of a vessel entitled to a flag and papers, in order to secure perfect impunity; the high seas, in place of being the secure highway of nations, will become the asylum of wrong-doers, and the flag and papers of any nation may be wrongfully used to the irremediable injury of every other.

Great Britain can put forward no claim, and can make no demand in this case which she is not prepared to concede to Naples or to any other recognized Government, however weak or barbarous; and we are of opinion, that had the British, instead of the Neapolitan coast, been the scene of the occurrences now in question, any British naval officer, placed in the same position as the Neapolitan officer commanding the *Tancredi*, would not have exceeded his duty, or been guilty of an international offence, by capturing and bringing into port a vessel found under the same circumstances as the *Cagliari*.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the capture of the *Cagliari* was legal.

We must, however, add that we are unable to see any ground whatever, upon which the condemnation of the *Cagliari* as prize can be supported.

We have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. HARDING.
H. M. CAIRNS.

Opinion of the Attorney-General, Sir FitzRoy Kelly, M.P.

That, lamenting the difference which exists between myself and the other law officers of the Crown, my clear and decided opinion is, that the capture of the *Cagliari* was contrary to the law of nations. Circumstances invest this case with extraordinary importance, but it does not appear to me that they present any peculiar difficulty as to the facts, or as to the law upon which the question now submitted arises. The printed papers of the Neapolitan Government before me are indeed voluminous; but though they overlay, they cannot effectually disguise, much less alter, the simplicity of the issue to be determined. It appears, that in the case of the *Cagliari*, the main facts are undisputed; and the proposition of international law which applies to them is elementary, and has been hitherto uncontroverted.

The main facts are—1. That at the time of the capture of the *Cagliari*, pacific relations subsisted between Sardinia and the Two Sicilies. 2. That the *Cagliari* was a private merchant-vessel, well known to the captors as belonging, on account of her occupations, in a marked and special manner, to the commercial marine of Sardinia. 3. That under force and duress she had been compelled to land convicts and rebels upon the Neapolitan coast. 4. That at the time of her capture, she was neither *de facto* nor *de jure* piratically employed. 5. That she was seized upon the high seas, within no territorial jurisdiction, after a display of force, and the menace of a shot fired at her by a ship of war belonging to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

I have said that these facts are uncontroverted, and such is in truth their character; but it may be well to notice in this place a suggestion—it is scarcely more—that the *Cagliari* voluntarily surrendered herself. It is in the first place clear, that the international right of a State cannot be abrogated by the act of an individual subject. But in the second place, the notion of a voluntary surrender on the part of a merchant-vessel, because she obeyed the orders of a ship of war which had fired at her and taken her in tow, as in the present instance, by an armed boat, is really unworthy of any serious comment. It is, to borrow the expression of the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a mockery.

Taking, then, these main facts as incontrovertible, and practically uncontroverted, it remains to state the principles of international law by which they are governed; and it is expedient to observe that no question arises as to what might be the principles of this law. Whether they could be precisely the same, or in any or what degree modified, or wholly different, in the case of a vessel seized after a pursuit beginning in territorial waters, and from which pursuit, so begun, the pursued vessel had escaped; or in the case of a vessel seized within territorial waters of the captors.

Having reference, then, to the facts of the present case, the propositions of international law applicable to them appear to me the following:—

1. That the merchant-vessels of every State on the high seas are subject to the jurisdiction of the State to which they belong. "All nations," says Lord Stowell,* "being equal, all have an equal right to the uninterrupted use of the unappropriated parts of the ocean for their navigation. In places where no local authority exists, where the subjects of all States meet upon a footing of entire equality and independence, no one State, or any of its subjects, has a right to assume or exercise authority over the subjects of another. I can find no authority that gives the right of interruption to the navigation of States in amity upon the high seas, excepting that which the rights of war give to both belligerents against neutrals."

2. That the right of search is, as a general rule, strictly belligerent in its character, and cannot be exercised in time of peace.

3. That the only exception is the case of professed pirates; that exception being founded on the fact that pirates are always enemies of every State, and, therefore, are equally subject to the jurisdiction of every State.

4. That a merchant-vessel regularly incorporated in the marine of a State does not become a pirate by having been itself forcibly seized by pirates; nor does she, when having escaped from pirates, and forthwith returning to her lawful occupations, from which, by force of arms, she had been temporarily diverted, become liable to be seized as prize upon the high seas.

5. That, under circumstances of vehement suspicion of piracy, the usage of States has allowed, though with the most jealous reluctance, the right of approach, for the purpose of ascertaining the national character of the vessel.

That if that character be clearly commercial—if the State to which she belongs be undoubted—if her employment at the time of so ascertaining her nationality be lawful, then a suspicion of past unlawful conduct does not justify seizure in time of peace, but does justify application for inquiry to the proper authority and jurisdiction of the State to which she belongs. Tried by these tests, the forcible capture of the *Cagliari* was clearly illegal. If that capture was illegal, the jurisdiction of the Court of the Two Sicilies was never founded; the proceedings before them were therefore null and void. The argument that, though the capture was illegal, the jurisdiction over the ship, howsoever obtained, might be well founded, appears to me to labour under two capital errors:—1st. It builds the right of a State upon a wrongful act of that State; 2ndly. It confounds two distinct things—the municipal relations of a Court to the Government of the State to which it belongs, and the mutual international relations of two States.

It remains to observe upon the practice of States as well as upon the law.

* The *Le Louis*, 2 Dodson's Adm. R., p. 243.

The practice appears to me to confirm the law in this instance.

First, as to the *Carlo Alberto*, cited in the Neapolitan proceedings.

The *Carlo Alberto*, after having landed, on the southern coast of France, the Duchess of Berry and several of her adherents, with a view of exciting civil war in that country, put into a French port; but even then, though persons admitted to be conspirators were taken out of the vessel, she being then in the French territory, and; unlike the *Cagliari*, being originally employed upon a hostile if not a piratical expedition, was, nevertheless, not condemned by the French Courts, but was remitted to the jurisdiction of her own country—Sardinia.

In the case decided in England, the *Le Louis*, where a French vessel had been seized by English cruizers for carrying on the African Slave Trade, after that trade had been abolished by the internal laws of France, and by the treaty between Great Britain and France, the sentence condemning her was reversed, and Lord Stowell said, "It is pressed as a difficulty, what is to be done if a French ship laden with slaves for a French port is brought in? I answer, without hesitation, restore the possession which has been unlawfully divested; rescind the illegal act done by your own subject, and leave the foreigner to the justice of his own country." The same law has been laid down by the United States. In the case of the affair of the *Terceira*, in 1829, in which Portuguese refugees, in contravention of British law, fitted out armed vessels in British territorial waters, and were pursued by a British ship of war off Terceira, they were merely prevented from landing on that island the armed force so illegally collected in British waters; and no jurisdiction was attempted to be exercised over the ships themselves, and even this amount of interference was considered by high authorities at the time to have been an excess of power on the part of Great Britain.* The conclusion, therefore, to which I am irresistibly led, both from international law and practice, is, that the capture of the *Cagliari* was illegal. Both Sardinia and England are indeed bound to afford redress, if wrong has been done by their respective subjects, and to entertain any complaint which the Two Sicilies may have to urge against them by reason of the acts of their subjects; but to use towards that State the judicial language of Lord Stowell, already referred to, and say, "Rescind the illegal act done by your subjects, and leave the foreigner to the justice of his own country."

FITZROY KELLY.

On the 22nd of April, 1858, Count Bernstorff communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury a note of M. Caraffa, the Neapolitan Minister, to M. Canofari, the Sardinian Minister, in answer to another despatch of Count Cavour, upon the illegality of the capture of the *Cagliari* by the Royal Neapolitan frigate. In this note all the authorities were quoted and considered, proving that the seizure of the *Cagliari* was justified as a measure of prevention and of repression. Were it admitted that a vessel, merely because she bore the flag of a friendly Power, might with impunity invade a State, and, having barely left the territorial waters, should be free from all aggression, it would be impossible to preserve the maritime continent, and the free use of the sea could not be maintained. It could only be traversed by the aggressors, while the aggressed would be deprived

* 3 Phillim. "International Law," 229, 237.

of the right of repressing, following, or preventing the repetition of the injuries. It would suffice to keep at the distance of a cannon-shot from the coast, in order to disgorge upon it, without apprehension, insurrection, plunder, and every kind of disorder.

On the 17th of April, Mr. Lyons communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury that typhus fever of a malignant form had broken out in the gaol at Salerno, and that it had already carried off two of the prisoners, and attacked three or four more.

On the 24th of April, the Earl of Malmesbury sent a note to Sir J. Hudson, in answer to the application of the Sardinian Government for the concurrence and co-operation of her Majesty's Government in the case of the *Cagliari*. In this note, after explaining the error in Sir J. Hudson's note of the 5th of January, and establishing the point that the Government cannot be held bound by the error of one of its subordinate servants, the Earl of Malmesbury referred to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, who were divided upon the question as to the legality of the capture, and concluded the note as follows:—

It appears to her Majesty's Government that the Government of Sardinia, without any sacrifice of national honour, may deal with the purely Sardinian questions of the liberation of the Sardinian crew, and of the compensation to be claimed for them and for the owners of the *Cagliari*, in the same way as her Majesty's Government have dealt with the case of the British engineers.

The Sardinian Government, in entering into the pecuniary details in question, will have the advantage of being able to support its demands by reference to the opinion of the British Crown lawyers on both questions relating to the protracted imprisonment of their men, and the condemnation of their vessel, and to the course which, in pursuance of that opinion, the British Government have adopted in regard to the British engineers.

Having informed the Sardinian Government upon these points, you will announce to them that her Majesty's Government, in the common interests of all maritime nations, will gladly extend to Sardinia all their good offices and moral support with a view to obtain the restitution of the *Cagliari*, which, though her Majesty's Government must admit the vessel to have been legally captured, could not, in the opinion of the British law officers, be lawfully confiscated by the Neapolitan Government. The Government of Sardinia cannot more earnestly than that of her Majesty desire that the just representations which may be made to the Neapolitan Government for the attainment of these two objects should be attended with success; but her Majesty's Government must be allowed to express their anxious hope that, while seeking to obtain this result, the Government of Sardinia will act with prudence and moderation, thereby attaching to its side all those great maritime Powers who are as anxious as Great Britain to uphold the maritime rights of nations; but who would, as much as her Majesty's Government, deprecate any violent measures, which, by kindling a war between two Italian States, would probably spread that calamity over an incalculable space of territory and time.

If, unfortunately, the Government of Sardinia, although assisted by the good offices of her Majesty's Government, should not succeed in settling

with Naples the questions on which they are at issue, her Majesty's Government will not allow themselves to doubt that the Sardinian Government will bear in mind the wish unanimously expressed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers parties to the Treaty of Paris, and recorded in the 23rd Protocol of their Conferences, "that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise, should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power."

Count Cavour, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, on that occasion gave an apparently cordial adhesion to this principle, and her Majesty's Government feel confident that, at the proper time, his Excellency will not hesitate to resort to its valuable aid. In pursuing such a course, recommended to his adoption alike by the declaration so lately made by the Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Paris, and by the highest considerations of European policy at the present moment, his Excellency may confidently reckon on the unhesitating support of her Majesty's Government.

On the 27th April, the Count Bernstorff communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury a note by M. Caraffa to the Neapolitan legations abroad, showing the real motives which the Royal Government had for putting the two English engineers on their trial. On the 24th April, Mr. Lyons informed Lord Malmesbury that the Rubattino Company, as owners of the *Cagliari*, had given notice of an appeal to a superior Neapolitan tribunal, against the condemnation of that vessel. There are, according to Neapolitan law, three degrees of jurisdiction in prize cases:—1. The Commissione delle Prede e Naufragi, by which the *Cagliari* was condemned. 2. The Consiglio delle Prede, &c., to which the owners have appealed. And, 3. The King himself. Mr. Lyons had communicated to M. Caraffa the demand of compensation, but no answer had been given.

On the 4th May, the Marquis d'Azeglio communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury a note of Count Cavour to himself. In this note, the Count showed the deep effect produced on the Sardinian Government by the reading of Lord Clarendon's despatch of the 22nd December, and by the written note of Sir J. Hudson, of the 5th January, and concluded with a request to the Marquis to reply to Lord Malmesbury, as follows:

1. The King's Government cannot, according to their view of the matter, admit the expediency of the division of the two questions, in the manner proposed by Lord Malmesbury. But even in admitting this division the King's Government is of opinion that the combined action of the two Governments would have for result a more prompt and satisfactory solution of the two questions. Consequently we cling to the hope that her Majesty's Government will decide to act in concert with us on all the points.

2. If the Cabinet of St. James's, through considerations which it does not belong to us to appreciate, should refuse to act in concert with us, and to lend us an effective co-operation, the King's Government are far from repelling the good offices of England. They accept them with gratitude; they do not slight the value of the opinion which the British Government may enounce, or the moral influence which they exercise. At the same

time, the King's Government do not deceive themselves. They foresee the obstacles which may arise either from the fact of the actual state of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies, or from the tenacity of the Cabinet of Naples. They must therefore be prepared ("se préoccuper") for the possible case of the Sicilian Government disregarding the opinion of England, or that the moral means employed by that power would remain without result.

In accepting the good offices which the Queen's Government has offered them, his Majesty's Government conforms to the wish recorded in Protocol No. 23 of the Congress of Paris, to which I gave at the Conference, in the name of my Government, an adhesion at least as cordial as that given by the other Plenipotentiaries.

But you will point out to Lord Malmesbury that after having accepted the good offices of England, after having thus acted in accordance with the Protocol of Paris, the King's Government could not, in case of failure, address itself to another power without being wanting in what it owes to itself, without being wanting in what it owes to the Queen's Government.

Pacific measures being thus exhausted, according to this hypothesis, without result, the King's Government expresses the hope that England would not abandon Sardinia to her own resources. Our right is not to be doubted. If doubts can be raised on the question of the capture, if on this point the British juriconsults are not agreed, if, in spite of the authority of Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Messrs. Phillimore and Twiss, a preponderant value cannot be given to their opinion, it is not the less true that an unanimity of conclusions exists on the illegality of the prize, and on the other points. On this point Messrs. Cairns and Harding are as explicit, if not more so, than the Queen's Attorney-General. The right of Sardinia being evident, why should England refuse an effective concurrence to her ancient and faithful ally? Europe, we rest assured, would not draw the sword to aid the King of Naples in committing an act of flagrant injustice. If the British Government feels unable at present to enlist itself in favour of our cause, which is also its own, at least let it not be in a hurry to declare that whatever might happen it will not go beyond the limits of a simple moral action. By this premature declaration, the Cabinet of St. James diminishes beforehand the efficacy of this same moral action which it is disposed to exercise in favour of Sardinia, and encourages the Neapolitan Government to persist in its denial of justice.

3. It might happen that before Lord Malmesbury became aware of the contents of this despatch, the English Cabinet, in consequence of the refusal of its demands upon the Neapolitan Government, might find itself in the position of having to act up to the wish expressed by the Protocol of Paris, and thus to have recourse to the good offices of a third Power. In this event, M. le Marquis, you will equally testify our desire and our intention to act in concert with Great Britain, and to accept conjointly the good offices of the same Power.

On the 30th of April, Mr. Lyons sent to the Earl of Malmesbury copies of a memorandum respecting the case of the *Cagliari*, drawn up by the Neapolitan Foreign-office. The first part was intended as a reply to Count Cavour's despatch to Count Gropello of the 18th March, respecting the demand of the Sardinian Government for the restitution of the *Cagliari*.

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The second part was intended as a reply to Lord Malmesbury's despatch, stating that her Majesty's Government could not admit that the *prima facie* evidence justified the long imprisonment to which the engineers Park and Watt were subjected.

On the 4th of May, Mr. Lyons transmitted to the Earl of Malmesbury copies of a printed volume containing a reply drawn up by a Neapolitan advocate, to the opinion given by Dr. Phillimore respecting the legality of the capture of the *Cagliari*.

On the 6th Sir J. Hudson communicated the result of certain interviews he had with Count Cavour, making known to him that, as it was the opinion of the Crown lawyers that the confiscation of the *Cagliari* was "illegal," it was the wish of her Majesty's Government to support Sardinia in obtaining the restitution of that vessel. His Excellency then asked whether Sir J. Hudson could define what was meant by "moral support." He said "by moral support was meant diplomatic action, not hostile declarations;" that in Lord Malmesbury's opinion the King of Naples was right at first and wrong after, and Sardinia *vice versa*. That Sardinia would do well and wisely to accept the ship, and as to compensation, her Majesty's Government desired to avoid being placed in the position of appraiser on it. That if the King of Naples continued obstinately to refuse the restitution of the *Cagliari*, Lord Malmesbury would advise the question being referred to a mediator, in accordance with the spirit of the 23rd Protocol of the Treaty of Paris.

On the 11th May the Earl of Malmesbury sent a note to Sir J. Hudson in answer to Count Cavour's note, communicated by the Marquis d'Azeglio, and urged the Sardinian Government to refer the dispute with the Neapolitan Government to the arbitration of a friendly power, either Sweden, Belgium, Holland, or Portugal, in which case her Majesty's Government would cordially join the Sardinian Government in support of their other demands. On the same day the Earl of Malmesbury wrote to M. Caraffa, requesting an answer to the letter of the 15th April, with the claim of indemnity upon the Neapolitan Government.

On the 14th May, 1858, the Earl of Malmesbury received a letter from M. Caraffa, dated the 6th, upon the question of indemnity, in which he again entered on all the particulars of the seizure, showing that there was abundant reason for the imprisonment of the engineers, and that therefore the Royal Government could not make any spontaneous offer to the two engineers, because it did not consider itself in any respect bound to do so; and whatever step the Government itself might take, it would consider an offence to its own dignity, and to that of every Government, and would prejudice at the same time the rights which the Government possesses, and must preserve intact for the protection of public order in its own country.

On the 19th May, the Earl of Malmesbury communicated to Mr. Lyons that the indemnity having been refused, it would be necessary to offer the King of Naples to go to a mediator or an arbiter in the spirit of the Protocol of Paris, to which his Sicilian Majesty adhered in June, 1856.

On the 21st May, the Earl of Malmesbury received a note from Sir J. Hudson, communicating that the Sardinian Government had determined to accept the good offices of her Majesty's Government with the Government of Naples for the restitution of the *Cagliari*, and the liberation of the crew, and that in case the Neapolitan Government repelled and refused those good offices, then the Government of Sardinia was ready to accept with Great Britain the mediation of Sweden, and desired to suggest that the liberation of the crew on bail was a point which might fairly be urged upon the Government of Naples pending the final settlement of the case. On the 25th May, the Earl of Malmesbury sent a note to M. Caraffa, fixing the amount of compensation which her Majesty's Government demands at 3,000*l.*, and another note of the same date proposing to the Neapolitan Government to leave the question of compensation, as well as the question with Sardinia, as to the capture and condemnation of the *Cagliari*, to the mediation of a friendly power, in accordance with the Protocol of the Paris Conferences of the 14th of April, 1856. Lord Malmesbury wrote also on the same day to Mr. Lyons proposing that Sweden should be invited to act as mediator.

On the 17th June the Earl of Malmesbury received a note from M. Caraffa, stating that the Neapolitan Government had already paid the compensation of 3,000*l.* demanded, into the house of Park at the disposal of the English Government. The crew of the *Cagliari* were also placed at the disposal of Mr. Lyons, and orders had been given to the competent authorities to give up as well the steamer as the persons under judgment. On the 24th the Earl of Malmesbury received a note from Mr. Lyons, announcing the preparations for taking the *Cagliari* to sea. The *Cagliari* was moved out of the military port and anchored not far from her Majesty's ship *Centaur*. The captain and crew, nineteen in number, were also all liberated.

No. CIX.—NAVY.

Number of Able Seamen who volunteered from the Merchant Service of the Navy, from the 1st day of October, 1853, to the end of December, 1854, distinguishing those who had never served in the Navy; like return for 1855; and like return of Ordinary Seamen and Landsmen. (Sir Charles Napier.)
20th July, 1858. (447.)

THE number of volunteers from the merchant service for the navy, from the 1st of October, 1853, to the 31st of December, 1854, was 133; and from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1855, was 125; total, 258. From the shore, the number in 1853-54 was 9,389; and in 1855, 4,327; total, 13,716.

No. CX.—NAVY.

Return relative to the Continuous Service Men and Boys serving in Her Majesty's Navy in 1857 and 1858. (Sir Charles Napier.) 4th May, 1858. (257.)

On the 1st of January, 1857, there were 17,432 continuous service men serving in the fleet; during 1857, 2,973 such men were discharged from the service, including 604 discharged by survey. On the 1st of January, 1858, 15,694 continuous service men were serving in the fleet; and from the 1st of January to the 30th of April, 1858, 530 continuous service men entered the service. On the 1st January, 1857, there were 7,520 boys serving in the fleet; during the year 1857, 865 boys were discharged from the service; and on the 1st of January, 1858, 5,854 boys were serving in the fleet.

No. CXI.—SMALL ARMS.

Returns of all Orders given, and Contracts entered into, by the War Department for Small Arms, from 31st May, 1856, to 31st May, 1858; and of all Muskets, Rifles, and other description of Small Arms received by the War Department for the same period, specifying separately London, Birmingham, Belgium, France, and America. (Mr. Scholefield.) 28th April, 1858. (240.)

From the 31st of May, 1856, to the 31st of March, 1858, there were ordered 62,827 arms from London, 74,592 from Birmingham, and none from Belgium, France, and America; and, during the same period, there were received by the War Department 72,753 arms from London, 152,862 from Birmingham, 27,620 from Belgium, 19,603 from France, and 21,800 from America; total, 294,638.

No. CXII.—ISLE OF SERPENTS.

Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, relative to the Frontier in Bessarabia, the Isle of Serpents, and the Delta of the Danube. Signed at Paris, June 19th, 1857. Ratifications exchanged December 31st, 1857.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1858.]

ART. 1.—The line of frontier of Russia and of Turkey in Bessarabia is and remains determined in conformity with the topographic map prepared by the Boundary Commissioners at Kichenew on the 30th of March, 1857; which map is annexed to the present treaty, after having been initialled.

ART. 2.—The contracting powers agree that the islands included between the different branches of the Danube at its mouth, and forming the Delta of that river, as shown by the plan annexed to the Protocol of the 6th of January, 1857, shall, instead of being annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, as implied in the stipulations of Article XXI. of the Treaty of Paris,

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be replaced under the immediate sovereignty of the Sublime Porte, of which they formerly held.

ART. 3.—The treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, having, like the treaties previously concluded between Russia and Turkey, been silent with regard to the Isle of Serpents, and the high contracting parties having agreed that it was proper to consider that island as a dependency of the Delta of the Danube, its destination is fixed according to the arrangements of the preceding article.

ART. 4.—In the general interest of maritime commerce, the Sublime Porte engages to maintain on the Isle of Serpents a lighthouse destined to afford security to the navigation of vessels proceeding to the Danube and to the port of Odessa. The River Commission, established by Article XVII. of the Treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, for the purpose of maintaining the mouths of that river and the neighbouring parts of the sea in a navigable state, will see to the regular performance of the service of such lighthouse.

Done at Paris the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

The treaty was signed by EARL COWLEY, BARON DE HUENNER, COUNT A. WALEWSKI, COUNT D'HATZFELDT, COUNT DE KISSELEFF, MARQUIS DE VILLAMARINA, and BEY MEHEMMED DJEMIL.

No. CXIII.—100TH REGIMENT.

A Return of the Cost of levying the 100th Regiment of the Line, and conveying it to England. (Mr. Coningham.) 23rd July, 1858. (458.)

THE bounty paid to each recruit by the Government was the usual amount of 3*l.* per man. There was no expense incidental to recruiting them except the usual bounty—the free kit and the bringing money. Commissions were awarded without purchase—to the lieutenant-colonelcy, 1 major by promotion in the line; 1 major, a Canadian gentleman who raised 200 men; 1 captain for half-pay of the line; 2 captains transferred from other regiments of the army; 3 captains, by promotion of 3 lieutenants of the 32nd Regiment belonging to the garrison of Lucknow; 6 captains, by appointment of 6 Canadian gentlemen, each of whom raised 80 men; 7 lieutenants, 1 being the adjutant, transferred from regiments of the line; 8 lieutenants, by appointment of Canadian gentlemen, each of whom raised 40 men; 1 ensign, transferred from cornetcy; 1 dragoon guard and 2 ensigns, Canadian gentlemen. None of the appointments were by purchase. The ensigns were subjected to the usual educational tests. The value of the commissions in the army at regulation prices is—lieutenant-colonel, 4,500*l.*; major, 3,200*l.*; captain, 1,800*l.*; lieutenant, 700*l.*; and ensign, 480*l.*; but on the formation of a new regiment, the commissions are never sold. The cost of bringing the regiment to England was, for the officer in command, 25*l.* 10*s.*; for each other officer, if berthed in saloon, 17*l.*; for each man and boy over ten years, 6*l.* 8*s.* The regiment consisted of five companies of 765 men, including 268 Canadians, 197 English, 93 Scotch, and 307 Irish.

No. CXXVIII.—COUNTY RATES.

Return of the Expenditure of the Grants made by Parliament for the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, in aid of County Rates, distinguishing the proportion paid for Expenses of Prosecutions and for Conveyance of Convicts; showing the Amount paid by each County, Borough, and Liberty, and the total amount in each year. (Mr. Macartney.) 9th February, 1858. (52.)

The sum expended in grants in aid of county rates was as follows:—

COUNTIES.

	Prosecutions.			Conveyance.			Maintenance.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1852	189,640	10	0	3,872	1	11	52,819	2	11	246,331	14	10
1853	184,308	9	10	3,299	0	5	58,204	18	7	245,812	8	10
1854	193,039	19	10	3,147	2	7	66,499	3	7	262,686	6	0
1855	180,235	0	6	3,260	0	2	63,367	18	2	246,862	18	10
1856	150,431	12	3	3,360	7	0	67,313	6	11	221,075	6	2

BOROUGHES.

	Prosecutions.			Conveyance.			Maintenance.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1852	46,207	10	5	1,308	14	7	18,629	12	11	66,145	17	11
1853	46,559	6	3	957	8	1	19,559	3	4	67,075	17	8
1854	48,939	1	2	1,289	17	11	21,491	13	3	71,720	12	4
1855	48,789	11	5	1,192	18	4	23,555	4	2	73,537	13	11
1856	41,008	7	10	1,166	7	3	26,194	13	5	68,369	8	6

No. CXXIX.—COUNTY RATES (IRELAND).

Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Cause for withholding certain Grants sanctioned by Parliament in 1846, in aid of County Rates in Ireland, for the following purposes:—Maintenance of Convicts and Convicted Misdemeanants in County Gaols; Expenses of Witnesses in Criminal Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions; Half Medical Relief and Salaries of Schoolmasters in Poor Law Unions, similar Grants having been made from April, 1846 to 1858, in England and Wales; and, further, to consider whether any equitable Equivalent exists in respect of Grants made or Repayments remitted, as regards Ireland, in aid of Local Rates, which has not been made or remitted as regards England and Wales.

THE Committee was appointed on the 4th of June, 1858, and it consisted of Mr. Macartney, Sir Robert Ferguson, Sir Brooke Bridges, Colonel French, Mr. Miles, Mr. Cumming Bruce, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Fortescue,

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Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Henry Herbert, Mr. George Clive, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Grogan.

The Committee examined, as witnesses, Mr. George Macartney, M.P., Mr. Wilmot Seton, Mr. Felton, Mr. Frederick William Hervey, Mr. Robert Gregg, Mr. Alexander Shekleton, and Mr. Charles Long Crafer, and reported as follows :—

Your Committee appointed to inquire into the cause for withholding certain grants sanctioned by Parliament in 1846, in aid of county rates in Ireland, have given their attention to, and called witnesses before them upon, the subject of the reference. They find by an extract from the speech of Sir Robert Peel, when proposing alterations in the commercial policy of England, and the abolition of the Corn Laws, that he recommended certain grants to be made annually by Parliament in aid of county rates in Great Britain and Ireland.

1st. That the remaining half of the expense of maintaining prisoners in Great Britain and Ireland, who were under sentence for felony or misdemeanour should be paid by the Treasury, and be provided for by an annual vote, estimating the sum of which this would relieve the counties at 64,000*l.* a year.

2nd. In case of England and Ireland, that that portion of the charge of the expenses of prosecutions which was borne by local rates, should be borne altogether by the public Treasury, estimated in England at 100,000*l.*, in Ireland 17,000*l.*

3rd. That the whole charge of the police force in Ireland should be defrayed by the public Treasury, a portion of which had been borne by the land; this recommendation has been fulfilled. No promise appears to your Committee to have been held out to Ireland as regards the payment of half the medical relief to Ireland, as it was then stated that Ireland was under a different law with respect to medical relief; nor do they find any mention whatever as regards a provision for Irish union schoolmasters and auditors. Nevertheless, since 1848, official auditors have been appointed for unions in Ireland, the salaries of whom have been paid by the Treasury.

As regards the first head, viz., the expense of maintaining prisoners in Great Britain and Ireland, your Committee find that in England the Government established some years ago a maximum of 4*s.* a week, as a repayment to the counties for the expense of food, fuel, clothing, and bedding; nothing is given beyond that maximum of 4*s.*; but in all cases in which the cost comes to less, the actual outlay is repaid. The Treasury bears the expense from the day of conviction to the day of discharge; and all classes of prisoners are included in this charge who have been convicted of felonies and the class of misdemeanors specifically stated in the Act of 7 George IV.

In Ireland, the Government pays for the maintenance of military prisoners, and for those who are prosecuted for breach of the Revenue Laws, for the prisoners sentenced to penal servitude and transportation, at the rate of 4½*d.* a day for males, and 3½*d.* a day for females. This scale has been in operation since the 1st of January, 1853. Previously to that date payment for each convict did not commence until 30 days after conviction; since then payment takes effect immediately after conviction. The amount estimated annually for the maintenance of prisoners, excluding those above

mentioned as paid for by the Treasury, will be, according to Mr. Hervey's calculation, 12,500*l.* a year, and in future a payment of 5*d.* a day would provide for such maintenance.

Your Committee recommend that Government should fully carry out Sir Robert Peel's proposition as regards the payment of the maintenance of convicted prisoners; and that for the future every class of convicted prisoner or misdemeanant which is paid for by the Treasury in England, should be paid for likewise by the Treasury in Ireland, adopting in Ireland, as in England, a maximum, beyond which no payment should be made, subject to the same check and regulation which are applied in England. As regards the second item, viz., the costs of prosecutions, the whole of the costs of prosecutions formerly payable out of the county rate in England are now borne by the Government, and similar allowances are made in Scotland. There appears to have been no difficulty in then forming an estimate of this charge in England, as one moiety was already repaid by the Treasury.

The same means of calculation, however, appear not to have existed in Ireland, as certain Crown prosecutions were paid in that country antecedent to 1846, which are included in the estimates under the head of "Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland," and there has been no change in that system since 1842. Sir R. Peel, however, calculated that the annual charge of prosecutions in Ireland, under the heads not included in the above charges, would amount to 17,000*l.* a year; the framers of the estimates, however, for that year, took 9,000*l.* for the last half, and 18,000*l.* a year for the years 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50. It appears from evidence that no part of these sums has been issued in aid of local charges, while a portion of them was expended under the head of the estimates above referred to. Your Committee recommend that, subject to the regulations of the Treasury, such costs of prosecutions as are paid in England and Scotland from the Parliamentary Vote should also be paid in Ireland.

Although your Committee are of opinion that no promise was held out by Sir R. Peel that the half of the medical relief in Irish unions would be granted, owing to Ireland being then under a separate law, as regards medical relief, from England and Scotland, yet, inasmuch as since January, 1852, the system of medical relief has been altered, and the charge placed on the poor-rate, the laws in Ireland being thereby assimilated to those in force in England and Scotland; your Committee recommend to Her Majesty's Government to take into consideration the claims of Ireland to a grant of the half cost of medical officers in unions, with the view of providing for the same in future, as is now the practice in England and Scotland.

No. CXXX.—COUNTY TREASURERS.

Abstract of the Accounts of the several County Treasurers in England and Wales in the year ending Michaelmas, 1857. (246.)

The total assessment for the County Rates in England and Wales was 64,902,769*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* The total amount of Debt was 1,978,193*l.* The receipts amounted to 1,934,842*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and the total disbursements 1,716,378*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

No. CXXXI.—POOR-LAW MEDICAL RELIEF (SCOTLAND).

Return in respect of each Parish or combination of Parishes in Scotland, of the Amount paid Annually during the last Five Years for Medical Relief of Paupers; of the Amount contributed from the grant in aid, where the minimum established by the Board of Supervision has been found by the Parish; and Amount paid where there is no contribution from the grant in aid. (Mr. Edward Ellice.) 3rd July, 1857. (120.)

In the year ending 14th May, 1853, the amount paid for Medical Relief to Paupers was, for medical officers, 15,275*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; for medicines, 3,224*l.* 11*s.* The amount contributed from grants in aid, was 9,356*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* And the amount paid where there was no contribution from grants in aid, was 2,987*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

In the year ending 14th May, 1854, the amount paid for Medical Relief to Paupers was, 18,492*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; for medicines, 3,961*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* The amount contributed from grants in aid, 9,613*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.* And the amount paid where there was no contribution from grants in aid, was 2,908*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.*

In the year ending 14th May, 1855, the amount paid for Medical Relief to Paupers, was 18,986*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; for medicines, 4,221*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The amount contributed from grants in aid, 8,968*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* And the amount paid where there was no contribution from grants in aid was 3,051*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.*

In the year ending 14th May, 1856, the amount paid for Medical Relief to Paupers, was 17,516*l.* 16*s.* 11½*d.*; for medicines, 3,692*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The amount contributed from grants in aid was, 9,456*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* And the amount paid where there was no contribution from grants in aid, was 2,616*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

In the year ending 14th May, 1857, the amount paid for Medical Relief to Paupers, was 17,693*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.* For medicines, 3,516*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The amount contributed from grants in aid, was 9,294*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* And the amount paid where there was no contribution from grants in aid, was 2,653*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*

No. CXXXII.—RIVER THAMES.

Report from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration Mr. Gurney's report on the state of the River Thames; and such other Suggestions as they may deem it expedient to entertain for its Purification, especially in the immediate vicinity of the Houses of Parliament. (442.)

The Committee was appointed on the 26th April, 1858, and it consisted of Mr. Kendall, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord John Manners, Viscount Goderich, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Percy, Sir Benjamin Hall, Sir John Yarde Buller, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Joseph Locke, Mr. Tite,

Mr. Cayley, Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Roupell, Sir John Shelley, and Mr. Alderman Cubitt.

The Committee examined the following witnesses:—Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, magistrate of Cornwall; Mr. John Downey, lighterman; Mr. William Cory, junior, coal merchant; Mr. Robert Miller, barge builder; Mr. Thomas Holmes, waterman; Dr. Lewis Thompson; Mr. William Scholey, engineer; Mr. Alexander Gordon, civil engineer; Mr. James Walker, civil engineer; Mr. George Parker Ridder, civil engineer; Mr. John Bennett Lawes; Mr. John Frederic Bateman, civil engineer; Mr. William Maughan, consulting chemist; Mr. William Haywood, engineer and surveyor; Mr. Joseph William Bazalgette, engineer; Mr. Thomas Hawksley, civil engineer; Mr. William Woodcock, civil engineer; Mr. William Booth Scott, civil engineer; Mr. Thomas Wicksteed, civil engineer; Mr. William Fothergill Cooke, chairman of the Solid Sewage Manure Company; Mr. Thomas Kelly; and Mr. John Blight, engineer.

The Committee reported as follows:—

Your Committee, in accordance with their Order of Reference, have proceeded to inquire into the merits of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's plan for purifying the Thames; they have also considered some other suggestions, having the same object in view; they have examined, with regard to these matters, many persons of great skill, and eminent in their professions as engineers and chemists; but the near approach of the termination of the Session, and other reasons, which will be stated in this Report, have prevented them from examining several other persons who had suggestions to make upon the general subject, and information to give which might doubtless be deserving of attention.

The main object of Mr. Gurney's plan is to discharge all the sewage of the metropolis into the water of the Thames, within the metropolis itself; and his plan is founded on the assumption that the bad smells which are so much complained of proceed from the decomposition of sewage matter deposited on those parts of the bed of the river which are left uncovered by water during the ebb and early flow of the tide. He is of opinion that this matter ferments while in contact with atmospheric air, and exposed to solar heat; and that the fermentation thus begun continues afterwards, when this matter is washed up by the rising water; but he thinks that if this matter could be discharged at once into the stream, it would not so ferment, and would be almost inoffensive.

In order to work out this theory, Mr. Gurney proposes that the bed of the river, commencing from an average or mean line of the present wharves, and extending for fifty yards towards the low-water line, should be formed at a slope of about one in twelve, and covered with gravel. He reckons that on such a slope, so covered, no mud or sewage matter would permanently lodge, and that whatever was deposited upon such a sloping bank at high water, would be swept down into the permanent bed of the river by the receding tide. But in some parts of the river the distance between high and low water marks is so great, that a slope of one inch in twelve, beginning at the mean of the present wharf walls, would, by the time it reached low-water mark, end at a point a good deal lower than the bed of the river there; and to get rid of this difficulty, as well as to insure

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a stronger current and a larger body of water at low-water mark to carry away the matter swept down from the slopes, he proposes to form, by dredging, two channels, one on each side of the river, and each of them following the line of the lower edge of the slopes. These channels he proposes to make ninety feet wide and nine feet deep; and his notion is that the sewage matter from each side, washed into these channels, would be carried inoffensively down the river, and that the force of the current would keep these channels clear.

Having thus, as he conceives, secured the bed of the river between high and low-water mark from any permanent deposit from the water of the river, he proposes to lengthen all the sewers that discharge into the river, and to carry them on, so that their mouths should all be below the low-water mark, so that everything coming down the sewers should always be discharged into the water of the river.

But by this arrangement the sewers would always be water-locked, and the gases generated in the sewers having no escape at the mouths, would be more driven than at present to find their way into the streets and houses. In order to counteract this tendency, Mr. Gurney proposes that furnaces should be erected in various parts of London over some of the main sewers, and at suitable places, and that these furnaces should draw the bad gases out of the sewers, and by the process of combustion to alter their chemical condition so as to render them harmless and inoffensive.

Your Committee cannot recommend the adoption of Mr. Gurney's plan. Your Committee consider it a mistake to suppose that sewage matter does not disengage offensive and noxious gases when it is mixed with water. The contrary is proved by the offensive smell of those sewers through which large streams of water are constantly flowing, and by the offensive smells which, during the present summer, have proceeded from the water of the Thames at high tide, at every part from Putney downwards. Any plan, therefore, which has for its object that all the sewage of London should, in the state in which it comes down the sewers, be discharged into the stream of the Thames, would tend to perpetuate, and not to remedy the evils which are so widely felt and so loudly complained of.

Some advantages might possibly be derived from sloping the bed of the river in the manner proposed by Mr. Gurney, in places where the distance between high and low-water mark would admit of it; but such an operation taken singly would not get rid of the great evil which we are now considering. With regard to the side channels which Mr. Gurney proposes to make, it seems very doubtful whether they would be kept open without frequent dredging; and whether, if kept open, they would produce a beneficial effect commensurate with the expense of forming and keeping them open. Your Committee are, therefore, of opinion, that those parts of Mr. Gurney's plan which relate to the river are not calculated to effect the purification of the Thames. Your Committee, however, thought it was desirable that they should investigate that part of Mr. Gurney's plan which relates to the burning of the gases in the sewers; and the more so, because that process has been practised by Mr. Gurney with success in regard to sewers in the immediate vicinity of the Houses of Parliament.

But the inquiries made by your Committee have satisfied them that this process, though it may be successful as to sewers within a short distance of the furnace by which the gases are to be burnt, could not be successfully applied to the wide range of the metropolis. There are such a vast number

of unavoidable openings in the immense ramifications of the sewers of the metropolis, and in the house drains which communicate with those sewers, that the air which would be drawn out from any part of a great sewer over which a furnace might be erected, would be replaced, not by the offensive gases in the whole network of sewers and drains communicating with the sewer over which the furnace was placed, but in a great degree by atmospheric air rushing down through openings near to the furnace, and thus the gases in the further parts of the sewers and house drains would remain unaffected by the action of the furnace.

This furnace system, therefore, even with the improvements introduced by Mr. Gurney, though possibly efficacious for a particular and limited area, could not be relied upon for the general ventilation and purification of the sewers of the metropolis at large. Your Committee have taken much valuable and interesting evidence upon the deodorisation of sewage. It appears to be easy to separate the more solid from the liquid parts of the sewage, and to deprive both of all offensive smell. By an infusion of lime into sewage, the solid matter is rapidly precipitated, and the water that is left above the precipitate is cleared of all the matter which it held in suspension, retaining only some salts, which it holds in solution. If the sewage of London could be so treated, and the solid precipitate could be got rid of in a satisfactory manner, the liquid might be discharged into the Thames without injury or inconvenience, provided that no nuisance arose during the process of deodorisation.

This system is now adopted at Leicester, and, in as far as it is a sanitary arrangement, with complete success. The town is freed from offensive matter, and the liquid which is discharged into the river does not pollute the water of the stream. Experience has not yet determined in what degree the precipitate can be made useful as manure for agricultural purposes. Several persons capable of giving valuable information on this subject have offered to be examined by your Committee; but your Committee have not deemed it expedient to prolong their inquiries on this branch of the subject.

In the first place, they have felt it their duty, considering how near the session is to its close, not to delay longer their report upon the main subject referred to them by the House, namely, Mr. Gurney's plan; and in the next place, they conceive that the decision as to the expediency of applying a system of deodorisation to the sewage of the metropolis belongs rather to the functions of the Metropolitan Board of Works than to those of a Committee of the House of Commons, and the Metropolitan Board of Works have ample means of making all necessary inquiries on that subject without the assistance of a Committee of the House of Commons.

Your Committee have to observe that some of the eminent engineers who have been examined have expressed an opinion in favour of embanking the Thames, for the purpose of increasing the scour of the stream and preventing the accumulation of mud.

In conclusion, your Committee beg to state their decided opinion that no plan ought to be adopted in regard to the sewage of the metropolis that does not provide for one of two things—either that the sewage shall be carried down to some point in the river sufficiently far from the metropolis to prevent the sewage from being brought back in an offensive state by the flowing tide, or else that the sewage shall be deodorised, and that only the purified liquid part of it shall be discharged into the river.

The whole subject is one of great and of growing public importance. The metropolis is extending in all directions, and in every part of its circumference. Every year fresh masses of buildings are springing up, whose drains are discharging into the Thames, and streets that had only cesspools are furnished with house drains, leading into the general network of sewers; thus every year the quantity of sewage discharged into the Thames goes on increasing.

On the other hand, year by year the quantity of water in the bed of the river, by which this increasing quantity of sewage is to be diluted, progressively diminishes. A large portion of the water which is supplied to the metropolis is taken from the Thames above Teddington Lock, and with the yearly increase of the metropolis, and with the improving habits of its population, the consumption of this water increases, and a larger portion of the diluting current is withdrawn from the down stream of the river.

An extensive and abundant supply of pure water, and the general substitution of house drains for cesspools, are immense improvements in the arrangements of the metropolis, and contribute most essentially to the comfort and health of its inhabitants. But these salutary arrangements must be followed up by others, to protect from pollution that river, which ought to be an ornament to this great city, and which must continue to be the main highway of its multifarious traffic.

The following items are gathered from the evidence :—

Mr. Gurney's Plan.—Mr. Gurney detailed his plan as follows :—The first conclusion he came to in his report was that a mistake exists with regard to the specific gravity of the sewage, which, having been omitted to be considered, the foundation of all plans must be defective. He thought no plan likely to succeed, unless the question of specific gravity is taken into account; for on this all the deposit at the sides of the river and the filthy state of the river entirely depend. In round numbers the specific gravity of the insoluble part of the sewage is 1.325, that is, taking distilled water as 1,000, the insoluble sewage is 1,300. Mr. Gurney apprehended that, in virtue of this specific gravity, the sewage would fall wherever there was a slack or slow current, and more readily where there was an entire cessation of the stream of the river. It would fall also on the sides where there is an eddy: eddies will always form when there is a contrary action. Between the eddies going up and the river going down, there is a plate of water at rest, and there the solid sewage would fall at the rate of a foot a minute: also in the slacks; wherever there was a retrograde, or a cesspool, formed, it would be retained. This causes the peculiar character to the river, and accounts for the sewage being retained in it. There is no doubt about a large part of it. Of course, there must be some cause for its retention, and that cause is stated. Mr. Gurney made many experiments, and they all bore out this conclusion. He looked into effects produced in other rivers by the hydro-dynamic laws relating to running water. Where retrogrades, eddies, and slacks exist, there is always a deposit of matter of about that specific gravity. Where it is heavy, it falls; and where it is light, it flows away. He found that the deposit of

land on the side of this river is occasioned by obstructions to the regular flow of the water up and down the stream, which produce eddies and recesses, in which mud is deposited: he apprehended that the removing of these retrogrades would remove the evil. The evil then arises entirely from what is deposited in the slacks and retrogrades, where the force of the water allows it to fall. All that falls in the middle of the river is carried away; the river bottom is clean gravel in the middle. Mr. Gurney found, from observation on the river, which is perhaps the best guide, that an inclination of about 1 in 12 (less than 1 in 16 will do in some parts) the mud will run down of itself and fall at that angle into the river. There should be made a sloping shore on the sides of the river at an inclination of 1 in 12. In order to get that inclination, we must move the low-water mark. He proposed to bring the low-water line within 50 yards of the shore the whole of the way by dredging. The gravel which is dredged out will form this shelving shore the whole of the distance; the waterway will be brought closer to the wharves; at least closer than now; and the navigation of the river will be improved. All the mud-banks will be cut through, and washed away on both sides, and the water flow in a uniform current up and down; there will be no retrogrades or obstructions. The whole of the mud will be carried down into this channel, and be carried away by the stream. The proposal consists in having on each bank of the river a shelving shore at a certain angle, with the materials obtained by dredging. The worst part is at Hungerford. It must all be dredged, and what comes out will amount to about the quantity likely to be required to fill and make the sides; so as to make the shelving shores uniform. The shelving shore must be true in order that barges may be safe; the approach to the wharves must not be injured, but, on the contrary, improved. Mr. Gurney was led to the suggestion of having a shelving shore at each side of the river by calculation, taking into account the dynamic forces in the river; and secondly, by experiment. He put down some gravel at this angle in August last; it has not been moved. There is nothing to disturb it. The depth at low water is from 12 to 15 feet. The soil it is proposed to dredge up is the gravel of the river: all its banks are gravel mixed with mud; the mud would wash away. A bank at an inclination of 1 in 12 would remain permanently at that inclination in water. The river on the opposite side is deep, and there is a shelving shore of 1 in 12 which has always been maintained. The tide goes above the summit level of the shore; the slope is carried from that level down to low water. It is a question of prudence not to interfere with the approach to the wharves, and therefore the present elevation of the shore at the wharves must not be interfered with. The lowest point of inclination will be the margin of the river at low water, which is about 12 feet below the level of the present summit of the shore, and the highest point 8 feet above the level of the spring tide at Trinity high water. The lowest point will correspond with the low water of spring tides. The lowest part of the bank

will be 19 to 20 feet below Trinity high-water mark. The width of the bank will be 50 yards, and the width of the dredged channel 30 yards. The lowest level in the centre of those channels below Trinity low-water mark will be about 5 feet below the present bed of the river. It might be still lower, and the navigation would be improved. The material obtained by dredging will construct the banks. It will take about 60,000 cubic yards or tons to effect the alteration from Vauxhall to Waterloo Bridge, which may be dredged and deposited at about 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard; and further quantity may be obtained at 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard; the expense from one bridge to the other, the distance being a mile and three-quarters, will be somewhere about 7,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* The soil 5 feet below the present bed of the river is gravel. The object of the channels being deeper than the centre of the river is, that the water may go that way in preference, and also (which is a very important condition) to prevent retrogrades and eddies on the sides of the river. If the water runs down the middle of the river, the eddies will take place on the sides: if the water runs down the sides, there will be no eddies. The retrograde is when it really goes round and round, and is very important to get rid of, and must be done in any plan likely to succeed; without that the mud would accumulate.

Mr. Gurney proposed to confine the operations from Vauxhall to Waterloo Bridge; and, if successful, the result would furnish data for further operations, and it will be a comparatively inexpensive experiment. He would go from Richmond to Blackwall, and the expense would not be 150,000*l.* for the whole distance. As far as the purification of the Thames goes, the mud and sewage would be got rid of. The sewage brought back by the upcast tide would not be retained a sufficient time to decompose; there would be no recesses to hold it, and it would go down with the next tide farther and farther every day. A portion would come up, but it would not be retained. The sewage would go with the river, and would be conveyed into the river, under low-water mark, by covered sewers.

Mr. Gurney then proceeded to explain his plan of dealing with the sewage from common sewers. Before it comes into the river, he would deprive it of all its gaseous formations and consume them. They will escape of themselves. The sewage may be described as consisting of three parts—the solid or insoluble, the liquid, and the æriform. The æriform parts, the gaseous parts, are the most offensive, and more serious in their effects than the others; the solid parts are washed into the river, and are retained. The liquid parts become part of the water, and flow with it to its outlet into the sea. There are about from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of water per minute running down the river during the driest part of the year, sufficient to carry it all away; but the gaseous parts come out and float in the atmosphere. He would conduct all the soil into a channel under low-water mark. He should prefer iron cylinders; he would have no ærial opening; all should be pneumatically trapped. He would take the mud of the Victoria sewer, and let the whole of its contents pass through a series of iron chambers, air-tight,

and then take it down to low-water mark. It is essentially necessary for the purification of the atmosphere of the House of Commons that the mouths of the sewers should be trapped effectually by being carried under low-water mark, or some other means. The offensive gases or effluvia should be burned; Mr. Gurney would not allow them to escape, but he would convert them into innoxious combinations. He would get all these sewers taken under low-water mark in the first place, and then connect all these sewers one with another, having a burning apparatus on each side of the river. Where these cannot be connected, he would have an apparatus at each sewer. Once the gases are extracted and burned, the stink in the streets, as well as over the river, ceases.

According to Mr. Gurney's plan, there would be a large wash from the sides by his inclined plane. We should only have the solid parts which come out in a state of decomposition; these fall into the stream, and are soon mixed with a great quantity of water coming down. He found that in the driest month upwards of 2,000 tons of water fall every minute. Strange if that quantity of water cannot be made to carry away the sewage of London. The insoluble portion which comes out of the sewers gets into the body of the river, where decomposition goes on very slowly afterwards; that which is left on the banks is more rapidly decomposed. If an inclined plane is made down to low-water mark of 1 in 12, and the gases burnt, all contamination would cease.

Air.—Dr. Lewis Thompson suggested, that if the air inhaled in the House of Commons, instead of being admitted from the level of the Thames, was admitted by a down-draw through a chimney raised 100 feet, that air would be much purer than that which is now inhaled. That mode would be analogous to the ventilation of coal mines. The windows, in that case, would be shut. Some portions of the air have large quantities of ozone produced by electric currents. The lower stratum of air near the river is almost wholly deficient in ozone, except in winter time, in consequence of the presence of organic matter floating, sulphuretted hydrogen having the power to destroy ozone. Dr. Thompson analysed the air about the Houses of Parliament, and found very great variations in the quality of the air; so much so, that the air in some parts of the House is scarcely respirable at times, when it is very good in other parts. After the air has passed the jet, it is invariably enriched in the amount of its oxygen, which is the vital principle of the air; it is the portion which supports life. The water absorbs not the atmospheric air, but the oxygen and nitrogen in about equal proportions; so that the air contained in the water contains about 33 or 34 per cent. of oxygen, whereas the air in the atmosphere contains about 20 or 21 per cent. When the water is made to impinge with great force upon a small disk, it is spread out, and it liberates the air which it contains; and as that air contains an excess of oxygen, this, mingling with the air of the atmosphere as it passes up into the House, is surcharged with oxygen, and contains a larger proportion of oxygen than it would otherwise do; and in addition to that, it appears that the operation of the water has the effect of

combining with the carbonic acid of the air, and removing it; and it is therefore a very great advantage. Another circumstance that Dr. Thompson noticed in connection with the inquiry was, that the air taken from the tops of these buildings—for instance, at the top of the Victoria Tower and the top of the Clock Tower—is constantly vitiated, in consequence of those towers happening to be built just up to the point at which the products of combustion from the chimneys are to be found before they fall. The smoke goes up a certain distance, then it begins to take a horizontal line, and then it falls; and as the towers are just upon the point at which it begins to fall, the air at the top of them is worse than it was below—worse, in that it contains less oxygen. It contains much smoke and much of the products of combustion and carbonic acid. It contains no sulphuretted hydrogen, but sulphurous acid in considerable quantity. Dr. Thompson mentioned another matter. At the top of the Clock Tower, he filled a vessel with ice in the direct current of the air, and the water which was formed by the combustion of the fuel and the steam below condensed upon this globe of ice, the drops fell down and were received into a vessel placed beneath, and that water contained sulphate of ammonia, derived from the combustion of the coals beneath; and no doubt there is a large quantity of sulphate of ammonia in the atmosphere of London, and this appears to be acting on the stone of the houses. It falls on the stone with the rain, and it is then carried into the centre of the stone, or considerably into the substance of it, and it decomposes the magnesian limestone, and converts it into sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts; and from the decomposition of the stone in this locality, he extracted a considerable quantity of Epsom salts; a large portion of which he had in a paper. Dr. Thompson tried the experiments upon the atmosphere at almost all periods of the day; but he particularly examined the air during the periods of the sittings, and also at other times, to compare how far the air has been vitiated; and the result was, that the air in the House is generally very good as it enters, and becomes more and more vitiated in different parts before it passes away, being considerably vitiated from the carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs of the members, and the amount of that contamination in the air is proportionate to the number of members present. When the House is very full, the air passes away very impure, and at other times it is not so.

Dr. Thompson found the effluvia from the Thames exceedingly bad. He smelt it on the top of the Clock Tower, and on the top of the Victoria Tower. It would be dangerous to respire air containing less than 16 per cent. of oxygen, for it would imply this, that instead of taking 16 respirations it would be necessary to take 21 to oxidize the blood, and to some extent it would fatigue the system—the system would be exhausted. A pure healthy atmosphere consists of 21 parts of oxygen and 29 of nitrogen; any deviation in these proportions is a measure of impurity. The results of the experiments show that the air of the House of Commons sitting, contains 20 per cent. of oxygen, and the House of Lords sitting 20·50 per cent.

Therefore persons who have some affection of the lungs, or who are asthmatical, or suffering from diseased heart, would not be warranted in staying in the House. The house of the Speaker is perhaps the most objectionable part of the premises, being nearest to the sewer, and also nearest to where the boats land their passengers. The air in Hyde Park is not better than the air supplied to the House. The impurity may be ascribed to the locality of the town, whilst the immense mass of combustibles which are consumed, must generate a large quantity of carbonic acid, which flows about and mingles with the under stratum of the air. Mr. Haywood stated that the current of air in a great sewer is very slight, unless it is in immediate communication with a large body of water moving with great velocity, as in the Fleet. When the velocity of the water in the Fleet sewer was about four miles an hour, the velocity of the stratum of air which was nine inches above it was about two miles an hour, and at about two feet above that the whole effect of the current of air was entirely lost in ordinary sewers.

Ventilation.—Nothing that can be done in the way of ventilation will affect the stink of the river. Dr. Thompson has always been in favour of the air being drawn from a height. If the fresh air admitted was by upper windows about 70 feet above the surface, no organic matter would be found in the air. Mr. Haywood was utterly at a loss to suggest any better means of ventilating the sewers than is at present in use. Experiments have shown that there is sometimes an in-draught and sometimes an out-draught at the mouths of the sewers, according to the wind, but it is usually an outward draught. Mr. Hawksley suggested a mode of ventilating a sewer by a perfectly close pipe.

Deodorisation.—The process of deodorising the sewage is by mixing some earthy or metallic matter with the liquid which precipitates the solid portion. Some persons employ metallic bases, and others employ lime. In operating with lime, which is the cheapest, only the albuminous matter of the excreta is carried down, and no portion of that which is contained in the urine. The urea remains in the water, and that forms the ammonia. The proportion of animal matter is such, that it yields about one per cent. of ammonia, and half per cent. of phosphoric acid; consequently as a manure, it is rather better than ordinary farm-yard dung, that is, it contains more fertilising matter. Mr. Lawes suggested that the sewage should be deodorised at the mouths of some of the large sewers, in certain large vessels, as covered barges, and carried down the river. Another plan is to deodorise the sewage, and run it into tanks, and carry the matter away. Generally deodorising has succeeded as a cure of the nuisance arising from the sewage, and it would be applicable also on a large scale. Mr. Wicksteed stated that he deodorised at Leicester to the extent of 3,000,000 of gallons per diem. Calculating a ton of lime to a million of gallons, the cost of deodorising, including the cost of the lime, the cost of slaking, and the cost of the agitators and attending to the reservoirs, would be at the rate of 21s. 6d. for every million of gallons. The cost of works, exclusive of land,

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for deodorising 144,000,000 gallons of sewer water per day, would be 160,000*l*. The cost of works for raising it from the bottom of the reservoir and passing it through the presses, 30,000*l*; making a total cost of 190,000*l*. The annual cost would be about 84,500*l*. The deodorising works are not offensive. There is no reason why they should not be erected in the middle of the street, so far as an offence is concerned. Mr. Lawes was of opinion that any extensive system of deodorising in the sewers themselves would involve the danger of deposits in the sewers, and the necessity of getting them out by manual labour, or some extra means. Mr. Hawksley thought that deodorising at the sewers was impracticable. The result would be unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the large amount of deposit would not admit of being pumped away, although diluted with fifty times its volume of water, because although it will flow when so diluted, yet the moment the machinery stops precipitation will take place, and that will accumulate, and the pipes will become stopped up. It is not practicable to pump that material continuously through long pipes. Upon the whole Mr. Hawksley was not an advocate for deodorisation except under exceptional circumstances.

Lime.—Mr. Gurney related that lime had been thrown in the river. The lime was thrown into the eddy, and the eddy carried the lime some hundred yards up the river, and deposited it on the sides. It was quick-lime slaked the previous night. The lime precipitates the organic matter and forms an insoluble compound; it stops all further putrefaction. But though the lime would purify the river, there is such a mass to deal with, that the notion of applying lime for the purpose can hardly be entertained. Dr. Thompson, however, stated that whatever might be the effect of lime in preventing the sewage which is continually coming down now from entering into fermentation, that would not affect the large bulk which is in the river, and which is the real source of the nuisance. Mr. Lawes suggested that the throwing of so much lime in the Thames might perhaps affect the navigation. Every ton of lime put in would get about four tons of deposit, and 200 tons a week would produce 800 or 1,000 tons of matter.

Victoria Street Sewers.—The sewer commences at the upper end of Victoria Street, and comes down to the end of Great George Street, along Parliament Street, past Richmond Terrace, then crosses the Exchequer Office by the United Service Institution, and terminates at Scotland Yard. Not many sewers go into it. It is not a large sewer. It has fewer branches than most main sewers.

Mud-banks.—In spring tides there is always a deposit of mud of about two inches; the quantity of mud may be measured by the elevation of the tide. During the neap tides there is no deposit whatever. Upon inquiry Mr. Gurney found that this mud is the *débris* of the streets, and comes upwards. It is composed of broken granite; there are in it mica, slate, and feldspar; there is a quantity of iron mixed with it, arising from the abrasion from the wheels of carriages and from horses' shoes; it amounts to a very

considerable quantity. These mud-banks are between the House of Commons and Richmond. This mud is increasing. There is very little mud under low water where the current is strong. It is generally believed that there is a greater accumulation of mud at the sides of the river than there was formerly. Some ammonia has been found in the mud. The mud is offensive where it is most disturbed. The reason why the mud is so offensive is, that it has now a composition different from what it had previously. No doubt at all times there was a quantity of yellow alluvial matter in it, which settled on the sides of the river, and constituted the yellow looking mud. This may have been displaced, or it may have become combined with a great quantity of organic matter from the sewage; it is not the alluvial matter which is complained of, for that is imperishable, but it is the organic matter mixed with that alluvial mud which is precipitated with it, and was undergoing putrefactive fermentation. Dr. Thompson tried the air arising from the mud-banks in the Thames. He collected it, and placed a funnel—a large, inverted vessel—over a portion of it; and, at the end of twenty-four hours, he found that it contained a portion of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen. Some papers which were exposed to the action of the mud, and also to the mere action of the air hanging over the terrace in front of these houses, were quite blackened. Mr. Bateman, however, showed instances of rivers passing through towns where there is a very offensive smell proceeding from the river, in consequence of the sewage water running into it, where there are no mud-banks. Thus, in the case of the Irwell and Mersey navigation there are no mud-banks, but there is a constantly running stream. The Irwell and Mersey navigation receives the water of the river Irwell, and is then formed into an artificial navigation, and goes all the way through Manchester, right down to Runcorn, and is very offensive, in consequence of the different circumstances of the cities. The Bridgewater Canal receives the water of the river Medlock, a well-known dirty stream in Manchester, which receives the sewage of about a third of the population of Manchester, and the whole of which water is taken by the canal in very dry weather, in consequence of the want of water. There are no mud-banks; the water is from four to five feet deep, and the smell for miles below Manchester is most offensive.

The Clyde.—The Clyde in summer is more offensive than the Thames in its intensity. All the refuse of the town of Glasgow, the sewage and all the fecal matter, and everything of a noxious character, and some chemical works, empty themselves into the river, and all these matters are moved backwards and forwards by the tide. There are no mud-banks in the Clyde, except for a very limited space. The river is deepened by artificial dredging, so as to be 13 feet deep at low water of all tides from the harbour of Glasgow, which extends far up into the city, right down out to sea. Then there is the upper harbour, a few hundred yards in length, where, at certain states of the tide, a portion of the river-course is left bare. It terminates at a weir which again throws the Clyde into deep water; there are no more mud-banks.

No. CXXXIII. DESTITUTION (GWEEDORE AND CLOUGHANEELY.)

Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Destitution alleged to exist in the Gweedore and Cloughaneely District, in the County of Donegal. (412.)

In February, 1858, a meeting was held in Dunfanaghy for the purpose of devising the best means of alleviating the distress among the peasants of Gweedore and Cloughaneely, when they resolved that the deplorable state of those districts calls for the prompt interference of the charitable and humane, and that an appeal be made on the subject. Six Roman Catholic priests were nominated as a Committee for the relief of those in distress, and they issued the following appeal:—

Appeal.

COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW-CHRISTIANS.—In the wilds of Donegal, down in the bogs and glens of Gweedore and Cloughaneely, thousands upon thousands of human beings, made after the image and likeness of God, are perishing, or next to perishing, amid squalidness and misery, for want of food and clothing, far away from human aid and pity. On behalf of these famishing victims of oppression and persecution, we venture to appeal to your kind sympathies and religious feelings, and hope that, for the sake of Him who bore our infirmities, you will share with us their distress by lending some substantial assistance to enable us to relieve their wretchedness, and rescue them from death and starvation. The ground of this appeal is simple, and may be thus simply told:—

The districts of Gweedore and Cloughaneely are the bleakest and most mountainous in Donegal or in Ireland. The entire surface is broken up by huge, abrupt, and irregular hills of granite, covered with a texture of stunted heath, while the space between is but a shaking and spongy marsh. The inhabitants of these wilds are all Celts of the “pure old race, with the pure old faith,” who cultivate small patches of arable land along the shores or claddagh, on which their wretched cabins are built, and subsist principally by rearing stock and grazing sheep on the steep sides of their mountains and in their hollow glens. The increase of the flocks they sold to meet the landlord’s rent and the other exigencies of life; while of the wool of their sheep they manufactured frieze and tammy as clothing for the male and female members of their families respectively. Thus, from time immemorial, they lived in the enjoyment of these wild mountains, leading a most innocent and peaceable rural life, warm and faithful in their friendships, while their attachment to the old faith was stronger than death. Last year brought a sad change on these warm-hearted peasants. All the landlords of these districts, save one, simultaneously deprived them of their mountains, giving them to Scotch and English graziers for sheep-walks, and, at the same time, doubled, trebled, and, in many instances, quadrupled the rents on the miserable patches left them. These mountains, so unjustly pressed from the unfortunate natives, were peopled with Scotch and English sheep. But, sadder still, the strange sheep imported to these mountains thrive not. Last winter was very prejudicial to sheep, particularly under Scotch treatment; the Donegal mountains proved treacherous, and their tracks devious to strangers. The sheep recently placed on this strange pasturage were prone,

from their natural instinct, to wander, and the Scotch shepherds were supinely negligent in the duties of their calling. The natural consequence was that large numbers of the sheep strayed; large numbers of them were lost in bog-holes; and large numbers perished through the inclemency of the winter and the want of proper care. During the penal laws, we are told that grand jury levies were made upon Irish Catholics for losses sustained by Protestant merchants at the hands of Catholic powers with whom England might happen to be then at war. It must have been in the same spirit that, in order to recompense these losses of the Scotch and English graziers, an enormous and unjust grand jury warrant was obtained against these innocent Celts. And in order, moreover, to carry out this iniquitous enactment, and the more effectually to secure the adverse and unjust possession of these mountains, an extra force of constabulary was, at the instance of these landlords, ordered to these districts, for whose support a most ruinous tax has been imposed on the wretched inhabitants. In short, by these and similarly unjust and arbitrary proceedings, the sum of 3,000*l.* has been levied on the poorest and most miserable district on God's earth. Already the law officials, backed by 300 constabulary, have, at the bayonet's point, collected the last farthing of this enormously disproportioned levy. The poor shivering and famishing peasants, under the terror of an armed force, wielded by officials without feeling or humanity, were obliged to sell their little scanty bins of potatoes and small stacks of rye and corn, to meet this merciless demand. It is almost incredible the means these poor creatures resorted to, in order to make up the necessary sum. Many went 30 miles to borrow or beg the money from their friends; many sold their kitchen furniture and utensils; and even mothers were known to have sold their cradles. It was, truly, a sight to make angels weep, to see the poor helpless fathers, amidst the tears and wailings of their more helpless wives and hungry children, parting with the last stone of their potatoes and other necessities of life to pay this iniquitous tax. The stalwart and robust peasantry could do nothing but weep, the womanly hearts of the mothers were wrung with agony, and the ragged children, poor innocent things, bewailed, in loud cries and convulsive sobs, their forlorn lot. And we, who witnessed these scenes of woe, are not ashamed to confess that we too shed tears, unavailing tears, of pity and sympathy for them. But there was no remedy. Like Herod's savage massacre of the Innocents, the warrant was unfeelingly executed. The foul and dastardly deed was perpetrated, consummated. And thus the food of some thousand families has been swept away, and their only means of supporting and clothing themselves cruelly pressed from them. Whether the object of the landlord's harsh and tyrannical treatment to these poor peasants is to crush them out, or wring from them a larger revenue, we will not stop to inquire; but we have no hesitation in saying that, unless they are assisted in their present distress, they must sink under the weight of their misery, must be blotted out of existence, and that their once happy homes will become walks for Scotch and English hoggets. They are now, at all events, in consequence of such treatment, perishing of hunger and nakedness, in their damp and comfortless cabins. But we will venture a little into detail:—

There are at this moment 800 families subsisting on seaweed, crabs, cockles, or any other edible matter they can pick up along the seashore or scrape off the rocks. There are about 600 adults of both sexes who, through sheer poverty, are now going barefooted, amidst the inclemency of the season, on this bleak northern coast. There are about 700 families that

have neither bed nor bedclothes, but are forced to lie on the cold damp earth in the rags worn by them during the day. There are about 800 families without a second bed, fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, being huddled together as best they can. Thousands of the male population have only one cotton shirt, and wear none while it is being washed, while thousands have not even one. The females are still in a worse condition. There are about 400 families, in which there may be half-a-dozen of full-grown females, who have only one dress among them in which they can appear in public; mothers and daughters alternately using this common wardrobe when they go out of doors. There are about 600 families who have now neither cow, sheep, nor goat, and who, from the beginning of the year to its close, hardly ever know the taste of milk or butter. There are thousands of youths, of both sexes, verging on the age of puberty, who are so partially and scantily clothed that modesty forbids one to look at them; they are only objects for the eye of charity. We will not, though we could, go further into particulars, but on behalf of those, and these, and all, appeal for funds to enable us to assist them in their respective wants. And we appeal in the name of Him who said, "Deal thy bread to the hungry," "Clothe the naked," "Give drink to the thirsty," "Sell what you possess, and give alms to the poor." The Son of God asks your alms in the person of those perishing peasants. He is hungry; will you give Him to eat? He is thirsty; will you give Him to drink? He is naked; will you clothe Him? Do it to them, and you do it to Him. For He says Himself, "For as long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you did it to me." We appeal to fathers and mothers, with fond and promising children, and request that, "as you would that others would act to your children if they were in want, act you to the desolate families in the wilds of Donegal." We appeal to the chaste and virtuous young ladies of Ireland, and say, "as you value that priceless ornament of your sex, maiden modesty, and as you know what it is to put female delicacy rudely to the blush, for want of sufficient clothing, grant us of your superfluous dresses wherewith to enable us to buy plain dresses for these half-dressed girls of Donegal. Both we and they will pray that God may screen you from all shame and confusion." And finally, before all, and beyond all, we appeal to the patriotic young men of Ireland. This fine old Celtic race is about being crushed aside to make room for Scotch and English sheep. We appeal to your noble and generous feelings, as men and patriots, to assist us in our efforts to prevent their total extinction. We declare it in the face of the world as our solemn conviction that in the sight of God and man, there is not a more precious offering than alms from the patriot's muscular hand, when given for the love of country and the relief of his kind.

JOHN DOHERTY, P.P., Carrigart, Rossgull.
 HUGH M'FADDEN, P.P., Falcarragh, Cloughaneely.
 DANIEL M'GEE, P.P., Bundag, Gweedore.
 JOHN O'DONNELL, P.P., Dungloe, Rosses.
 JOHN FLANAGAN, P.P., Rathmelton.
 HUGH M'FADDEN, C.C., Allsaints.
 JAMES M'FADDEN, C.C., Falcarragh, Cloughaneely.
 BERNARD M'MONAGLE, C.C., Dunfanaghy, Doe.
 JOHN M'GROARTY, C.C., Cashelmore, Doe.
 HUGH CULLEN, C.C., Rossgull.

Soon after the issue of this appeal the Board of Guardians passed a resolution that, having seen with regret and astonishment, in the newspaper, an appeal signed by ten Roman Catholic clergymen setting forth a dreadful state of destitution at present existing in the union, they considered themselves called on as the guardians of the poor to state that such a statement was quite false and without any foundation; and they were borne out in this by the fact of having only 22 paupers in the workhouse from the entire union. Petitions on the subject having been presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to the House of Commons, a committee of inquiry was appointed on the 22nd April, 1854, consisting of Sir Edmond Hayes, Mr. Philip Wykeham Martin, Mr. Dobbs, Lord Naas, Sir William Somerville, Mr. Serjeant Deasy, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Bagwell, and Sir John Yarde Buller.

The committee sat 12 days, and examined 30 witnesses. Draft reports were prepared by Mr. Bagwell, Chairman of the Committee, Sir J. Yarde Buller, Mr. Maguire, and Serjeant Deasy; but the draft report of Sir J. Yarde Buller was adopted, with amendments, as follows:—

That the district of Gweedore and Cloughaneely is a wild and mountainous tract of country, inhabited, for the most part, by tenants holding small portions of land. That there are among them many who are very needy, who, on any failure of their crops, are subject to more or less distress and poverty in consequence, at one portion of the year; but, at the present time, it appears to your Committee that destitution, such as is complained of in the Appeal of the 8th of January, 1858, did not, and does not exist, and that the general condition of the people is certainly not worse now than it has been for many years; nor does it appear to your Committee that there was, during the winter of 1857 and 1858, any increase of sickness in the district, or any increase in the number of applications for admission to the workhouse.

That this poverty among the people is not attributable to the landlords. No attempt has been made to drive the tenants from their holdings, or to take from them any lands over which they had any real rights; and it has been proved before your Committee that the statement in the Appeal—"Last year brought a sad change on these warm-hearted peasants. All the landlords of these districts, save one, simultaneously deprived them of the mountains, giving them to Scotch and English graziers for sheep-walks, and at the same time doubled, trebled, and, in many instances, quadrupled, the rents on the miserable patches left to them"—is totally devoid of foundation.

Your Committee have also had under their consideration the following statements made in the Appeal:—"Countrymen and Fellow-Christians,—In the wilds of Donegal, down in the bogs and glens of Gweedore and Cloughaneely, thousands upon thousands of human beings, made after the image and likeness of God, are perishing, or next to perishing, amid squalidness and misery, for want of food and clothing, far away from human aid and pity;" and, "They are now, at all events, in consequence of such treatment, perishing of hunger and nakedness, in their damp and comfortless cabins. But we will venture a little into detail. There are at this moment 800 families subsisting on seaweed, crabs, cockles, or any other edible matter they can pick up along the sea-shore, or scrape off the rocks."

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In the opinion of your Committee, these statements are not borne out by the evidence taken before them; and your Committee have come to the conclusion that these representations are calculated to convey to the public a false and erroneous impression of the state of the people of this district.

It appears to your Committee that an erroneous opinion exists in the minds of the people as to their rights over the mountains near which they reside, and that their not being well advised on this point has led to the outrages which have been committed, and to the destruction of a large number of sheep, which brought upon the inhabitants of the district the sheep and police tax—a burthen which no doubt pressed heavily upon them, but it was paid readily in money, and no stock or produce was sold under distress for the purpose of paying those taxes. Your Committee trust that this expression of their opinion will show to the people of the district that such conduct is not only contrary to the laws of God and man, but positively cruel to their helpless families, and fatal to their own best interests.

The following items are gathered from the evidence :—

Condition of the People.—Mr. John Browne had visited the district on behalf of the *Londonderry Journal*. He found the people in a destitute condition, with very scanty furniture and bedclothes. He went to a Roman Catholic chapel on the 2nd of May, 1857; there were about 2,000 persons in the congregation, and not more than half of them had coats on their backs; some of them were barefooted, and the women in particular were very scantily clothed. He visited 32 houses; in one of them he found a James McFadden, who had eight in family. He had no cow, but an old horse in a dying state. They had been using seaweed: there was scarcely any furniture. In one house there was a man and his young wife and child, who lived in a hut not more than 6 or 7 feet high, and 9 feet by 8; there was no furniture in the house; the only seat they offered to sit down upon was a few sods; and the only kind of bed was a few sods laid down on the floor, and some little straw thrown over them. The same witness visited about fifty families in Upper and Lower Dore, Middletown, Magheralosh, and Magheraclogher, on Lord George Hill's estates; and in nearly every estate the people seemed to be in utter destitution, especially as far as bed and body clothes were concerned. Some of them had cows, but very few, only one or two. They were living on seaweed, and they seemed to want even that. The seaweed was boiled in a pot, some meal poured over it, and a mess thus made of it. In other instances they used it with potatoes. Mr. Williams, another witness, stated that, in the midst of winter, whilst snowing, a woman in particular, and other people at Derrybeg, had neither shoes nor stockings. The woman had not a single shred of inner covering, for, from the snow (she was bareheaded) having dissolved upon her person, the rags she had on clung to her, and described the outline of her form as a wet cloth would describe the outlines of a statue. She was speaking in Irish, imploring covering or some relief; yet she hoped she was not considered a beggar. Mr. O'Dougherty attributed the cause of the distress to the sheep cess and police tax imposed in 1857.

Mr. M'Fadden also stated that the condition of the people was one of the most deplorable that could be imagined. Mr. William Sharman Crawford gave the following description of the condition of the people, after a personal visit to the district :—

“ The first thing that persons looking at the condition of a country do, is to look at the houses externally. I saw that the best description of houses were made with what they call dry stone walls, filled in with clay and mortar. The houses, I found, were covered with small sticks, and over the sticks were what they call scraws, that is, sods; over these sods there was a very thin covering of straw; the straw was kept on by means of ropes passed from the front to the rear over the house; I think the ropes were as close together as from six to nine inches asunder; that was the manner in which the thatch was kept on. When I went into the houses, I found every appearance of wretchedness and depression; there was hardly any house that I visited had an office-house outside, but those that had cattle had the cattle in one corner of the dwelling-house; one end of the dwelling-house was appropriated to the cattle. And I saw hardly any furniture; there may have been a chair or two, a pot for boiling the food in in the corner, some sticks put across in the way of a bedstead, and on that bed I saw a small quantity of straw, generally covered over with some sort of old rug; on this kind of place, if there were three or four in family, they all lay; and if there was not sufficient room on that bench, they threw down a small quantity of straw on the floor. I saw the straw that had been lifted off the floor, tied up in a little bundle, and hung up against the wall; and certainly the clothing of the inmates was very miserable indeed. I looked for what stores they had, but I could see nothing, except, as it were, from hand to mouth; there was, it may be, a little box, in which they might have some meal and a very few potatoes. I inquired, when I saw no store of food, how it was that they lived, and the answer I received was this: that where there was an able-bodied man in a family, they got credit from dealers in meal on a promise to pay for this meal when this able-bodied person would go to Scotland and attend the harvest there, and return with some wages; and I understood that they were very honest in that respect. But where there was no able-bodied person in the family (and I saw some houses where there were widows and children), they appeared to have no resource except the Relief Fund.

“ The people appeared to me to be in a state of very great destitution. I asked them whether they could get employment, and they said that they could not; that they could very seldom get employment, and when they did so, it was at a very low rate of wages. They told me they could only get from 6*d.* to 10*d.*, except when employed in cutting turf, and then they got higher wages for a few days. I saw no works, either public or private, going on, at which people could be employed. I travelled between forty and fifty miles through the roads in the district, and I do not think I met a cart the whole way, except one baker's cart. The people had no carts whatever; they had to carry everything on creels or horses' backs. There seems to be no repair required on the roads, because there is no thoroughfare on them, and therefore there appears to be no public work on the roads. I was told that they formerly employed themselves when they had a greater number of sheep than they have now in knitting stockings, and knitting jackets and things of that sort, which was a great relief to them.

I was told, what the Committee have been already told by witnesses, that their poverty has been aggravated by the withdrawal of the usual liberty of common upon the mountains, and at the same time the rents being raised; but I think the greatest aggravation of their distress was the tax for the sheep and police, which certainly is an enormous pressure. I think that that, added to those other circumstances, must have produced an extraordinary aggravation of their poverty at the present time; the taxation was imposed of course as a punishment for alleged violence, and that is a principle that cannot be condemned; but then I think it has been carried to an excess there, and I think it has been carried to an excess beyond what the Legislature intended; because if it is carried to that degree that it endangers life by depriving the community of the necessities of life, then I think it goes beyond what the Legislature intended, because a very great number of those that suffered by it are certainly innocent themselves, and I think that the tax was laid on upon two small districts, and became dangerously severe in, perhaps, affecting the lives even of the individuals suffering in that way."

Other witnesses, however, refuted altogether these allegations. Mr. Olphert stated that the people were better off than they have been for many years. Mr. Thompson said that the people of Gweedore and Cloughaneely are better off than those of many of the neighbouring districts. Lord Hill also contradicted some statements regarding the condition of the district, and showed that it is not the frightful place it is represented to be. Mr. Nixon showed that the circumstances of the country have much improved since 1849; wages have advanced, prices were higher, and there were more carts in the district, and a great increase in the number of shops. Mr. Doherty said there was great dearth of employment in the districts; the people go very much out of it for the purpose of obtaining wages.

Outrages.—Mr. Olphert stated that a number of sheep have been destroyed off the mountain. Mr. Hunter gave the particulars of a great destruction of sheep. Since 1857 he had lost over 600 of them. The remains of them have been found under circumstances that would lead to the belief that they were maliciously destroyed. The first outrage of an agrarian nature, as regards the sheep, occurred in 1854, when the tails were cut off some sheep that were grazing upon the land. Mr. M'Fadden did not think the people of his parish had anything to do with the destruction of the Scotch sheep. Mr. Ferry believed that a great part of them died on the mountains; they fell into holes.

Alleged Causes of Destitution.—Mr. Williams attributed the destitution of the district to the deprivation of the mountain tops and the mountain commonage upon which they grazed cattle and sheep—to being confined to the low land or to the cut—to the rack rent, in some cases doubled and trebled—to the levy of the tax by the grand jury for the alleged sheep stealing or the malicious destruction of sheep—to the maintenance of an additional constabulary force—the two taxes combined amounted to upwards of 2,000*l*.

No. CXXXIV.—DUNFANAGHY UNION.

Copies of the Correspondence between the Guardians of the Dunfanaghy Union and the Poor Law Commissioners, respecting the state of that district and of the Report of Mr. Hamilton, the Poor Law Inspector. (Sir Edmund Hayes.) March 16, 1858. (198.)

THE Poor Law Commissioners having requested Mr. Hamilton, the Inspector, to report upon the alleged distress of Gweedore and Cloughaneely, Mr. Hamilton reported that the elected guardians were unanimous in stating that the condition of the peasantry was better this year than it has been for some time past. The Dunfanaghy Union contains an area of 125,667 acres, valued at 10,715*l.*, and, according to the census of 1851, it had then a population of 17,320. There were 2,983 inhabited houses. In February, 1856, there were 41 paupers in the workhouse. In February, 1857, there were 28 paupers, and in February, 1858, 22 paupers only. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, the Protestant rector of Tullaghobigly, distinctly asserted in a letter that there was hardly any foundation for the report of the miserable state of destitution and nakedness of the inhabitants, the potato crop having been more than usually abundant. The inspector found in almost every house from two to five or six head of cattle living in the same apartment with the people, and in several instances the manure heap was close to the bed in which the people were sleeping. In the three national schools there were present 157 children, all healthy-looking, and, with the exception of shoes, sufficiently clothed. It appears that in the year 1855, Lord George Hill let a portion of his mountains to an English sheep-farmer. For one year the sheep remained unmolested; but in January, 1857, about 200 of the sheep were maliciously destroyed, and so it continued. On Lord George Hill's mountain, about 1,130 sheep have been destroyed, and on the estates of Mr. Olpherts and Mr. Woodhouse about 425; making in all 1,555 sheep destroyed. In consequence of these outrages a large police force was sent to the district, and an assessment was made, both for this extra police force, and also for compensation for sheep maliciously destroyed. The police tax amounted to 811*l.*, and the sheep tax to 1,189*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, making in all 2,000*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, or a poundage of 1*s.* 8*d.* in the pound in Magheraclogher, and 1*s.* 5*d.* in Meenaclady. The tax was all paid. There are 623 occupiers rated under 4*l.* in Magheraclogher division, and only 12 above that sum. In Meenaclady division 282 occupiers under 4*l.*, and only 5 above that sum. The rents in very few instances exceed the poor law valuation, and they are well paid.

No. CXXXV.—POOR RELIEF (METROPOLIS).

Returns of the number of Casual Destitute Poor admitted into the Metropolitan Workhouses from Lady Day, 1856, to Lady Day, 1857; also of the value of Property in each Parish or Ward, assessed to the Property Tax, under Schedule A, for the year ended 5th April 1857, and the rateable value of Property assessed to the Poor-rate in each Parish, for the year ending 25th March, 1857. (Mr. John Locke.) 18th February, 1858. (291.)

THE total number of casual destitute poor admitted into the workhouses during the year ended Lady-day, 1857, was 53,221 men, 62,222 women, and 25,716 children. In the Shoreditch Workhouse alone, there were admitted 6,251 men, 5,744 women, and 1,275 children. In the Southwark Workhouse, 4,921 men, 5,056 women, and 2,981 children. In St. Pancras, 5,940 men, 4,639 women, and 796 children. In Westminster, 4,071 men, 4,726 women, and 1,680 children. The value of property within the district of the Metropolis Local Management Act assessed to the property tax under schedule A, was as follows:—In the county of Kent, comprising the parishes of Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Lewisham, Plumstead, &c., the property was valued at 623,000*l*. In the county of Middlesex, comprising the parishes of St. George, Hanover Square, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, &c., the property was valued at 9,300,000*l*. In the City of London the property was valued at 1,850,000*l*; and in the county of Surrey, comprising Lambeth, Newington, Camberwell, Battersea, &c., the property was valued at 2,200,000*l*. The rateable value of property assessed to the poor-rate for the year ended Lady-day, 1857, was 11,167,673*l*, and the amount in the pound expended for the relief of the poor during the year ended Lady-day, 1857, was 1*s*. 6½*d*. The rates, however, differed materially in the various parishes. In St. Nicholas, Deptford, the rate was 6*s*. 3½*d*.; in St. Mary Mounshaw, Upper Thames Street, 6*s*. 2½*d*.; in St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames Street, 2*s*. 7½*d*.; in Allhallows the Great, Upper Thames Street, 1*s*. 9*d*., and in Allhallows the Less, Upper Thames Street, 2½*d*.; in St. Leonard, Forster Lane, 5*s*. 7½*d*.; in Spitalfields, 4*s*. 0½*d*.; in Shadwell, 3*s*. 9*d*.; in Kensington, 1*s*. 1½*d*.; in Westminster, 10½*d*.; in Threadneedle Street, 1½*d*.; in St. Pancras, 1*s*. 4½*d*.; in St. Luke, 2*s*. 2½*d*.; in St. Bride, 3*s*. 5½*d*.; in St. Marylebone, 1*s*. 3*d*.; in Paddington, 5½*d*.; in St. George, Southwark, 2*s*. 9½*d*.; in Clapham, 1*s*. 6½*d*.; in Streatham, 9½*d*.; in Wandsworth, 3*s*. 0½*d*.; in Camberwell, 1*s*. 4½*d*.; in St. Mary, Newington, 2*s*.; in St. Mary, Whitechapel, 2*s*. 6*d*.; in St. John, Hackney, 1*s*. 2½*d*.; in Hampstead, 1*s*. 2*d*.; in Chelsea, 1*s*. 10½*d*.; in Bethnal Green, 2*s*. 10½*d*.; in Lewisham, 9½*d*.; in Woolwich, 1*s*. 9½*d*.; and in Greenwich, 1*s*. 11½*d*.

LXXVIII.—RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Report of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations; of the Proceedings of the Department relating to Railways for the Year 1857.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

Railway Legislation.—The number of railway bills which came before Parliament in the session of 1857 amounted to 130, and the length of new line proposed to be authorized amounted to 1,470 miles. But of these bills only 82 were passed; and the total length of line actually authorized was 663 miles. The amount of money authorized to be raised was 10,346,413*l*. Of the 82 Acts passed in 1857, 53 had reference to the construction of works. The length of new line authorized by these 53 Acts was as follows, viz., 344 miles in England and Wales, 169 miles in Scotland, and about 150 miles in Ireland.

The total amount of money authorized to be raised by railway companies by shares and on loan, to the end of 1857, was 387,051,735*l*, of which 314,989,826*l*. had been raised, leaving 72,061,909*l*. to be raised. There are no means of ascertaining how much of this sum appertains to the portions of railway for which the parliamentary powers have expired.

Of the 9,116 miles open for traffic on the 31st December, 1857, the proportion constructed on the narrow gauge, broad gauge, mixed gauge, and Irish gauge, was as follows:—7,053 miles narrow gauge; 740 miles broad gauge; 261 miles mixed gauge; and 1,062 miles Irish gauge.

Development of Railway Communication.—The total length of line authorized by Parliament, down to the end of 1857, amounted to 15,331 miles; but of this, 1,504 miles have been abandoned by subsequent local Acts, or by warrants under the authority of a general Act passed in 1847; and consequently there remain 13,827 miles, for which the parliamentary powers which were obtained have not been repealed. Of these, 9,019 miles were open at the end of 1857; and 4,808 miles, which have received the authority of Parliament, remain to be opened.

This length of line is distributed throughout the United Kingdom, as follows:—

—	Length of Line open on 31st Dec. 1856.	Length of Line opened during 1857.	Length of Line open on 31st Dec. 1857.	Length of Line authorized, but not open, on 31st Dec. 1857.	Total Length of Line authorized by Parliament to 31st Dec. 1857.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
England and Wales	6,384	322	6,706	3,307	10,013
Scotland . . .	1,195	48	1,243	573	1,816
Ireland . . .	1,056	14	1,070	928	1,998
Total . . .	8,635	384	9,019	4,808	13,827

The length of new lines reported to be in course of construction on the 30th June, 1851, was 1,004 miles; of these, about 230 miles were opened

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before the 31st December, 1857. The number of persons employed on the 30th June upon the railways in course of construction amounted to 44,037, being on an average 43·86 per mile.

Money invested in Railways.—The total amount of capital raised for the construction of railways on the 31st December, 1857, amounted to 314,989,826*l.*, which represents an expenditure of 34,950*l.* per mile of railway open. In making this estimate, it must be recollected that the lines reported to be in course of construction amount in length to about one-ninth of the whole length completed and in course of construction, and that some portion of the cost per mile belongs to those lines. But it is worthy of notice that, although the cost of railways in the United Kingdom has averaged 34,950*l.* per mile, viz., 39,275*l.* in England, 28,225*l.* in Scotland, and 15,664*l.* in Ireland, the average cost of the independent lines of railway for which the Acts have been obtained since 1848, and which are now opened for traffic, has only amounted to 11,823*l.* per mile; of these railways, those opened in England have averaged 14,559*l.* per mile; those opened in Scotland have averaged 7,243*l.* per mile; and those opened in Ireland, 7,303*l.* per mile. Of the total amount of money raised, 78,360,236*l.* has been raised by loans, 58,061,655*l.* by preference shares, and the remainder, viz., 236,629,590*l.*, by ordinary share capital. The average interest on preference shares was at the rate of 4·86; and on loans at the rate of 4·52. The total amount of interest on preference shares, and on loans, was 6,374,456*l.* The gross receipts amounted to 24,174,610*l.* The amount available for dividends, after deducting the working expenses, and the interest on preference shares and loans, was 6,438,088*l.*, and the average rate of dividend on the whole of the ordinary share capital invested in railways was 3·60.

The preferential and loan capital invested in railways is 43 per cent. of the whole capital; and the interest which has to be paid upon the preferential and loan capital averages 4·67 per cent.; the net receipts on railways give an average interest on the whole capital invested of 4 per cent.; but the preferential charges reduce the interest on the ordinary capital to 3·60 per cent.

Leaving out of consideration the preferential charges, the net receipts gave a dividend of 3·78 per cent. in 1854, and 4·26 per cent. in 1857, in England, the expenditure per mile being 39,275*l.*; in Scotland, the net receipts were 3·36 per cent. on the capital in 1854, and 4·09 per cent. in 1857, the expenditure per mile being 28,225*l.*; and in Ireland the net receipts were 3·42 per cent. on the capital in 1854, and 4·38 in 1857, the expenditure per mile being 15,664*l.*

Passenger Traffic.—The proportion of the passenger traffic to the whole traffic in England, was 44 per cent.; in Scotland, 36 per cent.; and in Ireland, nearly 59 per cent. The total number of passengers conveyed on railways in 1857 amounted to 139,008,888, against 129,347,592 conveyed in 1856; the number conveyed per mile of railway open being 15,617 in 1857, against 15,213 in 1856. The receipts from passengers amounted to 10,592,798*l.* in 1857, against 10,153,745*l.* in 1856; the receipts per mile being 1,191*l.* in 1857, and 1,194*l.* in 1856.

The average receipts per passenger of each class, and the average fare per mile of passengers in each class, in 1852 and 1857 were as follow:—

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—	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.	
	Average Fare.	Receipts per Mile.	Average Fare.	Receipts per Mile.	Average Fare.	Receipts per Mile.
England :	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£
1852 . . .	2·11	379	1·43	471	·87	350
1857 . . .	2·01	416	1·41	476	·87	442
Scotland :						
1852 . . .	1·97	151	1·51	177	·77	328
1857 . . .	1·77	204	1·55	146	·87	384
Ireland :						
1852 . . .	1·72	150	1·31	245	·82	259
1857 . . .	1·81	154	1·35	234	·90	230

These results tend to show that it is probable that an increase of traffic to some extent follows a reduction of fares ; but there are so many disturbing causes, such as increase of railway communication, &c., which it is impossible to eliminate, that an absolute law could not be deduced from them. The analogy of other classes of business would lead to the conclusion that a large amount of business at a low profit is more remunerative than a small business at a high profit ; and it appears as a general result, that whilst the average fare has been diminished from 1·3*d.* per mile in 1852 to 1·25*d.* in 1857, and the receipts per passenger have decreased from 20·4*d.* in 1852 to 17·9*d.* in 1857, the receipts per mile from passenger traffic have increased from 1,091*l.* in 1852 to 1,191*l.* in 1857.

The development of third-class traffic deserves the careful consideration of railway companies. Thus, in 1849 the receipts per mile of first-class was 345*l.* ; of second-class, 454*l.* ; and of third-class, 326*l.* : while in 1857 the receipts per mile of first-class was 356*l.* ; of second-class, 402*l.* ; and of third-class, 409*l.*

Therefore, whilst the first-class have only increased 3·19 per cent., and the second-class have actually diminished 11·4 per cent., the third-class receipts per mile have increased 25· per cent. In England and Scotland there is a premium on running third-class trains in the remission of duty on fares of passengers by such trains ; but even with this premium the companies have not, as a rule, attempted to develop the third-class traffic by frequent trains, and return or periodical tickets, in the manner in which it has been developed in the higher classes.

The absence of the remission of duty would, however, appear to have acted to some extent to check the development of third-class traffic in Ireland ; for it appears that a comparison of the receipts per mile for each country gives the following results :—In the first class the receipts per mile in England was 406*l.* in 1849, and 416*l.* in 1857 ; in Scotland, 149*l.* in 1849, and 204*l.* in 1857 ; and in Ireland, 150*l.* in 1849, and 154*l.* in 1857. In the second class the receipts per mile were in England, 518*l.* in 1849, and 476*l.* in 1857 ; in Scotland, 196*l.* in 1849, and 146*l.* in 1857 ; in Ireland, 273*l.* in 1849, and 234*l.* in 1857. In the third class the receipts per mile were in England, 351*l.* in 1849, and 442*l.* in 1857 ; in Scotland, 331*l.* in 1849, and 384*l.* in 1857 ; and in Ireland, 255*l.* in 1849, and 230*l.* in 1857.

The receipts from third-class traffic per mile have, therefore, actually decreased in Ireland, whilst they have largely increased in England and Scotland. But the general results of these figures would appear to show

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that the public wants lie rather in the direction of first-class accommodation, for which they are willing to pay, and cheap third-class accommodation, and that second-class accommodation, which is generally as little comfortable as third-class, is used by those who must travel and cannot obtain convenient third-class trains.

In the report on the French railways presented last year to the Minister of Public Works, it is stated that the speed of the trains carrying first-class passengers appears to form the most prominent inducement to passengers to travel first class. The returns of traffic on the continental railways, although they do not furnish full particulars of each class of traffic, show a very decided preponderance in the third-class traffic. For instance, the returns from Holland and Prussia, compared with British railways, are as follow:—

—		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
Holland	{ Receipts per Mile . . .	305 <i>l</i> .	297 <i>l</i> .	688 <i>l</i> .	1,290 <i>l</i> .
	{ Per-centage proportion . .	23·6	23·	53·4	100
Prussia	{ Receipts per Mile . . .	45 <i>l</i> .	241 <i>l</i> .	282 <i>l</i> .	568 <i>l</i> .
	{ Per-centage proportion . .	7·9	42·4	49·7	100
Great Britain	{ Receipts per Mile . . .	356 <i>l</i> .	402 <i>l</i> .	409 <i>l</i> .	1,167 <i>l</i> .
	{ Per-centage proportion . .	31·	34·	35·	100

Thus the receipts on Dutch railways from third-class traffic are more than one-half of the whole receipts; on British railways the receipts from third-class traffic are one-third the total receipts. In France the receipts from the third-class amount to 43 per cent. of the whole, the second-class being 28 per cent., and the first-class 29 per cent.

On continental railways nearly three-fourths of all the passengers who travel are third class, the remainder being either first or second class. It must, however, be recollected that in Germany the second-class carriages are as comfortable as our first-class, and that the first-class are only used by those who desire freedom from smoking, or peculiar privacy. It is worthy of notice that in Scotland the number of third-class passengers are 73 per cent. of the whole number who travel, the remainder being first and second class in nearly equal proportions. It is also worthy of notice that the proportion of first-class passengers to the whole number of passengers who travel is from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

It is doubtful how far the receipts of a railway can be benefited in the long run by checking one description of traffic, and compelling passengers to travel in a higher class. The same inducements to travel which act upon the first and second classes of passengers also act upon the third class; and travelling would, in course of time, probably become as much a habit with that class as it has become with the other classes if similar opportunities of travelling were afforded them. Railway companies are required by Parliament to run one third-class train each way daily, in covered carriages and at fares not exceeding 1*d*. for each mile travelled. A very large number of railway companies appear to be satisfied with a bare compliance with the Act; and the poorer classes, if they go out for the day, not being furnished with a third-class return ticket, are obliged to return in a higher class.

Third-class passengers cannot expect to travel at the same speed or to

have that attention which is given to first-class passengers; and the companies, if they obtain a larger accession of traffic by third-class trains, must study to diminish as far as possible the dead weight of the trains, by adopting an improved form of carriage; and to reduce the expense of the trains by employing the smallest number of attendants consistent with safety. It must also be recollected that for the development of local traffic great punctuality, an unvarying hour for running the trains, and a fixed rate of charge, are essential.

Goods Traffic.—The receipts from goods, cattle, minerals, parcels, &c., in 1857, amounted to 13,581,812*l.*, against 13,011,748*l.* in 1856, which represents 1,524*l.* per mile in 1857, compared with 1,530*l.* per mile in 1856. The total receipts from goods, cattle, minerals, parcels, &c., may be divided as follow:—viz., 7,781,743*l.* was for the conveyance of 25,027,927 tons of merchandise, 3,987,291*l.* was for the conveyance of 46,293,983 tons of minerals, 517,358*l.* for the conveyance of 11,047,160 heads of live stock, and 1,295,420*l.* for the conveyance of parcels, &c. Although there has been on the whole an increase in the receipts for goods, minerals, live stock, &c., in 1857 over 1856, the stagnation in trade caused by the panic had a perceptible effect upon the receipts of the half-year ended 31st December, 1857; in this half-year there was a diminution of 62,396*l.* in the receipts on account of general merchandise as compared with the receipts of the half-year ended 31st December, 1856; this occurred entirely in England and Scotland. The traffic in live stock also showed a decrease of 4,226*l.* in England and 1,355*l.* in Ireland, which was reduced in the general total to 1,776*l.* by an increase of 3,804*l.* in Scotland. The total receipts from all sources of traffic have amounted—in England and Wales to 20,527,748*l.*, or 3,105*l.* per mile, in 1857, against 19,728,311*l.*, or 3,120*l.*, per mile, in 1856; in Scotland to 2,501,478*l.*, or 2,040*l.* per mile, in 1857, against 2,319,217*l.*, or 2,022*l.* per mile, in 1856; and in Ireland to 1,145,384*l.*, or 1,076*l.* per mile, in 1857, against 1,117,965*l.*, or 1,092*l.* per mile, in 1856. The aggregate receipts from all sources of traffic for the whole kingdom having been 24,174,616*l.*, or 2,715*l.* per mile, in 1857, against 23,165,493*l.*, or 2,724*l.* per mile, in 1856.

Working Expenses.—It would appear that the average working expenses of railway companies, per mile of railway open, have increased in England and Wales from 1,352*l.* per mile in 1854 to 1,564*l.* in 1857; but that they have decreased in Scotland from 961*l.* in 1854 to 941*l.* in 1857; and in Ireland from 465*l.* in 1854 to 464*l.* in 1857. The proportion which the working expenses have borne to the receipts has been 48 per cent. in England and Wales as compared with 49 per cent. in 1856; 44 per cent. in Scotland as compared with 47 per cent. in 1856; and 38 per cent. in Ireland as compared with 39 per cent. in 1856; the general average having been 47 per cent. upon the gross receipts both in 1856 and in 1857. The expenditure appears to be divided as follows:—viz., maintenance of way, 15 per cent.; locomotive expenses, including repairs of rolling stock, 38 per cent.; traffic charges, 26 per cent.; miscellaneous, including police and watchmen, compensation, &c., 13 per cent.; rates and government duty, 7 per cent. The cost of coal and coke appears from a return from the railway companies to have averaged 2*9d.* per mile run by the engines in England, 2*58d.* in Scotland, and 3*94d.* in Ireland; the general average being 2*67d.* per mile.

A very important improvement for cheapening the working of railways is being effected by the introduction of coal-burning engines which consume

their own smoke. The London and South-Western; Great Western; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton; East Lancashire; London and North-Western; South-Eastern; and other railway companies, have made experiments on the subject. The engines on the London and South-Western Railway, introduced by Mr. Beattie, appear to have been successful. These engines are stated to average with passenger trains about 18 lbs. of coal per mile; and it is worthy of notice that the average cost of fuel on that railway has been 2·69*d.* per mile, and 104 miles have been run per ton of coal and coke, when on other railways similarly situated the cost has been 3*d.* and 3½*d.* per mile, and from 80 to 92 miles only have been run per ton of coke.

There is room for improvement in the amount of non-paying weight in trains in proportion to the weight of the loads. In passenger trains the large amount of non-paying weight is especially noticeable. Thus an ordinary first-class carriage gives, if full, an average, probably of 700 lbs. dead weight per passenger, and an ordinary third-class carriage gives nearly 300 lbs. dead weight per passenger. Carriages have been constructed in which much of this dead weight has been saved, and in which other improvements, such as the power of applying a larger number of breaks to a train, and the abolition of the practice of placing luggage on the tops of the carriages, which has occasioned more than one accident by fire, and is still in use on some lines, have been introduced. Improvements of this nature cannot be expected to be perfected at once, but must depend upon repeated experiments. They are, however, well deserving of the attention of railway managers.

General Results of the Traffic.—The following is the general average result of the receipts and expenditure per train mile:—

	Receipts per Train Mile.			Expenditure per Train Mile.	Per-centage of Working Expenses on Gross Receipts.
	Passengers.	Goods.	General Average.		
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
England . .	64·8	76·6	70·3	32·9	48
Scotland . .	62·6	67·	65·	28·3	44
Ireland . .	54·5	82·6	60·7	25·	38

In England the miles travelled by passenger trains per mile of railway open were somewhat in excess of the miles travelled by goods trains; in Scotland the miles travelled by the passenger trains were as three to four travelled by the goods trains; and in Ireland the miles travelled by the passenger trains were as three to one travelled by the goods trains. It has been shown that the average receipt per passenger is 18·29*d.* in England, 14·68*d.* in Scotland, and 18·74*d.* in Ireland. It requires probably thirteen passengers, with luggage, to make up a ton; there are, however, no details to show what the expenses for attendance upon passengers amount to.

The receipts for goods, minerals, and cattle have averaged, in 1857, 74*d.* per ton for goods, 20*d.* per ton for minerals, and 11*d.* per ton for cattle, sheep, &c.

This includes the cost of loading and unloading, as well as the cost of transport. Considering the distance to which a large amount of the goods and mineral traffic is sent, these amounts show a very low rate per mile; indeed, it is notorious that in many cases the rates received, whilst they give an apparently large gross receipt, tell seriously against the expenditure of the companies.

It is scarcely desirable, in the absence of accurate data as to the cost of

every service rendered, to point out individual instances where the margin of profits would appear to have been reduced to a minimum; but it is worth considering how far traffic, which has to be sought at a great cost, repays the trouble of seeking it, for the business of carrying is just as much a trade as any other business, and is subject to the same laws; and railway management can only be successfully carried on by knowing accurately the cost of every service to be rendered, and not performing any service at a loss. It thus appears that careful and honest management alone will place and maintain railway property in a satisfactory position. But the property is so vast, and the management so complicated, that it is almost impossible for shareholders to examine for themselves the details of the several transactions, even if they possessed the power, which they do not, and hence the surest incentive to good management is wanting, viz., the rigid supervision of persons interested in the concern. In the absence of this incentive, publicity of accounts seems to be the best safeguard. The accounts should show in a detailed manner the cost of the work done, the remuneration received for it, and the condition of the means for carrying on the business. The correctness of the accounts should be certified by an efficient audit, not only of the accounts, but of the several transactions of the company, established in the interests of the shareholders; a direct responsibility being placed on those to whom the management of the lines is confided.

Accidents.—The number of persons who suffered from accidents on railways in the years 1856 and 1857, compared with the number of persons who travelled, was as follows:—In 1856, the number of killed was 281, and the number of wounded 394; the total number of passengers being 129,347,592. In 1857, the number of killed was 236, and the number of wounded 738; the total number of passengers conveyed being 139,008,888. 1 passenger in 5,560,355 has been killed, and 1 in 220,299 has been injured, from causes beyond their own control during the year 1857. The proportion of killed and injured to the number who travelled was 1 in 211,903, and the degree of safety with which passengers were conveyed was less than for several previous years.

Continental Railways.—Public attention is much turned, at the present time, to the increase of railway communication in the Colonial and Indian possessions of Great Britain. Each country has necessarily peculiarities of climate or population which modify the construction and mode of working the railways in it. And since the extended railway communications of the continent of Europe afford examples of this diversity of system, it may be useful to give a short summary of some of the most prominent points in which the continental railway systems differ from that in this country. The railway systems on the continent of Europe present, as a general rule, a marked contrast to the English or American railway system, in the greater degree of supervision or control which is exercised by the Governments. The system of allowing private enterprise to initiate and carry on undertakings of this nature which has been pursued in England, and which has been more freely adopted in America, has furnished these countries with railways at a more rapid rate than they could have been obtained under a more restricted system. For instance, the length of line open to every million of inhabitants is in England 378 miles; in Scotland, 432 miles; in Ireland, 163 miles; and in the United States, 647 miles; whilst it is only 147 miles in Prussia, 125 miles in France, and 53 miles in Austria, per million of inhabitants. In Great Britain, this rapid development has been

effected at a great expenditure of capital. It would, however, be some compensation for the cost which has been incurred, if the colonies profit by our experience, and if they are thus enabled to avoid the errors which we have committed.

The cost of the railways in the principal continental States, in which railway communication has existed for some years, as compared with the cost in Great Britain and in the United States, as well as the profits of working in the respective countries, is as follows:—United Kingdom, 34,950*l.* per mile; New South Wales, 31,845*l.*; India, 10,280*l.*; France, 25,668*l.*; Belgium, 16,390*l.*; Austria, 18,465*l.*; Prussia, 14,486*l.*; other German States, 13,232*l.*; United States of America, 8,275*l.* The receipts per mile in the United Kingdom were 2,712*l.*; in New South Wales, 1,162*l.*; in India, 729*l.*; in France, 2,706*l.*; in Belgium, 1,814*l.*; in Austria, 2,686*l.*; in Prussia, 1,983*l.*; in other German States, 1,417*l.*; and in the United States of America, 1,234*l.*

But although the receipts from traffic on English railways are larger than on the continental lines, and although the working expenses are smaller on English railways than on any other, except the French, the net receipts only afford an average rate of 4 per cent. on the capital invested, instead of a return of above 6 per cent., as is the case in France, Austria, Prussia, and the United States of America.

The great cost per mile of English railways has been partly due to the errors in railway legislation and to the cost of experiments made to perfect railway construction; partly to the anxiety of the earlier promoters of railways to adopt the easiest practicable curves and gradients; and partly also to the cost for land and compensation. On British railways this item has averaged from 15 to 20 per cent. of the whole cost, whilst on foreign and American lines the proportion has been much smaller; for instance, the cost of land and compensation is about 7 per cent. of the cost of German railways, which is barely equivalent to 3 per cent. upon the cost of British railways. The continental nations have taken our dearly-bought experience as a gift. Moreover, they have avoided competition. In France the Government have laid down the lines of railway, and entrusted the construction to companies. In some cases, the Government have constructed the earth-works and leased the working of the lines for limited periods; in other cases, the Government have advanced money to be subsequently repaid; in other cases, the Government have given a guarantee of interest. In Prussia, the companies have been allowed to select the lines, but they are executed under close supervision by the Government. The Government have also constructed lines of their own when the anticipated traffic has not offered sufficient inducement to private capitalists to embark in the undertaking. In Austria the State has constructed several lines, but its recent policy has been to transfer them to private companies when they can be found to purchase them. In Hanover and Bavaria, the construction and working of railways has been undertaken by the Government. About one-half of the Belgian railways have been made and are worked by the Government; these do not call for much remark. They were constructed at an early date, and the condition of the lines and of the rolling stock has apparently prevented a high speed being maintained. But the lines appear to be worked with great safety and regularity. The condition of the Belgian Government railways is, however, to some extent an instance of the slow progress in improvements which is the necessary result of a railway being in the hands of

the Government. Many of our early English railways were constructed on the same model as the Belgian Government lines; but, although the traffic in both countries has increased, our lines have been improved, whilst the Belgian Government lines have remained comparatively stationary, because of the difficulty of obtaining votes of money from the Legislative Chamber for the necessary alterations. A sum has, however, been recently given for effecting improvements. The French and Belgian railways do not, however, differ so much in their construction and management from railways in this country, as is the case with German railways. The railways over the whole of Austria, Prussia, and the German States, have formed themselves into a union which follows a uniform system, and presents peculiarities of management, from which some useful hints may be gathered.

ACCIDENTS.—The following figures show the degree of safety with which passengers have been carried on British and some of the continental railways. In considering these, it must be borne in mind that the trains are more frequent, and the speed of the trains greater, on the British than on the foreign lines; thus:—

In Great Britain and Ireland, on the average of 10 years, there was 1 killed in 6,680,324 passengers carried, and 1 injured in 350,534 passengers carried; in Belgium there was 1 killed in 8,861,804, and 1 injured in 2,000,000 passengers carried; in France, on the average since 1835, there was 1 killed in 1,703,123, and 1 injured in 479,814 passengers carried; in Prussia, on the average of 3 years, 1851 to 1854, there was 1 killed in 2,144,488, and 1 injured in 3,892,998 passengers carried; in the Duchy of Baden, on the average of 10 years, there was 1 killed in 17,514,977, and 1 injured in 1,154,331 passengers carried; in the United States of America there was 1 killed and wounded in 188,000 passengers carried.

As a contrast with railway travelling, a report on French railways, by a commission appointed to consider the best means to be adopted to prevent accidents, gives the number of accidents which have occurred in the diligences of the *messageries impériales* and *messageries générales* as 1 killed to every 335,463, and 1 injured to every 29,871 passengers carried.

GOVERNMENT LINES.—In several continental States, the Government owns and works the railways; and it is an important question for the colonies as to whether such an arrangement is an advantageous one for the community. In New South Wales and in Victoria the Governments have undertaken the construction of the lines of railway. In New South Wales, 38 miles of railway, constructed and worked by the Government, have been open for nearly 18 months. They have cost 31,845*l.* per mile. This large cost must be, to a great extent, the result of the high price of labour. The working expenses have averaged 72 per cent. of the gross receipts, and the percentage per annum of net receipts to capital has been 1·02.

In Belgium, it appears that the possession of the lines by the Government has, to some extent, prevented those improvements which have taken place on lines made by private enterprise, but they pay 5·5 per cent. In the United States, the lines owned by the Government have not proved successful speculations. In Austria, it has been decided that all lines made by the Government shall, as far as possible, be transferred to private companies. Indeed, it is understood that the Austrian Government has now sold all the lines it owned to private parties. In Prussia, the Government possesses 780 miles of railway of its own, upon which the returns were 5·9 per cent. in 1857; and, in addition, it works 570 miles of railway, originally made by

private companies. These lines are stated not to have proved successful as private speculations; under the Government management they paid 7·8 per cent. in 1857. In Hanover, the railways are owned by the State, and worked to pay above 5 per cent. The Government railways are new, and the pensions to be paid to employes are small, but the Government must provide for old servants, and in process of time pensions will seriously increase. Moreover, Government railways are looked upon favourably as affording a means of pensioning military men; but this will in reality only afford a temporary relief to the Government pension list. In France, most railway companies are bound to employ a proportion of men who have served in the army.

The German Government lines are, however, fairly successful; and there is no doubt that an important element of their success lies in the habit of the people to look to the Government for conducting enterprises which, in this country, are carried on by private parties, and partly in the existence of private railway companies all around them, the system of working which, in all its details, is continually open to Government inspection, and the expenses of every branch of the service are carefully analysed and published; and hence, since the Government officials are at every moment able to compare the working of their own lines with the private lines, a spirit of emulation is engendered between them. No doubt, this reacts beneficially on the railway companies.

Conclusions.—It is evident, that under the continental system, which is based upon a close supervision by the Government of the construction, maintenance, and working of the lines, railways could not have attained their present development. But the railway system having been developed, and having attained to what may be termed a normal state, in which the main principles of construction and working are settled, the same amount of evil does not accrue from the Government intervention. On the Continent, the Governments having decided what lines are desirable, leave capitalists to undertake them, or execute them themselves; or when private parties propose lines, they are only allowed to proceed, provided the Governments do not consider they interfere with existing interests, or are otherwise undesirable. Moreover, Government interference into details of working and management prevents the companies from expending money on objects unconnected with the original plan of the undertaking; there are no parliamentary expenses. The railways have not been developed to the extent they have in this country, by which many towns are provided with duplicate lines of communication. Money has not been lost in fruitless contests for traffic with other lines; and in the few cases where a double route exists, either Government regulations as to fares and rates and interchange of traffic, or the good sense of the proprietors, has prevented the undue lowering of fares. The system of publishing the details of traffic, expenditure, and employment of the working stock in a more ample form than is adopted in this country, and in a uniform shape, is one which deserves careful attention. The knowledge that this publication will take place engenders a spirit of emulation in the officers of the companies, and thus tends to ensure efficient and economical working.

In America, there is no Government interference, beyond a compulsory publication of accounts in some of the States. There is also not much competition, except for through traffic for long distances. On the Continent and in America, the railways form, generally, through lines of communication.

In Great Britain, the country is covered with a network of lines. The railways in America and Germany afford better means of judging of the comparative merits of the systems of interference and non-interference than can be afforded by a comparison of either with British railways; but, unfortunately, the details which are accessible of working the American railways are not in a form to admit of a comparison on all points. In Austria and Prussia, the works are, on the whole, executed with solidity and care, and the cost has been from 13,000*l.* to 16,000*l.* per mile; labour is cheap. In America labour is dear; the cost per mile has been about 8,000*l.* The works are more slightly executed, and drainage, ballasting, and the permanent way generally have been too little attended to.

The expense of working in Prussia and Austria is about 52 per cent. of the receipts, in America it is 54 per cent., while in England it is 48, in France and Scotland 44, and in Ireland 38 per cent. The high cost of working in Prussia and Austria is chiefly occasioned by the large number of employes necessitated by the system of working. In America, on the other hand, the cost is enhanced by the high price of labour, and by the defective condition of the permanent way, which adds to the wear and tear of rolling stock, enhances the cost of maintenance, and increases the consumption of fuel to overcome the resistances of the joints. But the low cost of American railways has enabled them, notwithstanding a high price for working expenses, with a traffic of only 1,200*l.* per mile, to return 6·6 per cent., whilst the Austrian and Prussian railways have, with a traffic of from 1,800*l.* to 2,000*l.* per mile, returned under 6·3 per cent. The English railways, which cost nearly five times as much as American railways, and have nearly three times the traffic, viz., 3,000*l.* per mile, and a less proportionate working expenditure, return about 4·06 per cent. upon the total capital invested in them; and Irish railways, which cost twice as much as American railways, and have a smaller traffic, viz. only 1,000*l.* instead of 1,234*l.* per mile, pay, by reducing the working expenditure to 38 per cent., nearly 4 per cent. Independently of the question whether American railways will eventually require additional expenditure of capital to improve the permanent way, it is to be observed that they possessed in their financial arrangements elements of weakness which told much against them last year, viz., their large mortgage debts and their floating debts. In 1855 the return to the Secretary of the Treasury showed that, of 144,600,000*l.* raised for railways, 81,000,000*l.* was in shares, and 63,000,000*l.* was borrowed, of which nearly 8,000,000*l.* was a floating debt. When it is recollected that the ordinary rate of interest in the United States for good securities is 5, 6, and 7 per cent., it is easily understood how heavily a large debt must press upon the concern when the loans form little less than half the whole expenditure. The loans were contracted when money was plentiful, in the hope of realizing large profits for the shareholders. When money became dear, the bills upon which the floating debts were borrowed could only be renewed at ruinous rates, and in some cases almost bankruptcy was the result. English railways stand in a position distinct both from the Austrian and Prussian, and from the American railways. They have been to some extent looked upon as monopolies, without being subjected to the minute supervision of Austrian and Prussian railways, and have been exposed to competition without possessing the freedom which American railways possess. Originally, when parallel lines were submitted to Parliament, Parliament decided, after allowing the parties to incur a

considerable outlay, that one line should be executed in preference to the others, and granted the line upon the condition that, if the profits exceeded 10 per cent., the tolls should be subject to revision; power to purchase the lines was also reserved to the Government; the mode of appointing directors, and the control of the shareholders over the accounts, are also regulated by a general Act, which does not give them the power of modifying their constitution which other joint-stock companies possess under the Joint-Stock Companies Act.

The accounts were not, however, open to Government inspection, nor were the expenditure and receipts of the lines as granted required to be kept distinct from those of other lines with which they might become connected.

A company having, as it considered, bought a district, endeavoured to maintain it, and opposed in subsequent Sessions lines which appeared to interfere with what it considered its rights. When Parliament subsequently granted lines in the same district, the parties carried on for a time a ruinous competition, which generally ended in an agreement, not under parliamentary sanction, to divide the traffic in the proportion of the power which one company possessed of injuring the other.

With respect to the extension of railway communication in the Colonies, it is worthy of remark that railways have been successfully constructed and worked by the Governments in Germany; but there the Government has habitually taken the lead in advancing the condition of the people, and the details of management of the Government lines are open to continual comparison with those of private lines around. In the United States, where the condition of the people most resembles that in British colonies, Government lines have not proved successful. The following, however, appear to be among the principal considerations which should govern the construction of colonial railways:—

1. Where the anticipated traffic is not large, and where capital is in great request (as is generally the case in a new country), it will probably be found more advantageous to economize the cost of construction, provided the permanent way be well made, although the working charges may be thereby somewhat increased, than to construct the lines in the first instance as solidly, and with as favourable curves and gradients, as might eventually be desirable.

2. Where the Government undertakes the construction and working of lines of railway, the management should be free from political influences, and the cost at which the several services are performed, in proportion to the work done, should be exhibited as fully as possible for every principal portion of railway.

3. Where the lines are executed by a company under a Government guarantee, the commercial element will be best maintained by placing the entire responsibility of executing and working the lines upon the shareholders, by defining the amount upon which the guarantee is to be paid, and by making it contingent on the works, and the mode of working and maintenance being in accordance with a specified general standard. The *bona fides* of the company should be secured by a deposit, to be forfeited in case the works should not progress at a specified rate; the due performance of the conditions by the company should be decided in cases of difference by an independent standing referee mutually agreed upon; and

the accounts should be subject to an efficient continuous audit, and published in a form to show the degree of economy with which the lines are being worked.

The report was dated 20th July, 1858, and signed by Captain Douglas Galton.

LXXIX.—EUROPE AND AMERICA.

SYNOPSIS of the PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN STATES, and of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, &c., &c., showing the AREA in SQUARE MILES, the POPULATION, derived from the latest CENSUS, the LENGTH of the several RAILWAYS OPEN in each STATE, and the NUMBER of SQUARE MILES, and the POPULATION to each MILE of RAILWAY OPEN for TRAFFIC, together with the NUMBER of MILES of RAILWAY to each MILLION of INHABITANTS and to every THOUSAND SQUARE MILES; also the AMOUNT of CAPITAL EXPENDED, and the RECEIPTS from TRAFFIC per Mile of Line open, and per UNIT of POPULATION in each COUNTRY respectively.

NAME OF STATE.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Length of Railway open June, 1858.	Proportion of Square Miles of Area of Country to each Mile of Railway open.	Amount of Population to each Mile of Railway open.	No. of Miles of Railway open.	
						Per Million Inhabitants.	Per Thousand Square Miles.
	Sq. Miles.		M.	Sq. Miles.		M.	M.
Austria . . .	256,900	39,411,309	2,086	123	18,893	53	8
Belgium . . .	11,370	4,607,065	813	14	5,759	176	71
Denmark . . .	22,000	2,468,648	220	100	11,221	89	10
France . . .	205,910	36,039,364	4,509	45	8,009	125	26
Germany, exclusive of Austria and Prussia . . .	96,190	17,429,588	2,930	33	6,010	168	30
Great Britain:—							
England & Wales . . .	58,320	17,927,614	6,706	9	2,646	378	115
Scotland . . .	31,324	2,888,742	1,243	25	2,311	432	39
Ireland . . .	32,446	6,551,970	1,070	30	6,118	163	33
Holland . . .	13,573	3,450,707	182	75	19,170	52	13
Naples . . .	43,084	9,051,747	64	673	141,433	7	1
Portugal . . .	44,795	3,499,121	29	468	120,659	8	0.64
Prussia . . .	108,163	17,282,013	2,544	42	6,793	147	23
Russia . . .	2,129,566	60,122,600	715	2,978	84,087	12	0.33
Sardinia . . .	28,816	4,916,084	390	738	12,605	79	14
Spain . . .	178,874	13,705,500	456	392	20,056	33	2
States of the Church . . .	15,460	3,006,771	12	1,288	250,564	4	0.77
Sweden } . . .	292,568	4,916,029	88	3,324	55,864	18	0.30
Norway } . . .							
Switzerland . . .	15,230	2,392,740	310	49	7,718	129	20
Tuscany . . .	8,529	1,817,466	150	57	12,116	82	17
Total . . .	3,593,108	251,485,078	24,592	146	10,226	98	6.8
United States of America . . .	2,282,800	27,000,000	17,481	130	1,544	647	8.
India:—							
Bengal . . .	221,969	40,852,397	121	1,842	337,644	3	0.55
Madras . . .	119,526	20,120,495	81	1,475	248,490	4	0.67
Bombay . . .	57,723	9,015,634	88	644	102,450	10	1.18
Canada . . .	242,482	1,842,265	1,252	193	1,471	676	5.16
New South Wales . . .	321,579	266,189	38½	2,463	7,003	142	0.11

SYNOPSIS of the RAILWAYS OPEN, &c., &c., in the PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN STATES, and of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, &c., &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF STATE.	Number of Passengers Conveyed.	Capital Expended.	Capital expended per Mile of Line open.	Receipts from Traffic per Mile of Line open.	Proportion per Unit of Population.	
					Of the Total Capital expended on the Construction of the Railways.	Of the Receipts from Traffic on Railways during One Year.
		£	£	£	£	£
Austria . . .	—	25,876,786	16,378	2,190	·65	·08
Belgium . . .	—	7,294,787	16,391	2,158	1·58	·21
Denmark . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
France . . .	—	74,772,994	25,668	2,706	2·07	·22
Germany, exclusive of Austria and Prussia . . .	48,706,464	29,185,250	13,111	1,816	3·63	·41
Great Britain:—						
England & Wales	139,008,888	314,989,826	39,275	3,161	14·70	1·13
Scotland . . .			28,225	2,107	12·14	·86
Ireland . . .			15,664	1,091	2·55	·17
Holland . . .	—	3,248,845	19,931	1,709	·94	·08
Naples . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prussia . . .	18,414,094	35,295,043	14,101	1,877	2·04	·26
Russia . . .	1,275,427	—	—	—	—	—
Sardinia . . .	3,236,334	5,794,880	—	1,447	—	·07
Spain . . .	2,539,981	—	—	924	—	·001
States of the Church	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden } . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway } . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland . .	1,755,467	4,037,427	19,888	636	1·68	·05
Tuscany . . .	1,163,834	2,053,493	15,556	966	1·12	·07
United States of America . . .	80,892,091	144,646,953	8,275	1,234	5·35	·69
India:—						
Bengal . . .	1,013,668	1,452,000	12,000	935	—	—
Madras . . .	196,998	450,000	5,500	409	—	—
Bombay . . .	736,379	1,080,000	12,000	755	—	—
Canada . . .	1,602,655	14,648,195	11,720	939	—	—
New South Wales .	—	1,226,034	31,843	—	—	—

LXXX.—RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Report upon the Accidents which have occurred on Railways during the year 1857.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.]

In 1857, 236 persons were killed and 738 injured in railways in Great Britain and Ireland. Of this number, 95 persons have been killed and 19 injured who were neither passengers nor servants of the railway companies; 93 killed and 73 injured were servants of railway companies, or persons employed on the railways under contractors; 48 killed and 646 injured were passengers.

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Accidents to Persons who were neither Passengers nor Servants of Railway Companies.—Of this class 95 have been killed and 19 injured during the year. A further classification of these shows that 6 of those who were killed committed suicide. Fifty-four were killed and 14 injured while trespassing on railways. Twenty-five persons were killed and 5 injured at level crossings. One person was killed outside of a station-yard in consequence of being struck by a portion of the boiler of a locomotive engine, which had exploded in the yard. A fisherman was run over and killed whilst crossing the rails on the quay at Fleetwood. One person selling coal was run over and killed at Carnwath. The servant of a coal agent was run over and killed in a siding. One person unloading turf from a waggon was run over and killed. The servant of a passenger was run over and killed whilst carrying luggage across from one platform to the other. One person employed by the post-office was run over and killed. A builder crossing from a house opposite a station was run over and killed. A ship carpenter was run over and killed whilst crossing the rails on a wharf. A travelling hawkers was run over and killed at a station.

Accidents to Servants of Railway Companies or Persons employed on Railways.—Ninety-three servants were killed and 73 injured during the year. Of these, 18 were killed and 39 were injured from causes beyond their own control, and 75 were killed and 34 were injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution.

Of those servants of companies or of contractors who suffered from causes beyond their own control, 11 were killed and 38 were injured from accidents to trains or engines, 1 was killed whilst shunting a train, and 6 were killed and 1 injured from being run over or struck by trains whilst in the proper performance of their duties.

Of those servants who suffered from want of caution, or misconduct on their own part, 1, the locomotive superintendent of a line, improperly running an engine, caused a collision resulting in his own death; 11 were killed and 6 injured by being crushed between buffers or run over whilst coupling or uncoupling carriages or waggons; 30 were killed and 8 injured whilst crossing, or standing upon, the railway; 7 were killed and 3 injured while shunting trains; 13 were killed and 7 injured whilst working upon the line, these were principally platelayers and labourers; 13 were killed and 9 injured by falling from, or attempting to get upon or off, trains in motion, and 1 fireman was injured by coming in contact with a bridge.

Accidents to Passengers.—Of the passengers who suffered on railways, 25 were killed and 631 injured from causes beyond their own control, and 23 were killed and 15 injured from want of caution on their own part.

The accidents by which passengers were killed from causes beyond their own control are as follow:—

In England,—One passenger was killed at the London Bridge Station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, in consequence of a passenger train leaving the rails at some facing points. Twelve passengers were killed at the Lewisham Station of the South-Eastern Railway, in consequence of a collision between two passenger trains. Five passengers were killed on the Great Northern Railway near Tuxford, in consequence of the train leaving the rails. A female passenger, who had got upon the step of a carriage in a train which was thrown off the rails near the Collingham Station, on the Lincoln branch of the Midland Railway, either fell or jumped off, and was killed. One passenger was killed near Hull on the North-

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Eastern Railway in consequence of a collision between a passenger train and a goods train. Three passengers were killed on Morgans Moor, near Pyle, on the South Wales Railway, in consequence of a collision between two passenger trains proceeding from opposite directions. One passenger was killed on the South Devon Railway, by his head coming in contact with a bridge.

In Scotland,—One passenger was killed near Lossiemouth on the Morayshire Railway, by falling from a truck which had been imperfectly fitted up to convey excursionists, and the railing of which gave way. In Ireland there were no passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control. Of the 631 passengers who were injured from causes beyond their own control, 524 were injured in consequence of collisions between the trains in which they were travelling and other trains or engines; 4 were injured in consequence of trains running into sidings or off their proper line, through points being wrong; 57 were injured from trains getting off the rails; 24 were injured in consequence of the machinery of trains breaking; 17 were injured in consequence of trains running into stations at too high a rate of speed, and 5 were injured by falling from trains in consequence of the doors being unfastened. From the foregoing statement it will appear that, with the exception of 1 killed and 5 injured, the whole of the accidents to passengers from causes beyond their own control occurred from accidents which happened to trains.

It would appear from the reports of the inspecting officers that, out of the 81 cases of accidents which have been reported upon in 1857, in only 8 cases were the accidents attributed solely to causes which could not have been guarded against, and in only 16 cases did such causes contribute to the accidents. In 35 cases the negligence of inferior servants contributed to cause the accidents, but in only 8 cases was the negligence of inferior servants the sole cause of the accidents. The other causes may be classed under the following heads:—Defects in the construction of the works, or of the rolling stock, or in the regulations. Neglect of the works and the rolling stock, or non-enforcement of regulations. Insufficiency of the appliances for safety, of accommodation for the traffic, or of the regulations.

After commenting at length on the causes of accidents attributable to the works and to the *matériel* for working the lines, the report concludes as follows:—

From the above summary it will have been perceived that railway accidents may be traced to a variety of causes all tending to one point, and that sometimes the accident would not have occurred had any one cause been absent. Thus, in the case of the accident which occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, in which a passenger train came into collision with a ballast train, a signalman had fallen suddenly ill, and was obliged to leave his post without giving notice to any one; but this would not have caused the accident had there not been an absence of discipline and a defective system of working. In the case of the accident which occurred at Lewisham on the South Eastern Railway, where so many lives were lost, the number of causes which led to the accident are very instructive. The engine-driver neglected to obey a signal, but he had been habitually permitted to disregard it; the train was detained at Lewisham without sufficient reason, whilst a signal was given in error, permitting another train to run into it. The system of telegraphic signals was insufficient, and the station signals were not worked in connection with

the electric telegraph. The amount of break power on the second train was insufficient, and the use of open carriages in the first train, which tended to cause the great loss of life, was objectionable. It will be seen that the greater proportion of the causes which lead to the accidents are attributable not to the negligence of inferior servants, but to defects in the works or rolling stock, or to insufficient or inadequately enforced regulations, i.e., to defective discipline. This has been apparent in all cases of railway accidents in former years.

In 1853, 76 accidents to trains were reported upon; and it appeared that in only 5 of the 76 cases did purely accidental circumstances alone cause the accidents; and in only 11 other cases were purely accidental circumstances combined with other causes to create the accidents. In only 28 cases was the direct negligence of inferior servants a contributing cause of the accidents; and in some of these cases the negligence was traced either to the men having been overworked or to defects in the state of discipline.

In 1854, out of 85 accidents which were reported upon, in only 21 instances did purely accidental circumstances enter into the causes of the accidents; and in only 16 out of the 21 cases were the accidents attributable to accidental circumstances alone. The negligence of inferior servants entered into the causes of 36 of the accidents, but in only 3 cases were the accidents due to that cause alone. Three accidents were from causes entirely beyond the control of the company. Hence only 22 out of the 85 accidents could not have been guarded against.

In 1855, it has been shown that, out of 94 cases, the accidents in 22 instances were attributable to purely accidental circumstances, but that in only 10 of these cases were accidental circumstances the sole cause of the accidents. The negligence of servants entered into the causes of 36 accidents; but of these negligence was the main cause of accident in only 16 cases, the remaining 68 accidents being attributable to defective arrangements.

In 1856, it has been shown that in 7 cases only out of 71 were the accidents attributable to causes which could not be guarded against, and that in 3 of these 6 cases were the accidents solely attributable to such causes; and that of the 27 cases of accidents into the causes of which the negligence of servants entered, in only 6 cases were the accidents solely due to negligence; the causes of the remaining accidents being defective arrangements.

In 1857, out of 81 accidents which were reported upon, only 16 cases could not have been guarded against; and out of 35 cases in which the negligence of inferior servants was a contributing cause, in only 8 cases was such negligence the sole cause of accident. It has been shown that many of the cases of alleged negligence were cases in which a disregard of rules had been habitually permitted until the occurrence of the accident. The comparatively small number of accidents caused solely by the negligence of inferior servants deserves notice, because there are about 110,000 persons employed in the conduct of the traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, many of whom are employed in situations of great responsibility, in which a mere act of forgetfulness might destroy a large amount of human life; but these men are held directly responsible by law for doing acts tending to danger, or for omitting the necessary precautions. The law, as regards them, is very stringent; whilst the chief officers and

directors of a company, whose parsimony, insufficient regulations, or lax discipline have in reality led to the accidents, are not punishable.

As the House of Commons has appointed a Committee on Railway Accidents, it appears desirable that I should submit to your lordships a summary of the present position of the public in respect to railways. Parliament requires that a railway shall not be opened for passenger traffic until the line, the rolling stock, and the establishment shall have been placed in such a condition as, in the opinion of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, will enable the then anticipated traffic to be conveyed without danger to the public. After the railway has once been opened for traffic, the persons working the line are no longer subject to Government regulations. The Government retains only a power of inspection and of making rules in certain special cases, as, for instance, in respect of level crossings. In undertaking the duty of carriers, however, the company become liable, under the common law and under Lord Campbell's Act, to compensate persons injured, or the relatives of persons killed, by the negligence either of themselves or of their servants. When an accident occurs by which life is lost, a public inquiry into its causes, in the form of a coroner's inquest, is held. If the coroner is energetic, and the jury is intelligent and patient, the causes would probably be carefully sifted; on the other hand, if the coroner is averse to trouble or friendly to the railway company, or the jury ignorant, the inquiry will be slurred over as rapidly as possible. And hence the coroner's inquest frequently fails to trace out the defects of management which may have led to the accidents. On the English lines, although coroners' juries have in several cases found verdicts of manslaughter against the directors or the superior officers of railway companies, yet in none of these cases have the judges held that the persons could be made criminally liable under the existing law; although in two of these cases the regulations had been directly violated by superior officers of the companies, and one of these cases was in direct violation of the conditions upon which the Board of Trade had allowed the opening of the line. In case no person is killed, no public inquiry can take place.

In Scotland, on the occurrence of any serious accident, an inquiry takes place before the Procurator Fiscal, who examines any witnesses he chooses to summon, in secret and on oath, and makes a report to the Crown Counsel, as to whether any person concerned should be prosecuted criminally in the courts of law; and there, a locomotive superintendent suffered two years' imprisonment for having sent out an engine, with a special train, which was not in good order, and which broke down and was run into by an ordinary train which followed.

On the English lines, where the fear of being made criminally liable for accidents does not exist amongst the superior officers, the number of persons killed from causes beyond their own control in proportion to the traffic for the four years ending 30th June, 1857, is about double that on the Scotch lines, where a full legal inquiry takes place, and a criminal liability is felt. The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Railway and Canal Bills, of 1853, recommended that a greater responsibility should be placed upon the managers of railways; but it does not appear probable that the general law of the country will ever be altered so as to effect this. The above facts, however, clearly show that it is very undesirable that the management of railway companies should ever be interfered with in such a way as to diminish at all their present sense of responsibility.

Although the superior officers of a company are not punishable for mismanagement, the common law and Lord Campbell's Act, which award compensation to sufferers by railway accidents, where negligence can be proved, place a heavy fine upon that company upon whose line the accident occurs. Thus the compensation alone in the case of the Lewisham accident on the South-Eastern Railway amounted to 25,000*l*. But this penalty is very uncertain. The law is, that if any person is injured or killed by the negligent act of a railway company, or of their servants, the person if injured, or his representatives if killed, are entitled to be compensated for the loss they have sustained by the injury. The jury has, therefore, first to be satisfied that there has been negligence; and in the next place to assess the amount of injury done. The fine is consequently dependent upon the position of the parties injured or killed; thus, when one person injured or killed is in the enjoyment of a large professional income an enormous amount of compensation would probably be paid, whilst if a few third-class passengers were killed the compensation would be very small. The result of legal proceedings depends upon a variety of contingencies, and in many cases the company is heavily fined when the management is free from blame.

Whatever may be the inequalities of the operation of the law of compensation, there can, however, be no doubt but that the rough measure of justice dealt out by it to the railway companies is the present safeguard against accidents.

At the same time it must be admitted, that the very heavy compensation which a railway company is required to pay in the case of the injury or death of persons in the enjoyment of large life incomes, is a serious penalty, and the litigation to which it gives rise presses heavily upon them. They allege as a reason for the amount which they should pay being limited, that the compensation to be paid for horses and cattle has been limited by a special enactment, and that, under the Merchant Shipping Act, shipowners are only liable to the extent of the value of the ship and the freight for the voyage; the minimum value to be placed on the ship to be 15*l*. per ton; great difficulty would, however, arise in limiting the compensation to be paid for railway accidents, unless the law was altered at the same time for all cases of injury by negligence. This department, although it possesses no specific power to do so, has caused inquiries to be made by the inspecting officers into the causes of all important railway accidents; and the inquiries are not objected to by the railway companies. These inquiries are private, the reports upon the accidents are sent to the companies, and are only made public by being presented periodically to Parliament, generally long after the interest in them has ceased. These inquiries and reports have a twofold object, viz. :—1st, they serve to point out to the railway companies what, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, would prevent the occurrence of a similar accident in future; and, 2nd, they serve to show the inspecting officers what additional precautions should be required from railway companies proposing to open new lines.

The railway companies are under no obligation to adopt the remedies which the inspecting officers suggest; but, having received notice of the existence of a source of danger, if the directors and officers neglect to remove that source of danger, and if an accident, attended with fatal consequences, should ensue, they would be exposed to the risk of having a verdict of manslaughter recorded against them at a coroner's inquest; which,

although it might not be sustained in a court of law, would occasion a very serious amount of inconvenience to the parties.

Besides this, the persons injured, and the relatives of persons killed, have always a better chance of obtaining a large amount of compensation from a jury, if they can produce the report of an inspecting officer showing strong evidence of negligence; and, on the other hand, the railway companies are less liable to claims for compensation in cases where it is shown by independent authority that the accident could not have been avoided, and was not caused by negligence. Having regard to all the circumstances of this intricate question, it appears that the only practicable mode of obtaining a diminution of railway accidents would be to endeavour, by means of a more satisfactory investigation into the causes of the accident, to obtain a more sure and just action of the law by which compensation is awarded. This would, probably, be best effected by causing a public inquiry to be made into the circumstances connected with every accident attended with injury to passengers or loss of life, and by an immediate publication of the report, showing the causes of the accident. The necessary tribunal might be constituted in a similar manner to those which inquire into accidents to ships under the Merchant Shipping Act, viz., by two justices or a stipendiary magistrate, and an inspecting officer of this department as assessor. The clear knowledge of the causes of accidents would save much useless litigation by claimants for compensation; and the shareholders and the public would obtain an impartial account of the circumstances which led to the accidents, immediately after their occurrence, which would tend materially to diminish mismanagement.

The report was dated the 12th of February, 1858, and was signed by Captain Douglas Galton.

LXXXI.—ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Causes of Accidents on Railways, and into the possibility of removing any such Causes by further Legislation. (362.)

THE Committee was appointed on the 8th of February, and it consisted of Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Crossley, Mr. William Hodgson, Mr. Blackburn, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, Mr. Hume, Mr. Francis Scott, Mr. Kendall, Lord Alfred Paget, and Mr. Jackson. The Committee examined the following witnesses:—Colonel George Wynne, R.E., Government Inspector of Railways; Captain Henry Whatley Tyler, R.E.; Captain Douglas Galton, R.E.; the Right Honourable Robert Lowe, M.P.; Seymour Clarke, general manager of the Great Northern Railway; Joseph Locke, M.P.; Captain Mark Huish, London and North-Western Railway; James Edward M'Connell, locomotive superintendent; James Janson Cudworth, locomotive superintendent; George Henry Birkbeck; Joseph Beattie, locomotive engineer; John Strapp, resident engineer; W. F. Godson, traffic superintendent; the Honourable Ralph Dutton, director of the South-Western Railway; the Marquis of Chandos, chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company; Mr. Edward Stillingfleet Cayley; Mr. William

Wadham Young, superintendent of the South-Western Railway; Mr. Daniel Gooch, chief engineer; Mr. Archibald Sturrock, locomotive engineer; Mr. George John Stone; Mr. Matthew Kirtley, locomotive engineer; the Honourable P. S. Pierrepont, director of the London and North-Western Railway Company; Mr. Robert Sinclair, locomotive superintendent; Mr. Henry Pringle Bruyeres; and Mr. Edward Fletcher, locomotive superintendent.

The Committee sat eleven times, and reported as follows:—

That it appears to your Committee, from the evidence of eminent engineers, and directors and other officials of railway companies, that the causes of accidents on railways may be classified under the three following heads:— inattention of servants; defective material, either in the works or rolling stock; excessive speed. That it appears to your Committee that the strict personal supervision which alone can check the carelessness of the men employed on the lines, and detect the insufficiency of the material used on them, can best be obtained by the attention of the companies themselves, and that the very serious losses they incur by any accident ought to render it sufficiently their interest to pay minute attention to these points; but cases having occurred when these questions have been neglected by railway companies, your Committee is of opinion that the Board of Trade should be invested with the fullest powers to investigate, and report to Parliament, upon any accidents which may occur on railways.

That your Committee is of opinion, that a rate of speed, considerably in excess of what is considered safe, in the opinion of the great majority of the witnesses examined, is sometimes attained on many of the lines. That the evidence taken further tends to show that such excessive speed has arisen, not so much from the average speed required as advertised by the railway time-tables, as from the want of strict punctuality in the time of the departure and arrival of trains from each station, which leads to an excess of speed, for the purpose of endeavouring to make up time lost. That your Committee, impressed with the many difficulties and complications connected with this part of the subject, and also with the inexpediency of relieving railway companies from the responsibility which now devolves on them, is not prepared to recommend any direct legislative interference by the House upon the question of the extreme speed at which railway trains may be permitted to travel. But your Committee is of opinion that the perfect regularity in the time of the departure from and arrival at each station by the trains, which would appear to be a material element of safety in railway travelling, may be attained by legislative interference, to the extent of enacting that, except under exceptional circumstances, the public should have some means of obtaining prompt and cheap redress in the recovery of penalties in every case of want of punctuality in the departure and arrival of trains at every station, thereby rendering it imperative upon railway companies not to advertise a rate of travelling which they cannot always maintain with undeviating punctuality.

That your Committee is of opinion that it should be made imperative on railway companies to advertise a sufficient time beforehand the exact hour of departure and arrival of trains at each station. That your Committee is also of opinion that it should be imperative on every railway company to establish a means of communication between guards and engine-drivers. That your Committee has received much evidence with reference to the

advisability of enforcing a system of telegraphic communication, and the utility of enacting that trains should not be despatched without having ascertained by such communication that the line was clear. That your Committee is not prepared to define the distance at which such telegraphic stations should be placed, but it is of opinion that a recourse to this system would be a most effective means for the prevention of railway accidents, the largest proportion of which arise from collisions. That with respect to day and night signals, breaks, and other precautions, your Committee is of opinion, from the evidence which it has heard, that such details are better left to the management of the railway boards. That your Committee is, therefore, of opinion that it is incumbent on the Board of Trade to apply to Parliament for such further powers as may enable that department to carry out the above recommendations, which, in the opinion of your Committee, would tend greatly to diminish the number of railway accidents.

The following items are gathered from the evidence :—

Causes of Accidents.—The causes of accidents on railways may be classified under the three following heads :—inattention of servants; defective material, either in the works or rolling stock; and excessive speed. Collision is the main cause of accidents. More accidents arise from collision than from trains running off the rails. The collisions are generally from some defective regulation or management; and the greater the speed at the time, the greater is the risk. So, competition leading to increased speed sometimes interferes with the safety of the public. Two accidents arose between Manchester and London out of the Great Northern competition with the London and North-Western. Curves are more likely than gradients to cause accidents. Then a great number of collisions arises from trains following each other too closely; though Mr. Huish stated that a multiplicity of trains is not a main cause of accidents; there being, in fact, fewer accidents on the more crowded lines, on account of the greater attention paid to the regulations, and the better look-out kept. The practice of excursion-trains is a source of additional risk. It has caused many accidents, from the irregularity of the hours at which they start, and at which they reach the different stations; and from extra exertions on the part of the company's servants, which are required to be put forth for the special occasion. Fire is rarely the cause of accidents. On one occasion, matches in a passenger's luggage had taken fire; and on other occasions, sparks from the engine had set fire to the luggage on the roof of the carriage. In another case, the fire arose from friction between the wheel and an iron casing which was above it, which had been let down upon the wheel. There would be less danger of accidents from fire if the luggage were all carried in vans. The irregularity of trains mainly arises from obstructions by goods and mineral trains impeding the line. If it were possible to arrange that goods and mineral trains should only travel by night, that would tend to diminish the number of accidents; but it would be impossible, it seems, to carry the whole of the goods and mineral traffic during the night, especially on such lines as the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Accidents have also arisen from packing luggage trains. So, irre-

gularity in the arrival of trains at different stations has led in a great measure to many accidents. Accidents arise from the mixing up of quick and slow trains; then there is always a pressure upon the driver of a quick train; he is always expected to keep his time; and if, through over-caution, he is late, then he gets a bad mark against his name. Want of punctuality is a great cause of accidents, though it is very much obviated by telegraphic communication. Again, many accidents are traceable to a defective system of rules and regulations. In many cases the time-bills have been badly arranged; in other cases the discipline has not been properly maintained; rules have been made only for the purpose apparently of appealing to them after an accident has occurred, in order to show that there were such rules; whereas, until that accident occurred, they have been allowed to be habitually broken. Disobedience of orders is a fertile cause of accidents. Lastly, speed causes many accidents.

Speed.—Accidents have occurred from speed; but it has been on account of the bad state of the railway, or that a speed has been used which the permanent way was not sufficiently good to maintain. If the speed is adapted to the state of the permanent way, any amount of speed is safe. On some railways a speed of twenty miles an hour would be dangerous; on others you may safely go up to forty miles an hour, or more. Upon good lines, with carriages in good order, fifty miles an hour may be safely travelled. Generally, however, the higher the speed the greater is the danger. Yet there are not more accidents with express trains than with any other. Captain Huish was of opinion that the time-tables of the companies give a rate of speed which ought to be attainable with safety if the road and plant are kept in that reasonable state of repair which the public has a right to expect. In certain states of the atmosphere, when the signals cannot be clearly distinguished, high speed increases the danger. Mr. Strapp stated that great additional risk is incurred when one travels forty or fifty miles an hour; yet when the permanent way and plant are in perfect order, a speed of sixty miles an hour would be safe. Mr. Sinclair considered that high speed is not dangerous, unless want of punctuality be occasioned by it, or unless the permanent way, &c., be out of order. Mr. Locke believed that on the two main lines to the north, the speed is not at any time materially greater than forty or forty-five miles an hour. There has been a great increase of late years in the speed of all lines; but the permanent way, the engines, and the general regulations have been so improved, that there has not been any increase of danger. There have been improvements in locomotives, and in the formation of carriages. The axles are larger and thicker, the journals are longer and larger in diameter; everything, in fact, is now constructed with a view to a higher speed. Still, it would be advisable that trains should not go at high speed when they are going round curves, because they are more apt to go off the rails when they travel at too excessive a speed. About forty-five miles an hour, which is the highest speed in any of the time-tables, is a proper maximum speed;

but, in the opinion of Captain Huish, a speed of sixty miles or so, to make up for lost time, should not be allowed. Under the best circumstances, the speed should not exceed sixty miles an hour; and that would be safe only on particular portions of the stage, where the permanent way might be perfect. Mr. Kirtley suggested that the maximum might be fifty miles an hour of actual running; but an average speed of forty-five miles an hour is quite as much as is safe. There are difficulties in enforcing certain limits upon the speed. Mr. Yolland did not think that the passengers would take the trouble of reporting the speed of railway travelling, nor would it be easy for them to do so, especially at night. Captain Huish said, that the tell-tale of the engine might register the speed at which the trains ran every minute. Mr. McConnell said it would be easy to determine the speed by means of the clockwork attached to the engine, and by reference to the time-tables. An instrument might be constructed to register the maximum speed at which a train would be travelling at any portion of its journey. It might be applied to express trains. Captain Galton, Colonel Wynne, Mr. Tyler, and others, stated that it was difficult to lay down an average speed applicable to the different circumstances of different lines; and that it is very difficult to say what is an unsafe speed. The managers of the lines are the proper authorities to determine the speed. The rate of speed must depend upon the condition of each part of the line, and upon the engines used upon it, and the order in which those engines are, and the carriages. Each case of speed is a special case; and it would not be desirable that Parliament, or Government, should interfere. Mr. Beattie, on the other hand, suggested that it would be a good thing, both for the public and for the companies, that the driver should always know what is going on in the train. It was suggested to effect such a communication by means of electricity, but it was never carried out. There would be great difficulty in keeping up a communication by tubes. Mr. Sturrock would prefer the rope and bell. It is probable that the electric communication may answer, if extended from the rear-guard to the front-guard.

Communication between Passenger and Guard.—Colonel Wynne did not think it advisable to have such a communication. The occasions when a passenger requires the guard are very few. In America, in every train a cord runs through the top of every carriage, by which every passenger has an opportunity of communicating in the case of accident; but in American railways the guard has always the means of going through the carriages to see the passengers, whereas on the English railways there is no such means. It would, however, not be difficult to procure such access to the passengers by means of foot-boards; or flags might be raised from each carriage. In Belgium there are carriages of all kinds; some with the guard passing through the centre, and some where he passes along the steps outside the carriage. In France the communication is by rope. If the passenger could speak to the guard by means of a speaking tube, it would be found very valuable. The communication between the passengers and guard

would be valuable, however, provided some check were imposed upon its being idly resorted to. It ought to be made penal to tamper with it. Mr. Bruyeres suggested that the passengers should have an opportunity to communicate with the guard by signalling from the windows.

Signals.—The more simple the signals can be, the better. Mr. Lowe and Captain Galton were of opinion that a uniform system of signals would be desirable, but that it would be inexpedient to enforce any particular system exclusively. Captain Tyler objected to a continual blowing of the steam whistle as a means of preventing collisions during fog. A man would hear a great whistling, but he would not know whether the whistling train was in front of him or behind him; besides which, if the whistling were going all the time, that would prevent his hearing any other whistle. During fog the telegraphic apparatus comes in most powerfully. The London and North Western Company have adopted the telegraphic signalling between London and Rugby, a distance of 83 miles. The fog-signals are small circular tin-plates, soldered together, between which there is a little detonating powder: they have two small leaden clasps, which are easily attached to the rail, and the engine going over them explodes them, and produces a sound as loud as that of a trumpet. No guard is ever allowed to go out without a supply of these signals, and if the train breaks down, or is crippled in its running, so as not to be able to keep its speed, his duty is immediately to place one of these signals upon the rail, and then by the succeeding train passing over it and exploding it, the driver knows that a train a-head is crippled.

Telegraphic Working of Lines.—The best precaution that is adopted now is the working trains by means of electric telegraph; that is to say, dividing the line into certain lengths of three or four miles, and having a telegraphic communication between those points, and allowing no other train to enter on that division until it has been telegraphed back that the first train has passed the advanced station. The very moment the train passes each telegraphic station, it is telegraphed back to say that the line is cleared. The electric telegraph is a great source of safety in working. Many accidents would be prevented if two trains were not permitted to be on certain lengths of line at the same time; but such a system tends to limit the traffic, as time elapses before the telegraph announces that the line is clear to allow another train to start. Mr. Gooch suggested that the system of communication by telegraph between two stations is very objectionable, because the stations are a considerable distance apart. It would limit the number of trains running. As a question of safety the telegraph is, in his opinion, a dangerous thing to depend upon. Accidents have arisen from a mistake in the telegraph. In the London and North Western, and in the Eastern Counties, the system has proved successful. The expense, however, would be considerable. The apparatus could not be put up for less than 20*l.*, or 25*l.* a mile, besides the expense of attending it.

Communication between Guard and Driver.—On some lines only there is

any mode of communication between the guard and the driver. For instance, on the Great Northern, on the North-Eastern, and the North British Companies, the fast trains from London to Edinburgh are all supplied with a rope and a bell, by means of which the guard can communicate with the driver when necessary. So it is in the South-Western. The companies are rather disinclined to employ this mode of communication, partly on account of the expense, and partly on account of the inconvenience; partly, also, because the accidents which require this communication are not sufficiently frequent in their opinion to justify them in adopting this means of communication. Any such means of communication between the guard and the driver must be coupled and uncoupled as carriages are put on and taken off the train, and so it occasions additional labour and delay. Still many accidents occur which might be avoided, or, perhaps, rendered less hurtful if there were such means of communication. It would not be possible to communicate by means of sound from the rear to the front of a railway train. The driver can communicate by his whistle from the part to the rear; but when he is going at a rapid speed through the atmosphere, the driver cannot hear a sound from the rear of his train in most cases. In going through a tunnel, there is often such a rattle, that scarcely any sound which a guard or passenger could make would be heard. Lieutenant-Colonel Yolland thought that great advantage would accrue if there were a means of communication between the passengers and guard and between the guard and driver. Most witnesses gave evidence in favour of a compulsory means of communication, and some advocated that the Board of Trade should interfere in a compulsory manner. Captain Hunt stated that if it be decided that a means of communication between the guard and driver is essential, it can only be carried into practice by legislative action; though he did not think such means of communication would prevent accidents.

Legislative Interference.—Legislation on railway is very difficult. Captain Galton stated that it would not be desirable for the Board of Trade to have power to interfere in special details of railway management. All questions of management should be entirely left to the companies, reserving to the Government department a power of full inquiry into accidents, and publicity in such inquiries. Mr. Lowe suggested that the publication of the report should be privileged. At present it can only be done when Parliament is sitting. In Belgium the Government lay down the regulations under which the lines are to be worked, and compel them to adopt improved systems of permanent ways or engine. Everything is ordered by the Government. The same is done in Prussia and Austria. In France not so much perhaps; but they have a police always over the whole line. There are agents employed by the Government, paid by the companies, to be continually overlooking the mode of working and the system. There is also a *commissaire*, who is paid by the company, and who has the power of inspecting all the company's books, and reporting upon the condition of the

line and upon their management generally. Mr. Locke said that it would be very inexpedient to legislate upon probabilities. In the opinion of Colonel Wynne, the recommendations of the Board of Trade have contributed very greatly to the safety of railway travelling. The Board of Trade has at present no power to interfere. It can only suggest or recommend. After the lines are open, the Board of Trade has no power whatever; it possesses the power before they are open of requiring that all its requisitions for the safety of the public shall be complied with, but afterwards its power of compulsion is altogether gone; expect that it can inspect at any time under the provisions of the 3 & 4 Vict., c. 97, s. 3. Occasionally the companies have refused to adopt the recommendations of the Board of Trade. It would be well if the Board had power to examine witnesses when inquiring into accidents. The Board has no power to inquire into railway accidents; it has assumed that power. In the opinion of Mr. Lowe, if there was a compulsory power of interference on the part of the Board of Trade with railway companies, they might be inclined to neglect the repair and proper maintenance of their permanent way, thinking that less responsibility devolved upon them in consequence. The company would consider that the Government had *pro tanto* diminished the risk, by forcing them to go slow; they would acquiesce in that state of things, and would be less disposed to incur heavy expenses in putting their permanent way in repair. They would think that accidents would be less likely to occur if they could not go at the pace at which they would otherwise go. A diminution of responsibility is, in short, the main evil to be apprehended from compulsory powers in the Board of Trade. Mr. Locke thought that the best mode of insuring safety is to make railway officials more individually responsible than they are at present. It would be of advantage if the officials were criminally responsible in England, as they are in Scotland, in the event of persons being maimed or injured by accidents. At present it is almost impossible to know where to attack responsibility.

Penalties.—Lord Campbell's Act makes the Company liable to a pecuniary penalty in case any fatal accident has occurred to passengers, in which neglect can be charged upon the company. The best legislation is that which makes the interests of the Company identical with the interests of the public. As far as it can do that, legislation tends to prevent accidents; but they will never be prevented by taking the thing out of the Company's hands and putting it in the hands of a Board, who are not so well informed probably as those who are managing the railway companies themselves, and are without the same interest as they have to manage the thing well; the Board being liable to be imposed upon by people who have jobs to carry, and being subject to all the influences to which a Government Board is exposed, acting too under the terror of being pulled up before the House of Commons for any annoyance which may be caused to a railway company. The officers suggested to be registered and to be more directly responsible are the general manager, the locomotive superintendent, and the resident engineer.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing the COUNTRIES to which they BELONGED, ENTERED INWARDS, and CLEARED OUTWARDS with CARGOES, in the Month ended 30th June, 1858, and in the Six Months ended 30th June, 1858.

Countries to which the Vessels belonged.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	For One Month.		For Six Months.		For One Month.		For Six Months.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom and its Dependencies	1,790	431,783	8,312	2,304,473	2,298	560,803	11,491	2,924,686
Russia	17	4,794	51	14,322	15	3,466	84	28,501
Sweden and Norway	253	59,673	1,091	204,132	350	41,453	910	184,679
Denmark	307	28,207	1,149	110,600	410	37,854	1,200	121,446
Prussia	183	41,592	838	125,059	315	49,646	473	110,466
Other German States	240	40,144	777	160,657	437	55,851	1,443	227,867
Holland	113	15,123	468	65,474	190	27,968	854	126,223
Belgium	14	3,353	94	20,761	24	5,467	131	31,287
France	328	28,714	1,406	116,976	480	45,102	2,140	224,456
Spain	27	6,235	135	32,462	22	4,848	126	22,564
Portugal	11	1,551	76	11,450	9	1,280	72	10,233
Italian States	54	15,098	222	67,625	52	14,656	281	120,449
United States of America	117	96,956	640	609,775	140	128,014	605	575,414
Other States in Europe, America, Africa, or Asia	10	3,456	88	24,180	9	2,317	103	20,533
Total	3,403	768,778	15,046	3,767,956	4,541	978,432	20,015	4,759,028

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS and CLEARED OUTWARDS, with CARGOES, from and to various COUNTRIES, during the Month ended 30th June, 1858, and in the Six Months ended 30th June, 1858.

Countries whence Arrived, and to which Departed.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	For One Month.		For Six Months.		For One Month.		For Six Months.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British Possessions :—								
In North America	111	44,961	251	96,632	94	38,427	501	220,354
East Indies	54	42,310	291	306,401	85	69,536	452	372,877
Australia	10	6,463	86	62,063	41	24,492	226	188,190
All other Parts	295	58,092	1,358	267,416	254	54,310	1,637	383,178
Foreign Countries :—								
Russia	216	49,689	590	182,922	314	66,028	1,056	216,207
Sweden and Norway	224	51,090	1,003	166,826	229	31,242	674	102,245
Denmark	217	17,870	831	74,025	381	39,960	1,197	132,299
Prussia	478	82,195	1,234	230,118	378	67,117	1,084	191,591
Other German States	188	39,324	752	183,468	560	86,451	2,049	268,264
Holland	197	28,569	841	174,504	248	61,725	1,410	260,821
Belgium	84	15,421	630	103,056	123	23,516	618	112,963
France	679	72,606	2,286	374,134	969	119,918	4,808	650,210
Spain	82	14,843	398	69,405	159	31,159	861	179,866
Portugal	40	7,265	459	61,814	39	8,296	293	53,276
Italian States	91	21,183	407	90,259	124	29,465	707	182,452
Turkish Dominions	36	11,015	178	54,258	43	12,326	309	87,850
Wallachia and Moldavia	21	3,470	129	24,769	6	670	44	5,287
Egypt	41	17,393	228	95,556	36	14,927	168	69,758
United States	110	96,534	739	690,231	117	112,101	612	580,585
Mexico and Cent. America	68	22,280	234	114,977	54	20,055	284	145,214
Brazil	24	8,248	169	53,011	46	17,294	252	84,339
Other States in Europe, America, Africa, and Asia	129	51,017	722	321,791	106	35,497	673	218,252
Total	3,503	768,828	15,046	3,767,956	4,541	978,432	20,025	4,759,023

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing BRITISH and FOREIGN, ENTERED INWARDS and CLEARED OUTWARDS, with CARGOES, at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month ended 30th June, 1858, and in the Six Months ended 30th June, 1858.

Vessels.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	For One Month.		For Six Months.		For One Month.		For Six Months.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Employed between Great Britain and Ireland :—								
British	3,001	423,663	15,352	2,392,126	2,997	432,702	14,979	2,349,474
Foreign	11	1,763	28	6,527	10	2,459	41	6,770
Other Coasting Vessels :—								
British	10,886	966,021	56,226	5,182,892	10,884	926,796	56,209	5,209,631
Foreign	39	6,249	78	12,118	21	4,867	88	13,893
Total { British	13,887	1,399,584	71,678	7,575,017	13,881	1,370,496	72,188	7,569,105
Foreign	50	8,012	116	18,645	41	7,326	129	20,663
Total	13,937	1,407,596	71,794	7,593,662	13,922	1,377,824	72,317	7,579,768

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